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C. JULII CÆSARIS
COMMENTARIORUM
DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER I.

I. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli, appellantur¹. Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus, inter se² differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit³. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ; propterea quòd a cultu atque humanitate Provinciæ longissimè absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores sæpe⁴ commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continentèr bellum gerunt. Quà de causâ Helvetii quòque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt; quòd ferè quotidianis præliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos⁵ prohibent, aut ipsi⁶ in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum⁷ una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus⁸ oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones, et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ

¹ [Ii], qui appellantur Celtæ ipsorum linguâ, Galli nostrâ [linguâ, incolunt] tertiam [partem]. ² Inter se, among themselves; from each other. ³ Ordo est; Flumen Garumna dividit Gallos ab Aquitanis, Matrōna et Sequāna [dividunt Gallos] a Belgis. ⁴ Minimè sæpe, least often; very seldom. ⁵ Eos, i. e. Germanos. ⁶ Ipsi, i. e. Helvetii. ⁷ Eorum [finium], of those confines, or, territories; of that country. ⁸ Ab extremis finibus Galliæ, from the remotest, or, most distant, confines of Gaul. Cæsar speaks in relation to Rome, consequently he means by the most distant, the northern boundary of Gallia, i. e. of Gallia Propria, the Middle District or Division of the country, which, at that time, was in the possession of the Celts or Gauls.

flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et eam partem Oceani, quæ est ad Hispaniam¹, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longè nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, M. Messalâ et M. Pisone, consulis² regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperio potiri³. Id hôc facilius eis persuasit⁴, quòd undique loci naturâ⁵ Helvetii continentur; unâ ex parte, flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; alterâ ex parte, monte Jurâ altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiâ, lacu Lemano, et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facilè finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de causâ homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum⁶, et pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui, in longitudinem millia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX, patebant⁷.

III. His rebus adducti⁸, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt, ea, quæ ad proficiscendum⁹ pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum¹⁰ et carrorum quàm maximum numerum coëmere; sementes quàm maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad

¹ *Ad Hispaniam*, at, or, next to, Spain. The part of the Atlantic Ocean here referred to, is the southern shore of Océanus Cantabricus, v. Mare Aquitanicum, the Bay of Biscay, which washes the northern coast of Spain. ² See Consules. ³ *Potiri imperio*, to obtain the government. ⁴ *Persuasit id eis facilius hôc*, he persuaded them to that measure more easily on this account. ⁵ *Naturâ loci*, by the nature of the place; by their natural situation, or, by the situation of their country. ⁶ *Pro multitudine hominum*, for, or, in proportion to, the number of inhabitants; in proportion to their population. ⁷ *Qui patebant*, which extended. ⁸ *Adducti his rebus*, induced by these circumstances. ⁹ *Ad proficiscendum*, for their departure. ¹⁰ *Jumentorum*—Jumentum (a jungendo) originally signified the vehicle to which the cattle were yoked (A. Gell. 20, 1.).

eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is, ubi legationem ad civitates suscepit, in eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat, et a s. p. r. amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suâ occuparet, quod pater antè habuerat; itemque Dumnorigi, Æduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum¹ in civitate obtinebat ac maximè plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet; cique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere², propterea quòd ipse suæ civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliæ plurimum Helvetii possent; se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum, confirmat. Hàc oratione adducti, inter se³ fidem et jusjurandum dant, et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliæ sese potiri posse sperant⁴.

IV. Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coëgerunt: damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur⁵. Die constitutâ causæ dictionis, Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem, undique coëgit, et omnes clientes obæratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eòdem conduxit: per eos, ne causam diceret, se cripuit. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est: neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minùs Helvetii id, quod

¹ *Principatum*, the highest power; the sovereignty: called *regnum* in the 2d line above. ² [Orgetorix] *probat illis perficere conata esse perfacile factu*, Orgetorix assures them that the accomplishment of their designs would be very easily done; that their designs would be very easily executed. ³ *Inter se*, among themselves; to each other; mutually. ⁴ *Ordo est; Sperant sese posse potiri [imperio] totius Galliæ*. ⁵ *Ordo est; Oportebat pœnam sequi [Orgetorigem] damnatum, ut cremaretur igni*, it behoved [this] punishment to follow, or, overtake, Orgetorix being condemned, that he should be burnt with fire; the punishment consequent on Orgetorix being found guilty, was burning alive.

constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, numero ad ¹ duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata ædificia incendunt; frumentum omne, præter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt; ut, domum reditionis spe sublatà, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent: trium mensium molita cibaria ² sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio ³, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unà cum iis profiscantur; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant, Noreiamque oppugnarent, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent: unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quàm singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facilè perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quòd Helvetiorum inter fines, et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant ⁴, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur ⁵. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quòd nondum bono animo ⁶ in Populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem ⁷ dicunt, quàm die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat, a. d. v. Kal. ⁸ Apr. ⁹ L. Pisone, A. Gabinio, consulibus.

VII. Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe ¹⁰ proficisci, et, quàm maximis potest itineribus, in Galliam

¹ *Ad*, about. ² *Molita cibaria*, ground provisions, i. e. meal, or, flour. ³ *Usi eodem consilio*, following the same design; adopting the same resolution. ⁴ *Nuper pacati erant*, had been lately subdued, viz. by C. Pōmtinius in the preceding year. ⁵ *Isque transitur vado*, and it is crossed by a ford, i. e. it is fordable. ⁶ *Bono animo*, of a good mind, or, of a friendly disposition; well affected. ⁷ See *Dies*. ⁸ See *Kalendar*. ⁹ A. d. v. Kal. Apr. i. e. ante quintum v. quintam diem kalendas Aprilis. ¹⁰ *Urbe*, i. e. *Romæ*.

ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genevam pervenit. Provinciæ toti quàm maximum militum numerum imperat; (erat omnino¹ in Galliâ ulteriore legio una) pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt², legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, sibi esse in animo³, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter haberent nullum: rogare, ut ejus voluntate⁴ id sibi facere liceat. Cæsar, quòd memoriâ tenebat, L. Cassium consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, concedendum non putabat: neque homines inimico animo, datâ facultate per Provinciam itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab injuriâ et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites, quos imperaverat, convenirent, legatis respondit, diem se ad deliberandum sumturum; si quid vellent, a. d. Idus⁵ Apr. reverterentur.

VIII. Interea cû legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex Provinciâ convenerant, a lacu Lemano, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram⁶, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum decem, murum, in altitudinem pedum sexdecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, præsidia disponit, castella communit, quo faciliùs, si, se invito⁷, transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat, se more⁸ et exemplo Populi Romani posse iter ulli per Provinciam dare; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibeturum ostendit. Helvetii, eâ spe dejecti, navibus junctis, ratibusque compluribus factis⁹,

¹ *Omnino*, only. ² *Facti sunt certiores*, were made more certain; were informed. ³ *Esse sibi in animo*, that they had it in design; that it was their intention. ⁴ *Voluntate*, with his concurrence. ⁵ See *Idus*. ⁶ *Ad montem Juram*, towards, or, in the direction to, Mount Jura. ⁷ *Se [existente] invito*, i. e. *being unwilling*; against his will, or inclination. ⁸ *More*, according to, or, consistently with, the custom. ⁹ *Compluribusque ratibus factis*, and having made a number of rafts. The Poets sometimes use *ratibus* to signify a ship; but Prose authors restrict the term to its primitive signification.

alii, vadis Rhodani, quâ minima altitudo fluminis ¹ erat, nonnunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu. si perrumpere ² possent, conati, operis munitione, et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hâc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quâ. Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His quum suâ sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Æduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore ³ a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix, gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos, plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quòd ex eâ civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat ⁴, et quàm plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem ⁵ suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent ⁶, perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ trans-eant.

X. Cæsari renunciatur, Helvetiis esse in animo, per agrum Sequanorum et Æduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Provinciâ. Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum periculo Provinciæ futurum, ut homines bellicosos, Populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximèque frumentariis ⁷ finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum præfecit. Ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus ⁸ contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquileiam hie-mabant, ex hibernis educit, et, quâ proximum ⁹ iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones et Graioceli et

¹ *Altitudo fluminis*, the depth of the river, i. e. of the Rhone.
² *Perrumpere*, break through; force a passage. ³ *Eo deprecatore*, he being intercessor; by his mediation. ⁴ *Studebat novis rebus*, desired, or, wished for, new things; plotted a revolution in the state. ⁵ *Rem*, the affair; the negotiation. ⁶ *Uti* [Helvetii et Sequani] *dent obsides inter sese*, that the Helvetians and Sequans give hostages to each other. ⁷ *Patentibus maximèque frumentariis locis*, an open and very fertile country. ⁸ *Magnis itineribus*, by great journeys. ⁹ *Proximum*, nearest, i. e. shortest.

Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prolihere conantur. Compluribus his præliis pulsus, ab Ocêlo, quod est citerioris Provinciæ extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris Provinciæ die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit: hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines pervernerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut, pæne in conspectu exercitûs nostri, agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Ambarri, necessarij et consanguinej¹ Æduorum, Cæsarem certiore faciant, sese, depopulatis agris, non facilè ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad Cæsarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi, præter agri solum², nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus, Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetij pervenirent.

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate³, ita ut oculis, in utram partem⁴ fluat, judicari non possit; id Helvetij, ratibus ac lintribus junctis, transibant. Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam verò partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam eorum partem concidit; reliqui fugæ sese mandârunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus

¹ *Necessarij et consanguinej*, friends and relations. ² *Præter solum agri*, except the soil of their land; except a desolate country.

³ *Incredibili lenitate*, of surprising smoothness. ⁴ *In utram partem*, into which part; which way, or, in which direction.

appellabatur Tigurinus: nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit. Quâ in re Cæsar non solùm publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quòd ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem prælio, quo Cassium, interfecerant ¹.

XIII. Hôc prælio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi ² posset, pontem in Arari ³ faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id, quod ipsi diebus xx ægerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intelligerent, legatos ad eum mittunt: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano ⁴ dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Cæsare agit: Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani, et pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum. Quòd improvisò unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne, ob eam rem, aut suæ magno opere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quàm dolo, contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et interneccione exercitûs nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet.

XIV. His Cæsar ita respondit: Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorâssent, memoriâ teneret: atque eo graviùs ferre ⁵, quo minùs merito Populi Romani accidissent; qui si alicujus

¹ Ordo est; Tigurini interfecerant L. Pisonem legatum, avum L. Pisonis soceri ejus [i. e. C. Julii Cæsaris] eodem prælio quo [Tigurini interfecerant] Cassium. ² Consequi, come up with, or, overtake. ³ In Arari, over the Saone. ⁴ Cassiano bello, in Cassius's war. See Cassius. ⁵ Ferre (eas res, i. e. calamitatem).

injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere : sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum¹ a se intelligeret, quare timeret ; neque sine causâ timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet² ; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quòd, eo invito, iter per Provinciam per vim tentâssent, quòd Æduos, quòd Ambarros, quòd Allobrogas vexâssent, memoriam deponere posse³ ? Quòd suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, quòdque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eòdem pertinere⁴ : consuêsse enim deos immortales, quo graviùs homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res⁵, et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint⁶, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quæ polliceantur, facturos intelligat ; et si Æduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum. Divico respondit : Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consueverint : ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem⁷. Hòc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Cæsar ; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, quem ex omni Provinciâ et Æduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, præmittit, qui videant⁸, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidiùs⁹ novissimum agmen¹⁰ insecuti, alieno loco¹¹ cum equitatu Helvetiorum prælium committunt ; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo prælio sublatis Helvetiis, quòd quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciùs subsistere, nonnumquam et novissimo agmine prælio nos-

¹ *Commissum*, had been committed. ² *Quòd si vellet*, but if, or, but even although, he were willing. ³ *Ordo est ; Num etiam posse deponere memoriam recentium injuriarum, &c.* ⁴ *Pertinere eòdem*, were to the same effect ; were of a similar tendency, *i. e.* had a tendency to excite a desire of revenge. ⁵ *Secundiores res*, more prosperous things ; greater prosperity. ⁶ *Quum ea sint ita*, although these things are so ; although this is the case. ⁷ *Testem ejus rei*, a proof of that custom. ⁸ *Qui videant*, who should see ; to see. ⁹ *Cupidiùs*, too keenly. ¹⁰ *Novissimum agmen*, the rear. ¹¹ *Alieno loco*, in a disadvantageous, or, in an unfavourable, place.

tros lacesere cœperunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentia, hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque, prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum¹, non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare². Nam propter frigora³, quòd Gallia sub septemtrionibus⁴, ut antè dictum est, posita est, non modò frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento⁵, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minùs poterat, quòd iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Ædui, conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco, et Lisco, qui summo magistratu præerat (quem Vergobretum appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem) graviter eos accusat, quòd, quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario⁶ tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur; præsertim quum magnâ ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit; multo etiam graviùs, quòd sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Cæsar's adductus quod antea tacuerat⁷, proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimùm valeat⁸, qui privatim plus possint, quàm ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosâ atque

¹ *Nostrum primum* [agmen], our van. ² *Interim Cæsar quotidie flagitare* [for, flagitabat] *Æduos frumentum quod* [Ædui] *publicè polliciti essent*, meantime Cæsar every day with threats demanded from the Ædui the corn, which they had promised in name of their state. ³ *Frigora*, the cold, i. e. the coldness of the climate. ⁴ *Sub septemtrionibus*, under the north; towards the north. This must be understood in relation to Italy. ⁵ *Frumento*, corn. To the Roman soldiers, at this time, was served out, not meal or bread, but raw grain which they themselves prepared. ⁶ *Necessario*, important, or, critical. ⁷ *Tacuerat*, had concealed. ⁸ *Valeat plurimùm*, is very powerful; has great influence.

improbâ oratione multitudinem detertere, ne frumentum conferant, quod præstare debeant. Si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quàm Romanorum, imperia perferre, satius esse; neque dubitare, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unâ cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur, hostibus enunciari: hos a se coërceri non posse. Quin etiam, quòd necessariò rem coactus Cæsari enuciârît, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit; et, ob eam causam, quàm diu potuerit, tacuisse.

XVIII. Cæsar, hæc oratione Lisci, Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quòd, pluribus præsentibus, eas res jactari nolebat¹, celeriter concilium dimittit; Liscum retinet. Quærit ex solo² ea, quæ in conventu dixerat; dicit liberiùs atque audaciùs. Eadem secretò ab aliis quærit; reperit esse vera; Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ, magnâ apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ, cupidum rerum novarum; complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere; propterea quòd, illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparâsse; magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere: neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse; atque hujus potentiæ causâ, matrem, in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocâsse: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocâsse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos; quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accadat³ Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio Populi Romani

¹ *Nolebat eas res jactari pluribus præsentibus*, he was unwilling that these things should be discussed, so many being present; or, he did not wish these matters to be discussed in the presence of so many.

² *Solo* [Lisco]. ³ *Si quid* [adversus] *accadat*, if any thing unfortunate should happen; if any calamity befall.

non modò de regno, sed etiam de cã, quam habeat, gratiã desperare. Reperiebat etiam in quærendo¹ Cæsar, quòd prælium equestre adversum paucis antè diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus; (nam equitatu, quem auxilio Cæsari Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat²;) eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res³ accederent: quòd per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quòd obsides inter eos dando curâset; quòd ea omnia non modò injussu suo⁴ et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis⁵, fecisset; quòd a magistratu Æduorum accusaretur; satis esse causæ arbitratur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam, cognoverat: nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque, priùs quàm quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium Procillum, principem Galliæ provinciæ, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur; simul commonefacit, quæ, ipso præsentè, in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quæ separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit, atque hortatur, ut, sine ejus offensione animi, vel ipse de eo, causâ cognitâ, statuatur, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum laceriniis, Cæsarem complexus, obsecrare cœpit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret⁶; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus, quàm se, doloris capere, propterea quòd, quum ipse⁷ gratiã plurimum domi, atque in reliquâ Galliã, ille⁸ mini-

¹ *In quærendo*, on enquiry. ² *Præerat*, was over; had the command of. ³ *Certissimæ res*, most certain, most indubitable, facts.

⁴ *Suo injussu*, without his order, i. e. without Cæsar's order. ⁵ *Ipsis inscientibus*, without their knowledge. ⁶ *Ne [Cæsar] statueret quid gravius*, that Cæsar should not determine any thing too severe; that he should not pass, or, pronounce, too severe a sentence. ⁷ *Ipsè*, he himself, i. e. Divitiacus. ⁸ *Ille*, he, i. e. Dumnorix.

num propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed pæne ad perniciem suam, uteretur: sese tamen, et amore fraterno¹, et existimatione vulgi, commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non suâ voluntate factum; quâ ex re futurum², uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Hæc quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram premit; consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ injuriam et suum dolorem³ ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet⁴; quæ in eo reprehendat, ostendit; quæ ipse intelligat, quæ civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones⁵ vitet; præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes⁶ ponit; ut, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostes sub monte consedissee⁷, millia passuum ab ipsius castris VIII; qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu adscensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est, facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ⁸ T. Labienum, legatum⁹ pro prætore¹⁰, cum duabus legionibus, et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit; equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullæ et postea in M. Crassi¹¹ fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce¹², quum summus mons¹³ a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius

¹ *Fraterno amore*, by brotherly love; by love, or, affection, for his brother. ² *Futurum* [esse,] that it would be; that the consequence would be. ³ *Suum dolorem*, his own affront, i. e. the affront offered to himself. ⁴ *Adhibet*, produces; brings in. ⁵ *Omnes suspiciones*, all suspicions: all ground, or, cause, of suspicion. ⁶ *Custodes*, spies, informers. ⁷ *Consedissee*, had sat down; had encamped. ⁸ See *Vigilia*. ⁹ See *Legatus*. ¹⁰ See *Prætor*. ¹¹ *In* [exercitu] *M. Crassi*. ¹² *Primâ luce*, at the first day-light; at the dawn of day. ¹³ *Summus mons*, the top of the mountain.

mille et quingentis passibus abesset ; neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset ; Considius, equo admisso ¹, ad eum accurrit ; dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri ; id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Cæsar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei præceptum a Cæsare, ne prælium committeret, nisi ipsius copiæ prope hostium castra ² visæ essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato, nostros expectabat, prælioque abstinebat. Multo denique die ³ per exploratores Cæsar cognovit, et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renunciâsse. Eo die, quo consueverat, intervallo hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quòd omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri ⁴ oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longè maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius millibus passuum XVIII aberat ; rei frumentariæ prospiciendum ⁵ existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos L. Æmilii, decurionis ⁶ equitum Gallorum, hostibus nunciatur. Helvetii, seu quòd timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis, quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, prælium non commississent ; sive eo, quòd re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent ⁷, commutato consilio, atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere cœperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum ⁸, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio ⁹ triplicem aciem instruxit legionum ¹⁰ quatuor ve-

¹ *Equo admisso*, at full gallop. ² *Prope* [ad] *castra hostium*.

³ *Multo die*, much of the day being past ; when much of the day was past. ⁴ *Metiri*, to measure out, or, to serve out. ⁵ *Prospiciendum*, to look out for, i. e. to procure. ⁶ See *Decurio*. ⁷ [Helvetii] *confiderent* [Romanos] *posse*, &c. ⁸ *Qui sustineret impetum*, which might sustain the attack ; to sustain the charge. ⁹ *In medio colle*, on the middle of the hill. ¹⁰ See *Legio*.

teranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ citeriore¹ proximè conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret; ac totum montem hominibus compleri², et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum³ ab iis, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muni-ri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertis-simâ acie rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factâ, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Cæsar, primùm suo⁴, deinde omnium ex con-spectu remotis equis, ut, æquato omnium periculo⁵, spem fugæ tolleret, cohortatus suos, prælium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facilè hostium pha-langem perfregerunt. Eâ disjectâ, gladiis destrictis, in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impe-dimento, quòd, pluribus eorum scutis⁶ uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode⁷ pug-nare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo⁸ corpore pugnare. Tan-dem, vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre⁹, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere cœperunt. Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter xv agmen hostium clau-debant, et novissimis præsidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenère; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et prælium redintegrare cœperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartitò¹⁰ intulerunt: prima, et secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

¹ *Citeriore Galliâ*, Hither Gaul, i. e. the North of Italy. ² *Compleri*, to be filled; to be covered. ³ *Eum*, it, i. e. the place in which the baggage was. ⁴ *Suo* [equo remoto]. ⁵ *Periculo omnium* [i. e. Imperatoris et militum] æquato, the danger of all being equal; all being equally exposed to danger. ⁶ See *Scutum*. ⁷ *Satis commodè*, conveniently enough; with sufficient ease, or, readiness. ⁸ *Nudo*, naked, unprotected. ⁹ *Referre pedem*, to carry back the foot; to fall back, to retreat. ¹⁰ *Bipartitò*, in two parties, or, in two divisions. The army was drawn up in three lines, of which the first and second lines, forming one division, made head against those who had been de-

XXVI. Ita ancipiti prælio¹ diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent; alteri se, ut cœperant, in montem receperunt, alteri² ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto prælio, quum ab horâ³ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum⁴ hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est⁵, propterea quòd pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo prælio circiter hominum millia cxxx superfuerunt, eâque totâ nocte continentèr ierunt; nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum, et propter vulnera militum, et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Cæsar ad Lingonas literas nunciosque misit, ne eos frumento, neve aliâ re, juvarent; qui si juvisset, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum⁶. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cœpit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti, legatos de deditioe ad eum miserunt: qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti, flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adventum expectare jussisset; paruerunt. Eò postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum

feated and compelled to retreat, i. e. the Helvetians; and the third line sustained the attack of those advancing [venientes] against them, the fresh troops, i. e. the Boians and Tulingians. Several MSS. read *tripartitò*.

¹ *Ancipiti prælio*, in doubtful battle, i. e. victory inclining to neither side. ² *Alteri—alteri*, some—others. ³ See *Hora*. ⁴ *Aversum*, turned away; who had turned his back, i. e. retreating, or, flying.

⁵ *Pugnatum est ad multam noctem*, it was fought until a great part of the night was past; the battle was continued during a great part of the night. ⁶ *Ordo est; Se habiturum* [Lingonas] *eodem loco quo* [ille habeat] *Helvetios*.

ea conquiruntur, et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd, in tantâ multitudine dediticiorum, suam fugam aut occultari¹, aut omnino ignorari² posse existimarent, primâ nocte³ ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII. Quod ubi Cæsar rescivit, quorum per fines ierant, his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit; reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos, in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit; et quòd omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, uti iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos, oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè ratione fecit, quòd noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare⁴; ne propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliæ provinciæ Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Æduis, quòd egregiâ virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt⁵, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt literis Græcis confectæ⁶, et ad Cæsarem relatæ, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia CCLXIII, Tulingorum millia xxxvi, Latobrigorum xiv, Rauraco-

¹ *Occultari*, be concealed, viz. from Cæsar. ² *Omnino ignorari*, be altogether unknown; remain wholly unobserved. ³ *Primâ nocte*, at the beginning of night. ⁴ *Vacare*, to be empty; to be uninhabited. ⁵ *Ordo est; Concessit Æduis petentibus ut [Ædui] collocarent Boios in suis finibus, quòd [Boii] cogniti erant egregiâ virtute; quibus [Boiis] illi [Ædui] dederunt agros.* ⁶ *Confectæ Græcis literis*, written in Greek characters.

rum xxiii, Boiorum xxxii : ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia xcii. Summa omnium fuerunt ad millia ccclxviii. Eorum, qui domum rediêrunt, censu habit¹, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium c et x.

XXX. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius ferè Galliæ legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt : Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani ab iis pœnas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minùs ex usu terræ Galliæ quàm Populi Romani accidisse : propterea quòd eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliæ bellum inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magnâ copiâ deligerent, quem ex omni Galliâ opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent. Petiêrunt, uti sibi concilium totius Galliæ in diem certam indicare, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere liceret ; sese habere quasdam res, quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent. Eâ re permissâ, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enunciaret nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

XXXI. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui antè fuerant ad Cæsarem, reverterunt, petiêruntque, uti sibi secretò de suâ omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Eâ re impetratâ, sese omnes fientes Cæsari ad pedes projecerunt ; Non minùs se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, enunciarentur, quàm, uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent ; propterea quòd, si enunciatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent. Locutus est pro his Divitiacus, Æduus ; Galliæ totius factiones esse duas ; harum alterius principatum tenere Æduos, alterius Arvernos². Hi³ quum tan-

¹ *Censu habito*, the Census having been held ; having been numbered. This was simply a numbering of the army, and consequently very different from the Roman *Census*, q. v. ² *Ordo est : Æduos tenere principatum alterius* [factionis] *harum* [duarum factionum], *Arvernos* [tenere principatum] *alterius* [factionis]. ³ *Hi*, i. e. *Ædui et Arverni*.

topere de potentatu inter se multos annos¹ contenderent, factum esse, uti ab Arvernīs Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum² primo circiter millia xv Rhenum transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamassent, transduotos plures: nunc esse in Galliâ ad c et xx millium numerum: cum his Æduos, eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse, magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse. Quibus prœliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et suâ virtute, et Populi Romani hospitio atque amicitia, plurimum antè in Galliâ potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos³ civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a Populo Romano imploratu-ros, neque recusatu-ros, quo minùs perpetuò sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent. Unum se esse ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut liberos suos obsides daret. Ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, et Romam ad senatum venisse, auxilium postulatum, quòd solus neque jurejurando, neque obsidibus teneretur. Sed pejùs victoribus Sequanis, quàm Æduis victis, accidisse: propterea quòd Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliæ, occupavisset, et nunc de alterâ parte tertiâ Sequanos decedere juberet; propterea quòd, paucis mensibus antè, Harudum millia hominum xxiv ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes ex Galliæ finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent: neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victùs cum illâ comparandam⁴. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallorum copias prœlio vicerit, quod prœlium factum sit ad Magetobriam, superbè et crudeliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque

¹ See *Annus*. ² *Horum* [Germanorum]. ³ *Nobilissimos* [homines]. ⁴ *Neque hanc* [i. e. Germanam] *consuetudinem victùs comparandam* [esse] *cum illâ* [i. e. Gallicâ consuetudine].

liberos poscere, et in eos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere, si qua res non ad nutum, aut ad voluntatem ejus, facta sit. Hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium : non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi si quid in Cæsare Populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent ; aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant ; fortunamque, quæcunque accidat, experiantur. Hæc si enūciata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat. Cæsarem vel auctoritate suâ atque exercitûs, vel recenti victoriâ, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriâ posse defendere.

XXXII. Hâc oratione ab Divitiaco habitâ¹, omnes, qui aderant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsare petere cæperunt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent ; sed tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa quæ esset, miratus, ex ipsis quæsit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eâdem tristitiâ taciti permanere. Quum ab iis sæpius quæreret², neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset ; idem Divitiacus Æduus respondit : Hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum, præ reliquorum ; quòd soli ne in occulto quidem queri, neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coràm adesset, horrerent ; propterea quòd reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur ; Sequanis verò, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatus³ essent perferendi.

XXXIII. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram⁴ : magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et

¹ *Habitâ*, being delivered. ² *Sæpius quæreret*, oftener asked ; often put the same question. ³ *Omnes cruciatus*, all tortures ; all kinds of torture. ⁴ *Eam rem futuram* [esse] *curæ sibi*, that that thing would be care to him ; that he would attend to that matter.

auctoritate adductum, Ariovistum finem injuriis factorum. Hâc oratione habitâ, concilium dimisit. Et secundum ea multæ res cum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret ; inprimis, quòd Æduos, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero a senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat : quod, in tanto imperio Populi Romani, turpissimum sibi et reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paullatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romano periculosum videbat : neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupâssent, ut antè Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent ; præsertim quum Sequanos a Provinciâ nostrâ Rhodanus divideret : quibus rebus quàm maturrimè occurrendum¹ putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

XXXIV. Quamobrem placuit ei², ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret : velle sese de republicâ et summis utriusque rebus³ cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit : Si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse ; si quid ille a se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Præterea, se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliæ venire audere, quas Cæsar possideret, neque exercitum, sine magno comæatu atque emolumento, in unum locum contrahere posse : sibi autem mirum videri, quid in suâ Galliâ, quam bello vicisset, aut Cæsari, aut omnino Populo Romano, negotii esset⁴.

XXXV. His responsis ad Cæsarem relatis, iterum ad eum Cæsar legatos cum his mandatis mittit : Quoniam, tanto suo Populique Romani beneficio affectus, quum

¹ *Occurrendum*, must meet, must thwart, or, must provide against.

² *Placuit ei*, it pleased him ; he determined. ³ *Summis rebus utriusque*, matters of the highest importance to both. ⁴ *Ordo est ; Quid negotiū esset aut Cæsari*, &c.

in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a senatu¹ appellatus esset, hanc sibi Populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur², neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret; hæc esse, quæ ab eo postularet; primùm, ne quam hominum multitudinem ampliùs trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret; deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet; Sequanisque permetteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Æduos injuriâ lacesseret; neve his sociisve eorum bellum inferret. Si id ita fecisset, sibi Populoque Romano perpetuam gratiam atque amicitiam cum eo futuram: si non impetraret, sese, quoniam, M. Messalâ, M. Pisone Coss. senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo reipublicæ facere posset, Æduos ceterosque amicos Populi Romani defenderet, Æduorum injurias non neglecturum.

XXXVI. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellet, imperarent: item Populum Romanum victis, non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium, imperare consuêsse. Si ipse Populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentâssent, et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse; neque iis neque eorum socijs injuriâ bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent: si id non fecissent, longè iis fraternum nomen Populi Romani afuturum. Quòd sibi Cæsar denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum; neminem secum sine suâ pernicie contendisse. Quum vellet, congredieretur; intellecturum³, quid invicti Germani, exercitatisissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV tecum non subîssent, virtute possent.

¹ See *Senatus*. ² *Gravaretur*, he grudged; he was reluctant. ³ *Intellecturum* [esse], would understand, or, would learn; would be made sensible.

XXXVII. Hæc eodem tempore Cæsari mandata referebantur, et legati ab Æduis et a Treviris veniebant: Ædúi, questum¹, quòd Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidèd datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: Treviri autem, pagos centum² Suevorum ad ripas Rheni consedissee, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; iis præesse Nasuam et Cimberium, fratres. Quibus rebus, Cæsar, vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minùs facilè resisti posset³. Itaque, re frumentariâ, quàm celerrimè potuit, comparata, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

XXXVIII. Quum tridui viam processisset⁴, nuntiatum est ei, Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere, triduique viam a suis finibus processisse. Id ne accideret, magno opere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat. Namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas: idque naturâ loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum⁵ daret facultatem, propterea quòd flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum DC, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit, et cum oppido conjungit⁶. Huc Cæsar magnis nocturnis diurnisque itineribus contendit; occupatoque oppido, ibi præsidium collocat.

XXXIX. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem, rei frumentariæ commeatûsque causâ, moratur; ex percunctatione nostrorum, vocibusque Gallorum, ac mercatorum,

¹ Ædúi [veniebant] questum. ² Autem Treviri [veniebant] questum] centum pagos, &c. ³ Minùs facilè posset resisti [Ariovisto], Ariovistus might be less easily resisted, or, withstood. ⁴ Processisset viam tridui, had advanced a journey of three days, or, three days' march; had been on his march for three days. ⁵ Ad ducendum bellum, for protracting the war. ⁶ Ordo est; Murus circumdatus hunc [montem] efficit arcem, et conjungit [montem] cum oppido.

qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute, atque exercitatione in armis, esse prædicabant, sæpenumero sese cum iis congressos, ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum¹ ferre potuisse; tantus subitò timor omnem exercitum occupavit, ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Hic primùm ortus est a tribunis² militum, præfectis, reliquisque, qui, ex urbe³ amicitiae causâ Cæsarem secuti, magnum periculum miserabantur, quòd non magnum in re militari usum habebant. Quorum alius, aliâ causâ illatâ, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicerent, petebant, ut ejus voluntate discedere liceret; nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant⁴: abditì in tabernaculis, aut suum fatum querebantur, aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. Vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. Horum vocibus ac timore, paullatim etiam ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites, centurionesque⁵, quique equitatu præerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minùs timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris, et magnitudinem silvarum, quæ intercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renunciabant, quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore dicto audientes⁶ milites, neque, propter timorem, signa laturos.

XL. Hæc quum animadvertisset, convocato consilio⁷, omniumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis⁸ centurionibus, vehementer eos ineusavit: primùm, quòd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, sibi quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum, se consule⁹, cupidissimè Populi Romani amicitiam appetisse.

¹ *Aciam oculorum*, the keenness, or, the fierceness, of their eyes.

² See *Tribunus*. ³ *Urbe*, i. e. *Româ*. ⁴ *Hi neque poterant fingere vultum*, these could neither compose their countenance; these could neither preserve their countenance in its natural state: fear distorted their features. ⁵ See *Centurio*. ⁶ *Audientes*, hearing, or, listening; obedient. ⁷ *Consilio*, a council, i. e. a council of war. ⁸ *Adhibitis*, being called. ⁹ *Se [existente] consule*, he [i. e. Cæsar] being consul; in his consulship, i. e. in the former year, viz. 61, B. C.

Cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi, cognitis suis postulatis¹, atque æquitate² conditionum perspectâ, eum neque suam, neque Populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quòd si, furore atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur? Aut cur de sua³ virtute, aut de ipsius⁴ diligentia, desperarent? Factum ejus hostis periculum⁵ patrum nostrorum memoriâ, quum Cimbris et Teutonis a C. Mario pulsus, non minorem laudem exercitus, quàm ipse imperator, meritus videbatur. Factum etiam nuper in Italia, servili tumultu⁶; quos tamen aliquid usus, ac disciplina, quam a nobis acceperant, sublevarent. Ex quo judicari posset⁷, quantum haberet in se boni constantia; propterea quòd, quos aliquamdiu inermes sine causâ timuissent, hos⁸ postea armatos ac victores superâssent. Denique hos esse eosdem, quibuscum sæpenumero Helvetii congressi, non solum in suis⁹, sed etiam in illorum¹⁰ finibus, plerumque superârunt, qui tamen pares esse nostro exercitu non potuerint. Si quos adversum prælium, et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos, si quærerent, reperire posse, diuturnitate belli defatigatis Gallis, Ariovistum, quum multos menses castris se ac paludibus tenuisset, neque sui potestatem fecisset, desperantes jam de pugnâ, et dispersos, subito adortum, magis ratione et consilio, quàm virtute, vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hæc, ne ipsum quidem sperare, nostros exercitus capi posse. Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itinerum conferrent, facere arroganter; quum aut de officio¹¹ imperatoris desperare, aut ei præscribere, viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ: frumentum Sequanos, Leucos, Lingonas subministrare; jamque esse in agris frumenta matura: de itinere ipsos

¹ *Postulatis*, reasonable requests. ² *Æquitate*, the evenness, the justice. ³ *Sua*, their own. ⁴ *Ipsius*, i. e. *Cæsar*. ⁵ *Periculum*, trial. ⁶ *Servili tumultu*, i. e. *tumultu servorum*. ⁷ *Ex quo posset judicari*, from which it might be judged; from which an opinion might be formed. ⁸ *Hos* (servos). ⁹ *Suis finibus*, in their own territories, i. e. the territories of the Helvetii. ¹⁰ *Illorum*, i. e. *Germanorum*. ¹¹ *De officio*, of the official talents; of the ability.

brevi tempore judicatu-ros. Quòd non fore dicto audientes milites, neque signa latu-ri dicantur, nihil se eâ re commoveri : scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut, malè re gestâ, fortunam defuisse ; aut, aliquo facinore comperto, avaritiam esse convictam. Suam innocentiam perpetuâ vitâ, felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam. Itaque se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repræsentaturum, et proximâ nocte de quartâ vigiliâ castra moturum, ut quàm primùm intelligere posset, utrùm apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. Quòd si præterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum solâ decimâ legione iturum, de quâ non dubitaret, sibique eam prætoriam cohortem futuram. Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem confidebat maximè¹.

XLII. Hâc oratione habitâ, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas, et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est ; princepsque decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quòd de se optimum judicium fecisset ; seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquæ legiones, per tribunos militum et primorum ordinum² centuriones, egerunt, uti Cæsari satisfacerent : se neque unquam dubitâsse, neque timuisse, neque de summâ belli suum judicium, sed imperatoris esse, existimavisse. Eorum satisfactione³ acceptâ, et itinere exquisito⁴ per Divitiacum, quòd ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut, millium ampliùs quinquaginta circuitu, locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quartâ vigiliâ, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris, millibus passuum quatuor et viginti, abesse.

XLII. Cognito Cæsaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit : quod antea de colloquio postulâsset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propiùs accessisset ; seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare. Non respuit conditionem Cæsar : jamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, quum id, quod antea petenti denegâsset,

¹ *Maxime confidebat*, trusted most ; placed the greatest confidence in. ² *Primorum ordinum*, of the first rank, viz. *Primipilus*, *Primus Princeps*, and *Primus Hastatus*. ³ *Satisfactione*, excuse, or, apology. ⁴ *Exquisitè*, reconnoitred.

ultra polliceretur; magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis Populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis postulatis, fore, uti pertinaciâ desisteret. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, quum sæpe ultra citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret. Vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret: aliâ ratione se non esse venturum. Cæsar, quòd neque colloquium, interpositâ causâ, tolli volebat¹, neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatu committere audebat, commodissimum² esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eò legionarios milites legionis decimæ, cui quàm maximè confidebat³, imponere; ut præsidium quàm amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod quum fieret, non irridiculè quidam ex militibus decimæ legionis dixit; Plus, quàm pollicitus esset, Cæsarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis prætoriæ loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum rescribere.

XLIII. Planities erat magna, et in eâ tumulus terrenus satîs grandis⁴. Hic locus æquo ferè spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eò, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat, passibus ducentis ab eo tumulo constituit: item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ex equis⁵ ut colloquerentur, et, præter se, denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eò ventum est⁶, Cæsar, initio orationis, sua senatûsque in eum beneficia commemoravit⁷; quòd rex appellatus esset a senatu, quòd amicus, quòd munera amplissima missa: quam rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum officiis consuêsse tribui docebat⁸: illum, quum neque

¹ *Neque volebat colloquium tolli causâ interpositâ*, he neither wished the interview should be prevented for the cause assigned. ² *Commodissimum*, most expedient. ³ *Cui quàm maximè [Cæsar] confidebat*, in which Cæsar placed unbounded confidence. ⁴ *Satîs grandis*, sufficiently high; of considerable height. ⁵ *Ex equis*, on horseback. ⁶ *Ordo est; Ubi ventum est eò* [a Cæsare et Ariovisto]. ⁷ *Commemoravit*, he related; he put him in mind, or, he recalled to his recollection. ⁸ *Docebat*, informed him.

aditum, neque causam postulandi justam, haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate suâ ac senatûs, ea præmia consecutum. Docebat etiam, quàm veteres, quàmque justæ causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent; quæ senatûs consulta, quoties, quàmque honorifica, in eos facta essent; ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principatum Ædui tenuissent, priûs etiam, quàm nostram amicitiam appetissent. Populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modò sui nihil perdere, sed gratiâ, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse. Quod verò ad amicitiam Populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi, quis pati posset? Postulavit deinde eadem, quæ legatis in mandatis dederat, ne aut Æduis, aut eorum sociis bellum inferret; obsides redderet; si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos ampliùs Rhenum transire pateretur.

XLIV. Ariovistus ad postulata Cæsaris pauca respondit; de suis virtutibus multa prædicavit: Transisse Rhenum sese non suâ sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magnâ spe, magnisque præmiis, domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habere in Galliâ, ab ipsis concessas; obsides, ipsorum voluntate, datos; stipendium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consueverint; non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno prælio fusas ac superatas esse. Si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum sese decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse, de stipendio recusare, quod suâ voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. Amicitiam Populi Romani sibi ornamento et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere; idque se eâ spe petisse. Si per Populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, et dedititii subtrahantur, non minùs libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani amicitiam, quàm appetierit. Quòd multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam transducatur, id se sui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ causâ facere; ejus rei testimonium esse, quòd, nisi rogatus, non venerit, et quòd bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit. Se priûs in Galliam venisse, quàm Populum Romanum. Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi

Romani Galliæ provinciæ fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram¹. Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo jure se interpellaremus. Quòd fratres a senatu Æduos appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum, neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, neque, bello Allobrogum proximo, Æduos Romanis auxilium tulisse, neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Ædui secum, et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio Populi Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatâ Cæsarem amicitiam, quòd exercitum in Galliâ habeat, sui opprimendi causâ habere. Qui nisi decedat, atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum; quòd si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque Populi Romani gratum esse facturum²; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuncios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus³ morte redimere posset. Quòd si decessisset, et liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remuneraturum, et, quæcunque bella geri vellet, sine ullo ejus labore et periculo confecturum.

XLV. Multa ab Cæsare in eam sententiam⁴ dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset, et neque suam, neque Populi Romani consuetudinem pati, uti optimè meritos socios desereret; neque se judicare, Galliam potiùs esse Ariovisti⁵, quàm Populi Romani. Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus Populus Romanus ignovisset, neque in provinciam redegisset, neque stipendium imposuisset. Quòd si antiquissimum quodque tempus spectari oporteret⁶, Populi Romani justissimum esse in Galliâ imperium: si judicium senatûs observari oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam, quam, bello victam, suis legibus uti voluisset⁷.

¹ *Illam (Galliâ esse) nostram*, that *Gaul*, [*i. e. Provincia, q. v.*] was ours. ² *Facturum esse gratum*, would do an agreeable thing, or, would do a favour; would oblige. ³ *Ejus*, *i. e. Cæsaris*. ⁴ *In eam sententiam*, to that purpose. ⁵ *Esse Ariovisti*, to be the property of Ariovistus. ⁶ *Antiquissimum tempus oporteret spectari*, the most ancient, or, the most distant, period ought to be regarded. ⁷ *Voluisset*, had willed; had decreed.

XLVI. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari nunciatum est, equites Ariovisti propiùs tumulum¹ accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem fecit; seque ad suos recepit; suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu prælium fore videbat; tamen commitendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum² elatum est, quâ arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus; omni Galliâ Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecissent, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est.

XLVII. Biduo pòst, Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legatos mittit, velle se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi cæptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret; aut, si id minùs vellet, ex suis legatis aliquem ad se mitteret. Colloquendi Cæsari causa visa non est, et eo magis, quòd pridie ejus diei Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum, et hominibus feris objecturum, existimabat. Commodissimum visum est, C. Valerium Procellum, C. Valerii Caburi filium, summâ virtute et humanitate adolescentem, (cujus pater a C. Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat) et propter fidem, et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam quâ multâ jam Ariovistus, longinquâ consuetudine, utebatur, et, quòd in eo peccandi Germanis causa³ non esset, ad eum mittere, et M. Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His mandavit, ut, quæ diceret Ariovistus, cognoscerent, et ad se referrent. Quos quum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo præsentem, exclamavit: Quid ad se venirent? An speculandi causâ⁴? Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas conjecit.

XLVIII. Eodem die castra promovit, et millibus pas-

¹ Propiùs (ad) tumulum. ² Vulgus militum, the common soldier.

³ Causa peccandi, cause of sinning; ground for exception. ⁴ Causâ speculandi? for the sake of spying? on purpose to act as spies?

suum vi a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie ejus diei¹, præter castra Cæsaris suas copias transduxit, et millibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, eo consilio, uti frumento, conmeatuque, qui ex Sequanis et Æduis supportaretur, Cæsarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus prælio contendere, ei potestas² non deesset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit: equestri prælio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo se Germani exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi; quos ex omni copiâ³ singuli singulos, suæ salutis causâ, delegerant. Cum his in præliis versabantur, ad hos se equites recipiebant; hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant: si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumstabant; si quò erat longiùs prodeundum, aut celeriùs recipiendum, tanta erat horum, exercitatione, celeritas, ut, jubis equorum sublevati, cursum adæquarent⁴.

XLIX. Ubi eum castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani consederant, circiter passus sexcentos ab eis, castris idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici⁵ instructâ, ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passus sexcentos, uti dictum est, aberat. Eò circiter hominum numero sexdecem millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit; quæ copiae nostros perterrerent, et munitione prohiberent. Nihilò secius Cæsar, ut antè constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit, et partem auxiliorum; quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

L. Proximo die, instituto suo⁶, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paullumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit, hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit.

¹ *Postridie ejus diei*, the day after that day; the day following, or, the next day. ² *Potestas*, an opportunity. ³ *Copiâ*, army. ⁴ *Adæquarent cursum*, equalled their speed. ⁵ *Triplici acie*, in three columns.

⁶ *Suo instituto*, according to his resolution, or, design.

Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrinque, usque ad vesperum, pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quæreretur Cæsar, quam ob rem Ariovistus prælio non decertaret, hanc reperiēbat causam : Quòd apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiæ eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrùm prælium committi ex usu¹ esset, nec ne : eas ita dicere : Non esse² fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam prælio contendissent.

LI. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar præsidio utrisque castris, quod satīs esse visum est, reliquit ; omnes alarios³ in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit, quòd minùs multitudine militum legionariorum, pro hostium numero, valebat, ut ad speciem alariis uteretur. Ipse, triplici instructâ acie, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessariò Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt, generatimque constituerunt, paribusque intervallis, Harudes, Marcomannos, Triboecos, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusios, Suevos ; omnemque aciem suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in fugâ relinqueretur. Eò mulieres imposuerunt, quæ, in prælium proficiscentes milites, passis crinibus flentes, implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

LII. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quæstorem præfecit, uti eos testes⁴ suæ quisque virtutis haberet. Ipse a dextro cornu, quòd eam partem minimè firmam⁵ hostium esse animum adverterat, prælium commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt ; itaque hostes repentè celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis, comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani, celeriter, ex consuetudine suâ, phalange

¹ *Ex usu*, advantageously. ² *Non fas esse*, that it was unlawful ; not permitted by the Fates ; that it was impossible. ³ *Alarios*, the auxiliaries ; who had this name from being placed on the wings of the army in battle. ⁴ *Eos* (legatum et quæstorem) *testes*. ⁵ *Minimè firmam*, least strong, i. e. weakest.

factâ, impetus gladiatorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent, et scuta manibus revellerent, et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa, atque in fugam conversa esset; a dextro cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset P. Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat, quod expeditior¹ erat, quàm hi, qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

LIII. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque priùs fugere destiterunt², quàm ad flumen Rhenum millia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta pervenerint. Ibi perpauci, aut viribus confisi, transnatare contenderunt, aut, lintribus inventis, sibi salutem reppererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, eâ profugit; reliquos omnes consecuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duæ fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueva natione, quam ab domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Galliâ duxerat, a fratre missam. Utræque in eâ fugâ perièrunt. Duæ filiæ harum, altera occisa, altera capta est. C. Valerius Proculus, quum a custodibus in fugâ trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem, hostes equitatu persequentem, incidit. Quæ quidem res Cæsari non minorem, quàm ipsa victoria, voluptatem attulit, quòd hominem honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, sibi restitutum videbat, neque ejus calamitate de tantâ voluptate et gratulatione quidquam fortuna deminuerat. Is, se præsentem, de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrùm igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur: sortium beneficio³ se esse incolumem. Item M. Mettius repperitus, et ad eum reductus est.

LIV. Hòc prælio trans Rhenum nunciato, Suevi qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti cœperunt;

¹ *Expeditior*, more disengaged; more at liberty. ² *Neque destiterunt fugere*, nor did they cease to fly; nor did they discontinue their flight. ³ *Beneficio*, by the favour.

quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum¹ incolunt, perterritos insecuti, magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. Cæsar, unâ æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturiùs paullo, quàm tempus anni² postulabat, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit: hibernis Labienum præposuit: ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos³ profectus est.

LIBER II.

I. QUUM esset Cæsar in citeriore Galliâ in hibernis, ita uti suprà demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur⁴, literisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliæ partem dixeramus, contra Populum Romanum conjurare, obsidesque inter se dare: conjurandi⁵ has esse causas: primùm, quòd vererentur, ne, omni pacatâ Galliâ, ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur: deinde, quòd ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur; partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Galliâ versari noluerant⁶, ita Populi Romani exercitum hiemare, atque inveterascere in Galliâ molestè ferebant⁷; partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant: ab nonnullis etiam, quòd in Galliâ a potentioribus, atque his, qui ad conducendos homines⁸ facultates habebant, vulgò regna occupabantur, qui minùs facilè eam rem in imperio nostro consequi⁹ poterant.

II. Iis nunciis literisque commotus Cæsar duas legio-

¹ *Proximi* [ad] *Rhenum*, next the Rhine; on the bank of the Rhine. ² *Tempus anni*, the time, or, the season, of the year. ³ *Ad agendos conventus*, to hold the diets; to preside at the assizes. ⁴ *Crebri rumores afferebantur*, frequent reports were brought; it was frequently reported. ⁵ *Conjurandi*, of the conspiracy, or, confederacy. ⁶ *Noluerant*, had been unwilling; had been displeased. ⁷ *Molestè ferebant*, they bore it impatiently, or, reluctantly; they were greatly dissatisfied; it gave them great uneasiness. ⁸ *Conducendos homines*, to hire men; to hire troops. ⁹ *Consequi eam rem in nostro imperio*, accomplish that plan, or, continue that practice, under our government.

nes in citeriore Galliâ novas conscripsit, et, initâ æstate¹, in interiorem Galliam qui deduceret, Q. Pedium legatum misit. Ipse, quum primùm pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit. Dat negotium² Senonibus, reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea, quæ apud eos gerantur, cognoscant³; seque de his rebus certiore faciant. Hi constanter⁴ omnes nunciaverunt, manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum verò dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos [xii die] proficisceretur. Re frumentariâ provisâ, castra movet, diebusque circiter quindæcem ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

III. Eò quum de improvviso, celeriusque omni opinione⁵ venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliæ ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos, Iccium et Antebrogium, primos civitatis, miserunt, qui dicerent, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem Populi Romani permittere, neque se cum reliquis Belgis consensisse⁶, neque contra Populum Romanum omnino conjurâsse: paratosque esse, et obsides dare, et imperata facere, et oppidis recipere, et frumento ceterisque rebus juvare: reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse; Germanosque, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, sese cum his conjunxisse; tantumque esse eorum omnium furorem⁷, ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem jure, et iisdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint, quin cum his consentirent.

IV. Quum ab his quæreretur, quæ civitates, quantæque⁸ in armis essent, et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat⁹: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis, Rhenumque antiquitus transductos, propter loci fertilitatem, ibi consedissee, Gallosque, qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse; solosque esse, qui, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, omni Galliâ vexatâ, Teutonos Cimbrosque intra

¹ *Initâ æstate*, in the beginning of summer. ² *Dat negotium*, gives a commission. ³ *Cognoscant*, should know; should learn, or, should obtain information. ⁴ *Constanter*, uniformly. ⁵ *Celerius opinione omni*, sooner than all expected. ⁶ *Consensisse*, that they had not agreed; that they had not joined, or, entered into, the confederacy. ⁷ *Furorem*, the madness, the infatuation. ⁸ *Quantæque*, and how powerful. ⁹ *Sic reperiebat*, he thus found; he obtained this information.

fines suos ingredi prohibuerint. Quà ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoriâ magnam sibi auctoritatem, magnosque spiritus in re militari, sumerent. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata, Remi dicebant; propterea quòd, propinquitatibus affinitatibusque conjuncti, quantum quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognoverint. Plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero, valere: hos posse conficere armata millia centum, pollicitos ex eo numero electa millia LX, totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos; latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem nostrâ etiam memoriâ Divitiacum, totius Galliæ potentissimum, qui quum magnæ partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae, imperium obtinuerit: nunc esse regem Galbam; ad hunc, propter justitiam, prudentiamque, totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri: oppida habere numero XII; polliceri millia armata quinquaginta: totidem Nervios, qui maximè feri inter ipsos habeantur, longissimèque absint¹: XV millia Atrebates: Ambianos X millia: Morinos XXV millia: Menapios IX millia: Caletos X millia: Velocasses et Veromandos totidem: Aduatucos XXIX millia: Condrusos, Eburones, Cæraesos, Pæmanos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantur², arbitrari ad XL millia.

V. Cæsar, Remos cohortatus, liberaliterque oratione prosecutus³, omnem senatum ad se convenire, principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci jussit: quæ omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse, Divitiacum Æduum magno opere cohortatus, docet, quanto opere reipublicæ communisque salutis intersit⁴, manus hostium distineri⁵, ne cum tantâ multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas copias Ædúi in

¹ *Longissimèque absint*, and are very remote; and are at the greatest distance. ² *Qui appellantur uno nomine Germani*, who are called, by one name, Germans; who are all included under the general appellation of Germans. ³ *Liberaliterque prosecutus oratione*, and having complimented them highly in a speech. ⁴ *Quanto opere intersit*, of how great importance it would be. ⁵ *Distineri*, be kept separate; be prevented from joining.

fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, et eorum agros populari cœperint. His mandatis, eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias, in unum locum coactas, ad se venire vidit, neque jam longè abesse, ab his, quos miserat, exploratoribus, et ab Remis cognovit; flumen Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum transducere maturavit, atque ibi castra posuit. Quæ res¹ et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat, et, post cum quæ essent, tuta ab hostibus reddebat, et, commeatus ab Remis, reliquisque civitatibus, ut sine periculo ad eum portari posset, efficiebat. In eo flumine² pons erat; ibi præsidium ponit, et in alterâ parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum vi cohortibus relinquit. Castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallo, fossâque duodeviginti pedum³, munire jubet.

VI. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum, nomine Bibrax, aberat millia passuum octo. Id ex itinere magno impetu Belgæ oppugnare cœperunt. Ægrè eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem, atque Belgarum, oppugnatio est. Ubi, circumjectâ multitudine hominum totis mœnibus, undique lapides in murum jaci cœpti sunt, murusque defensoribus nudatus est; testudine factâ, portas succedunt, murumque subruunt. Quod tum facillè fiebat. Nam, quum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli⁴. Quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius, Renius, summâ nobilitate et gratiâ⁵ inter suos, qui tum oppido præerat⁶, unus ex his, qui legati de pace ad Cæsarem venerant, nuncios ad eum mittit; nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

VII. Eò de mediâ nocte⁷ Cæsar, iisdem ducibus usus, qui nuncii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas, et Cretas sagittarios, et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit:

¹ *Quæ res*, which position. ² *In eo flumine*, over that river. ³ *Duodeviginti pedum* [in latitudinem], of 18 feet in breadth; 18 feet broad. ⁴ *Potestas consistendi in muro erat nulli*, the power of standing on the wall was to none; no man was able to stand on the wall. ⁵ *Summâ nobilitate et gratiâ*, of the highest rank and interest. ⁶ *Præerat*, was over; had the command of, or, was governor of. ⁷ *De mediâ nocte*, soon after midnight.

quorum adventu, et Remis, cum spe defensionis, studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eâdem de causâ spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque, paullisper apud oppidum morati, agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis ædificiisque, quos adire poterant, incensis, ad castra Cæsaris omnibus copiis contenderunt, et ab millibus passuum minùs duobus castra posuerunt; quæ castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius millibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant.

VIII. Cæsar primo, et propter multitudinem hostium, et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, prælio supersedere statuit: quotidie tamen equestribus præliis, quid hostis virtute posset, et quid nostri auderent, sollicitationibus periclitabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam naturâ opportuno atque idoneo, quòd is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paullulum ex planicie editus, tantum adversùs in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utrâque parte lateris dejectus habebat¹, et, in fronte leniter fastigatus, paullatim ad planiciem redibat: ab utroque latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum CD: et ad extremas fossas² castella constituit, ibique tormenta collocavit; ne, quum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quòd tantum multitudine poterant³, ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. Hoc facto, duabus legionibus, quas proximè conscripserat, in castris relictis, ut, si quâ opus esset, subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex legiones pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias, ex castris eductas, instruxerant.

IX. Palus erat non magna⁴ inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, parati in armis, erant.

¹ *Habebat dejectus lateris ex utrâque parte*, had a descent of side on either part; had a steep descent on both sides. ² *Ad extremas fossas*, at the extremities of the ditch, or, at both ends of the ditch.

³ *Poterant tantum multitudine*, could do so much by their great number; were so powerful in numbers. ⁴ *Non magna palus erat*, there was a morass of no great extent.

Interim prælio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, secundiore equitum prælio nostris, Cæsar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis, partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, eo consilio, ut, si possent, castellum, cui præerat Q. Titurius legatus, expugnarent, pontemque interscinderent; si minùs potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum¹ erant, commeatuque nostros prohiberent.

X. Cæsar, certior factus ab Titurio, omnem equitatum, et levis armaturæ Numidas, funditores, sagittariosque, pontem transducit, atque ad eos contendit. Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos, nostri, in flumine aggressi, magnum eorum numerum occiderunt. Per eorum corpora reliquos audacissimè transire conantes multitudine telorum repulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos, interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi et de expugnando oppido, et de flumine transeundo, spem se fefellisse, intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causâ viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere cœpit, concilio convocato, constituerunt, optimum esse, domum suam quenique reverti, et, quorum in fines primùm Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis, quàm in alienis, finibus decertarent, et domesticis copiis rei frumentariæ uterentur². Ad eam sententiam³, cum reliquis causis, hæc quòque ratio eos deduxit, quòd, Divitiacum atque Æduos finibus Bellovacorum appropinquare, cognoverant. His persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur, neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

XI. Eâ re constitutâ, secundâ vigiliâ, magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullo certo ordine⁴,

¹ *Ad gerendum bellum*, for carrying on the war; for the prosecution of the war. ² *Uterentur domesticis copiis frumentariæ rei*, enjoy the abundance of provisions which they had at home. ³ *Sententiam*, resolution. ⁴ *Nullo certo ordine*, in no fixed order; in no regular order.

neque imperio, quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret, et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt, ut consimilis fugæ profectio videretur. Hâc re statim, Cæsar, per speculatores cognitâ, insidias veritus¹, quòd, quâ de causâ discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Primâ luce, confirmatâ re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur², præmisit. His Q. Pedium et L. Aurunculeium Cottam legatos præfecit. T. Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi jussit. Hi, novissimos adorti, et multa millia passuum persecuti, magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt; quum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent, fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent; prioresque, quòd abesse a periculo viderentur, neque ullâ necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito claniore, perturbatis ordinibus, omnes in fugâ sibi præsidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasumque solis destiterunt, seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

XII. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar, priùs quàm se hostes ex terrore ac fugâ reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit; et, magno itinere confecto, ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quòd vacuum³ ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossæ, murique altitudinem, paucis defendentibus, expugnare non potuit. Castris munitis, vineas agere, quæque ad oppugnandum usui erant, comparare cæpit. Interim omnis ex fugâ Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proximâ nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto, turribusque constitutis, magnitudine operum, quæ neque viderant antè Galli, neque audierant, et celeritate Romanorum permoti, legatos ad Cæsarem de deditione mit-

¹ *Veritus insidias*, fearing, or, suspecting, a stratagem. ² *Qui moraretur novissimum agmen*, who should detain the rear; to detain the rear. ³ *Vacuum*, empty; unprotected.

tunt, et, petentibus Remis¹, ut conservarentur², impetrant.

XIII. Cæsar, obsidibus acceptis, primis civitatis, atque ipsius Galbæ regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit; exercitumque in Bellovacos duxit. Qui quum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Cæsar cum exercitu circiter millia passuum vabesset, omnes majores natu³ ex oppido egressi, manus ad Cæsarem tendere, et voce significare cœperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, neque contra Populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, quum ad oppidum accessisset, castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus⁴, suo more, pacem ab Romanis petiêrunt.

XIV. Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belgarum, dimissis Æduorum copiis, ad eum reverterat) facit verba⁵: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Æduæ fuisse: impulsos ab suis principibus, qui dicerent, Æduos, a Cæsare in servitutem redactos, omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Æduis defecisse, et Populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui hujus consilii principes fuissent, quod intelligerent, quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam profugisse⁶. Petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Æduos, ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur⁷. Quod si fecerit, Æduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum: quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.

XV. Cæsar, honoris Divitiaci atque Æduorum causâ, sese eos in fidem recepturum, et conservaturum, dixit; sed, quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate, atque hominum multitudine præstabat, de obsides popos-

¹ *Remis petentibus*, the Remi requesting it; at the request of the Remi. ² *Ut conservarentur*, that their lives should be preserved.

³ *Majores natu*, greater by birth; elderly, or, aged, men. ⁴ *Passis manibus*, with outstretched hands. ⁵ *Facit verba*, makes words; makes a speech. ⁶ *Ordo est*; (Eos), qui fuissent principes (Authors) hujus consilii, profugisse in Britanniam, quod, &c. ⁷ *Utatur*, should use; should extend.

cit. His traditis¹, omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit. qui, se suaque omnia, sine morâ, dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant; quorum de naturâ² moribusque Cæsar, quum quæreret³, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus: nihil pati vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri: quòd his rebus relan-guescere animos, et remitti virtutem, existimarent: esse homines feros, magnæque virtutis: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se Populo Romano dedidissent, patriamque virtutem projecissent: confirmare⁴, sese neque legatos missuros, neque ullam conditionem⁵ pacis accepturos.

XVI. Quum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniebat ex captivis, Sabim flumen ab castris suis non ampliùs millia passuum decem abesse: trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedissee, adventumque⁶ ibi Romanorum expectare unâ cum Atrebatibus, et Veromanduis, finitimis suis; nam his utrisque persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur: expectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias, atque esse in itinere; mulieres, quique per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, in eum locum conjecisse⁷, quò propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

XVII. His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque præmittit, qui locum idoneum castris deligant. Quumque ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures, Cæsarem secuti, unâ iter facerent: quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitûs perspectâ, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt, atque iis demonstrârunt, inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere; neque esse quidquam negotii, quum prima legio in castra venisset, reliquaque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri: quâ

¹ *His* [obsidibus] *traditis*. ² *Naturâ*, nature; natural disposition; genius. ³ *Quum quæreret*, when he inquired; on inquiry. ⁴ *Confirmare*, asserted, or, declared. ⁵ *Conditionem*, offer, proposal. ⁶ *Adventum*, the coming up, the arrival. ⁷ *Ordo est*; *Conjecisse mulieres* [et homines] *qui viderentur inutiles*, &c.

pulsâ¹, impedimentisque direptis, futurum, ut reliquæ contrâ consistere non auderent. Adjuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quòd Nervii antiquitùs, quum equitatu nihil possent, (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quidquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis.) quo faciliùs finitimorum equitatum, si prædandi causâ ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis, atque inflexis² crebris in latitudinem ramis, enatis et rubis sentibusque interjectis, effecerant, ut instar muri hæ sepes munimenta præberent; quò non modò intrari, sed ne perspicì quidem posset. His rebus quum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii æstimaverunt.

XVIII. Loci natura erat hæc, quem locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis ab summo æqualiter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod suprâ nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur adversus huic, et contrarius, passus circiter ducentos infimâ apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris³; ut non facilè introrsus perspicì posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant: in aperto loco, secundum flumen⁴, paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

XIX. Cæsar, equitatu præmisso, subsequēbatur omnibus copiis: sed ratio, ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, ac Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quòd ad hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas totius exercitùs ingredientia collocârat: inde duæ legiones, quæ proximè conscriptæ erant, totum agmen claudebant⁵, prasidioque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri, cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu prælium commiserunt. Quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, ac rursus ex silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longiùs, quàm quem ad

¹ Quâ [legione] pulsâ. ² Inflexis, See Nervii. ³ Apertus [ab] infimâ [parte], silvestris ab superiore parte, open, or, clear, at the bottom, woody towards the top. ⁴ Secundum flumen, along the river. ⁵ Claudebant totum agmen, closed the whole army; formed the rear guard.

finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent; interim legiones sex, quæ primæ venerant, opere dimenso, castra munire cœperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitûs ab his, qui in silvis abditî latebant, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eos committendi prælii convenerat, ita, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant, atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. His facilè pulsîs, ac proturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt; ut pæne uno tempore et ad silvas, et in flumine, et jam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur. Eâdem autem celeritate adverso colle¹ ad nostra castra, atque eos, qui in opere occupati erant, contenderunt.

XX. Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum², quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrî oporteret: signum tubâ dandum: ab opere revocandi milites: qui paullo longiùs, aggeris petendi causâ, processerant, arcessendi³: acies instruenda: milites cohortandi: signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitâs, et successus, et incursus hostium impediēbat. His difficultatibus duæ res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quòd, superioribus præliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret, non minùs commodè ipsi sibi præscribere, quàm ab aliis doceri, poterant; et quòd ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Cæsar discedere, nisi munitis castris, vetuerat. Hi, propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium, nihil jam Cæsaris imperium spectabant; sed per se⁴, quæ videbantur⁵, administrabant.

XXI. Cæsar, necessariis rebus imperatis⁶, ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem fors obtulit, decueurit;

¹ *Adverso colle*, up the hill. ² *Proponendum*, hung out, or, displayed. ³ [*Milites*], qui processerant paullo longiùs causâ petendi aggeris. [*erant*] arcessendi, the soldiers, who had gone to a greater distance, on purpose to fetch materials for the rampart, were to be recalled. ⁴ *Per se*, of themselves; of their own accord. ⁵ *Videbantur* [*illis*], seemed to them proper; they thought best. ⁶ *Necessariis rebus imperatis*, having ordered the necessary things; having given the necessary orders.

et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus, quàm uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo¹, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent; quòd non longiùs hostes aberant, quàm quò telum adjici posset, prælii committendi signum dedit: atque, in alteram partem item cohortandi causâ profectus, pugnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut, non modò ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas, scutisque tegimenta detrahenda, tempus defuerit. Quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, quæque prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit; ne, in quærendis suis, pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

XXII. Instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, dejectusque² collis, et necessitas³ temporis, quàm, ut rei militaris ratio, atque ordo postulabat, quum diversis locis legiones, aliæ, alià in parte, hostibus resisterent, sepibusque densissimis, ut antè demonstravimus, interjectis, prospectus impediretur⁴; neque certa subsidia collocari, neque, quid in quaque parte opus esset, provideri, neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque, in tantâ rerum iniquitate⁵, fortunæ quòque eventus varii sequebantur.

XXIII. Legionis nonæ, et decimæ milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis, cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos, vulneribusque confectos⁶ Atrebates (nam his ea pars obvenerat⁷) celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt; et, transire conantes insecti gladiis, magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et, in locum iniquum progressi, rursus regressos ac resistentes hostes, redintegrato prælio, in fugam dederunt⁸. Item

¹ Neu perturbarentur animo, nor be agitated in their minds.
² Dejectus, declivity. ³ Necessitas, shortness. ⁴ Impediretur, was obstructed. ⁵ In tantâ iniquitate rerum, in such an unequal situation of affairs. ⁶ Confectos vulneribus, exhausted with wounds. ⁷ Ea pars obvenerat his, that party had fallen to their lot; that party had been accidentally opposed to them. ⁸ Dederunt in fugam, gave to flight; put to flight.

aliâ in parte diversæ duæ legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Veromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis præliabantur. At tum totis ferè a fronte et ab sinistrâ parte nudatis castris, quum in dextro cornu legio duodecima, et non magno ab eâ intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine, duce Boduognato¹, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt: quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere, cœpit.

XXIV. Eodem tempore equites nostri, levisque armaturæ pedites², qui cum iis unâ fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram, quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant³, ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant: et calones, qui ab Decumanâ portâ, ac summo jugo collis, nostros victores flumen transisse, conspexerant, prædandi causâ egressi, quum respexissent, et hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, præcípites fugæ sese mandabant⁴. Simul eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor, fremitusque oriebatur; aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti, equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causâ ab civitate missi, ad Cæsarem venerant, quum multitudine hostium castra nostra compleri, legiones premi, et pæne circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus, domum contenderunt; Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos, civitati renunciaverunt.

XXV. Cæsar, ab decimæ legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri⁵, signisque in unum locum collatis, duodecimæ legionis confertos

¹ *Duce* [existente] *Boduognato*, Boduognatus being their commander; headed, or, commanded by, under the command of, Boduognatus. ² *Peditesque levis armaturæ*, and foot soldiers of the light armour; and the light armed infantry. See *Velites*. ³ *Occurrebant hostibus adversis*, met the enemy in front. ⁴ *Præcípites mandabant sese fugæ*, they headlong committed themselves to flight; they fled precipitately. ⁵ *Urgeri*, overpowered.

milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento ; quartæ cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis, signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus ferè centurionibus aut vulneratis, aut occisis, in his primopilo, P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut jam se sustinere non posset ; reliquos esse tardiores, et nonnullos ab novissimis desertos prælio excedere ac tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ¹ ex inferiore loco subeuntes ² internittere, et ab utroque latere instare, et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset ; scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, quòd ipse eò sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem ³ processit, centurionibusque nominatim appellatis, reliquos cohortatus milites, signa inferre et manipulos laxare jussit, quo faciliùs gladiis uti possent. Cujus adventu spe illatâ militibus, ac redintegrato animo, quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris, etiam in extremis suis rebus, operam navare cuperent, paullum hostium impetus tardatus est.

XXVI. Cæsar, quum septimam legionem, quæ juxtâ constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paullatim sese legiones conjungrent, et conversa signa ⁴ in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, quum alius aliù subsidium ferrent, neque timerent, ne aversi ⁵ ab hoste circumvenirentur, audaciùs resistere ac fortiùs pugnare cœperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quæ in novissimo agmine præsidio impedimentis fuerant, prælio nunciato, cursu incitato, in summo colle, ab hostibus conspiciebantur. Et T. Labienus, castris hostium potitus, et, ex loco superiore, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui, quum ex equitum et calonum fugâ, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra, et legiones, et imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt ⁶.

¹ *A fronte*, in front. ² *Subeuntes*, advancing. ³ *Aciem*, line.
⁴ *Signa conversa*, the standards turned two ways ; with a double front. ⁵ *Ne aversi*, lest turned away ; lest in the rear, or, behind.
⁶ *Fecerunt nihil reliqui sibi ad celeritatem*, made all the haste in their power.

XXVII. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio facta est, ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi, prælium redintegrarent; tum calones, perterritos hostes conspicati, etiam inermes armatis occurrerent; equites verò, ut turpitudinem fugæ virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnæ se legionariis militibus præferrent. At hostes, etiam in extremâ spe salutis, tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his dejectis, et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conjicerent, et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequidquam tantæ virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, adscendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

XXVIII. Hoc prælio facto, et prope ad internecionem gente, ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, majores natu, quos unâ cum pueris mulieribusque in æstuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, hâc pugnâ nunciatâ, quum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium, qui supererant, consensu, legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt, seque ei dederunt, et, in commemorandâ civitatis calamitate, ex DC ad III senatores, ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Cæsar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordiâ videretur¹, diligentissimè conservavit; suisque finibus atque oppidis uti jussit; et finitimis imperavit, ut ab injuriâ et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

XXIX. Aduatuci, de quibus suprâ scripsimus, quum omnibus copiis auxilio Nervii venirent, hâc pugnâ nunciatâ, ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, sua omnia in unum oppidum egregiè naturâ munitum contulerunt. Quod quum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, unâ ex parte leniter acclivis aditus, in latitudinem non ampliùs cæ pedum, relinquebatur; quem locum duplici

¹ Ut [Cæsar] videretur [esse] usus misericordiâ in miseros, that Cæsar might seem to exercise mercy towards the wretched; that he might appear to be compassionate to the unfortunate.

altissimo muro munierant : tum magni ponderis saxa, et præacutas trabes in muro collocarant. Ipsi¹ erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati ; qui, quum iter in Provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis, quæ secum agere ac portare non poterant, citra flumen Rhenum depositis, custodiæ ex suis ac præsidio sex millia hominum reliquerunt. Hi, post eorum obitum, multos annos a finitimis exagitati, quum aliàs bellum inferrent, aliàs illatum defenderent², consensu eorum omnium pace factâ, hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt.

XXX. Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursions faciebant, parvulisque præliis³ cum nostris contendebant : postea, vallo pedum XII, in circuitu xv millium, crebrisque castellis circummuniti, oppido sese continebant. Ubi, vineis actis, aggere exstructo, turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum irridere ex muro, atque increpitare vocibus, quò tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur ? quibusnam manibus, aut quibus viribus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ (nam plerumque hominibus Gallis, præ magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitæ nostra contentui est,) tanti oneris turrim in muros sese collocare confiderent ?

XXXI. Ubi verò moveri et appropinquare⁴ mœnibus viderunt, novâ atque inusitatâ specie commoti, legatos ad Cæsarem de pace miserunt, qui, ad hunc modum⁵, locuti : Non se existimare, Romanos sine ope divinâ bellum gerere ; qui tantæ altitudinis⁶ machinationes tantâ celeritate promovere possent : se, suaque omnia, eorum potestati permittere, dixerunt : unum petere, ac deprecari : si fortè, pro suâ clementiâ, ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset, Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes ferè finiti-

¹ *Ipsi, i. e. Aduatuci.* ² *Quum [hi] aliàs inferrent bellum [finitimis] aliàs defenderent [bellum] illatum [sibi a finitimis],* when they, at one time, made war on their neighbours, at another time, resisted the war made on themselves by their neighbours ; when, at one time, they acted on the offensive, at another time, on the defensive.

³ *Parvulis præliis,* in slight skirmishes. ⁴ *Moveri et appropinquare,* was moving and approaching. ⁵ *Ad hunc modum,* after this manner ; to this purpose, or, to this effect. ⁶ *Tantæ altitudinis,* of so great a height ; of so amazing a height.

mos esse inimicos, ac suæ virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, non possent. Sibi præstare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a Populo Romano pati, quàm ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuissent.

XXXII. Ad hæc Cæsar respondit: Se magis consuetudine suâ, quàm merito eorum, civitatem conservaturum, si priùs quàm murum aries¹ attigisset, se dedidissent; sed deditiois nullam esse conditionem, nisi armis traditis: se id, quod in Nervii fecissent, facturum, finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dedititiis Populi Romani injuriam inferrent. Re nunciatâ ad suos, quæ imperarentur, facere dixerunt. Armorum magnâ multitudine de muro in fossam, quæ erat ante oppidum, jactâ, sic, ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent; et tamen circiter parte tertiâ, ut postea perspectum est, celatâ, atque in oppido retentâ, portis patefactis, eo die pace sunt usi.

XXXIII. Sub² vespere Cæsar portas claudi, militesque ex oppido exire, jussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus injuriam acciperent. Illi, antè inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quòd, deditioe factâ, nostros præsidia deducturos³, aut denique indiligentiùs servaturos, crediderant, partim cum his, quæ retinuerant et relaverant, armis; partim, scutis ex cortice factis, aut viminibus intextis, quæ subitò, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant; tertiâ vigiliâ, quâ minimè arduus ad nostras munitiones adscensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentè ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut antè Cæsar imperàrat, ignibus significatione factâ, ex proximis castellis eò concursus est: pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter, ut a viris fortibus, in extremâ spe salutis, iniquo loco, contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerent, pugnari debuit, quum in unâ virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum millibus iv, reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie ejus diei, refractis portis, quum jam defenderet

¹ See *Aries*. ² *Sub*, towards. ³ *Deducturos prasidia*, would march off the guards, or, sentinels.

nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Cæsar vendidit. Ab his, qui emerant, capitum numerus ad eum relatus est millium LIII.

XXXIV. Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione unâ miserat ad Venetos, Unellos, Osismios, Curiosolitas, Sesuvios, Aulercos, Rhedones, quæ sunt maritimæ civitates, Oceanumque¹ attingunt, certior factus est, omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque Populi Romani esse redactas.

XXXV. His rebus gestis, omni Galliâ pacatâ, tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, uti ab his nationibus, quæ trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati ad Cæsarem, quæ, se obsides daturas, imperata facturas, pollicerentur. Quas legationes Cæsar, quòd in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, initâ proximâ æstate ad se reverti jussit. Ipse, in Carnutes, Andes, Turo-nesque, quæ civitates propinquæ his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hiberna deductis, in Italiam profectus est. Ob easque res, ex literis Cæsaris, dies xv supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus acciderat nulli.

LIBER III.

I. QUUM in Italiam proficisceretur Cæsar, Servium Galbam cum legione duodecimâ, et parte equitatûs, in Nantuates, Veragros, Sedunosque misit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum, et lacu Lemano, et flumine Rhodano, ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, quòd iter per Alpes, quo, magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis², mercatores ire consueverant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, uti in

¹ *Oceanum* [Atlantîcum], the *Atlantic Ocean*, i. e. the northern part of the *Bay of Biscay*. ² *Cumque magnis portoriis*, and with great imposts; and with heavy taxes. *Portorium* originally signified the duty levied from goods in the harbour [in *portu*], hence the name. The signification was afterwards extended, and, as in this instance, denoted the tax paid for liberty to carry goods through a particular country. The term was also used to denote portage, or the tax paid at bridges.

eis locis legionem, hiemandi causâ, collocaret. Galba, secundis aliquot præliis factis, castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis ad eum undique legatis, obsidibusque datis, et pace factâ, constituit, cohortes duas in Nantnatibus collocare, et ipse cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hiemare; qui vicus, positus in valle, non magnâ adjectâ planicie, altissimis montibus undique continetur. Quum hic¹ in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem ejus vici Gallis concessit, alteram, vacuum ab illis relictam, cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit. Eum locum² vallo fossâque munivit.

II. Quum dies hibernorum complures transissent, frumentumque cò comportari jussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est, ex eâ parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse, montesque, qui impenderent, a maximâ multitudine Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendæ consilium caperent. Primùm, quòd legionem, neque eam plenissimam, detractis cohortibus duabus, et compluribus singulatim, qui, commeatûs petendi causâ, missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quòd propter iniquitatem loci, quum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent, et tela conjicerent, ne primum quidem posse inpetum suum sustineri, existimabant. Accedebat, quòd suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant; et Romanos, non solùm itinerum causâ, sed etiam perpetuæ possessionis, culmina Alpium occupare conari, et ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere³, sibi persuasum habebant⁴.

III. His nunciis acceptis, Galba, quum neque opus hibernorum, munitionesque plenè essent perfectæ, neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satîs esset provisum⁵,

¹ *Hic* [vicus]. ² *Eum locum*, that part, i. e. that part of the village in which the cohorts were to pass the winter. ³ *Adjungere*, to join, to add, or, to annex. ⁴ *Habebant persuasum sibi*, they had a firm persuasion; they were fully convinced. ⁵ *Neque satis provisum esset de frumento reliquoque commeatu*, nor had a sufficient quantity of grain and other provisions been procured.

quòd, deditione factâ obsidibusque acceptis, nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere cœpit. Quo in consilio, quum tantum repentini periculi præter opinionem accidisset, ac jam omnia ferè superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri, neque commeatus supportari, interclasis itineribus, possent; prope jam desperatâ salute, nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, impedimentis relictis, eruptione factâ, iisdem itineribus, quibus eò pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Majori tamen parti placuit¹, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio, interim rei eventum experiri, et castra defendere.

IV. Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis² tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus, signo dato, decurrere; lapides, gæsaque in vallum conjicere. Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, neque ullum frustra³ telum ex loco superiore mittere: ut quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eò occurrere, et auxilium ferre; sed hóc superari, quòd diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem⁴ fieri nihil poterat; ac non modò defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem ejus loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi, ac sui recipiendi, facultas dabatur.

V. Quum jam amplius horis sex continenter⁵ pugnaretur, ac non solùm vires, sed etiam tela, nostris deficerent, atque hostes acriùs instarent, languidioribusque nostris, vallum scindere, et fossas complere, cœpissent, resque esset jam ad extremum perducta casum, P. Sextius Baculus, primipili⁶ centurio, quem Nervico prælio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item C. Vo-

¹ *Placuit majori parti*, it pleased the greater part; it was the opinion of the majority. ² *Collocandis atque administrandis*, for arranging and executing. ³ *Frustra*, in vain; to no purpose, or, without effect. ⁴ *Paucitatem*, their fewness; the smallness of their number. ⁵ *Continenter*, unceasingly; without intermission. ⁶ See *Primipilus*.

lusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam accurrunt, atque unam esse spem salutis docent, si, eruptione factâ, extremum auxilium¹ experirentur. Itaque, convocatis centurionibus, celeriter milites certiores facit, paullisper intermitterent prælium, ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent, seque ex labore reficerent; pòst, dato signo, ex castris erumperent, atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

VI. Quod jussi sunt, faciunt; ac, subitò omnibus portis eruptione factâ, neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui colligendi, hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutatâ fortunâ, eos, qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant², undique circumventos, interficiunt³, et, ex hominum millibus ampliùs triginta, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertiâ parte interfectâ, reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt, ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus hostium copiis fuis armisque exutis, se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo prælio facto, quòd sæpiùs fortunâ tentare Galba volebat, atque alio sese in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus viderat, maximè frumenti commeatùsque inopiâ permotus, postero die omnibus ejus vici ædificiis incensis, in Provinciam reverti contendit; ac, nullo hoste prohibente, aut iter demorante, incolumem legionem in Nantuates, inde in Allobrogas, perduxit, ibique hiemavit.

VII. His rebus gestis, quum omnibus de causis Cæsar pacatam Galliam existimaret⁴, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita, initâ hieme, in Illyricum profectus esset, quòd eas quòque nationes adire, et regiones cognoscere, volebat; subitum bellum in Galliâ coortum est. Ejus belli hæc fuit causa. P. Crassus adolescens cum legione septimâ proximus mare Oceanum⁵ in Andibus hiemârat. Is,

¹ *Auxilium*, effort, or, resource. ² *Venerant in spem*, had come into the hope; had entertained the hope. ³ *Interficiunt*, kill; cut in pieces. ⁴ *Cæsar existimaret de omnibus causis*, Cæsar imagined from all reasons; Cæsar had every reason to suppose. ⁵ *Proximus [ad] mare Oceanum*: When Cæsar uses two nouns, in some degree

quòd in his locis inopia frumenti erat, præfectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates, frumenti commeatûsque petendi causâ, dimisit: quo in numero erat T. Terrasidius, missus in Unellos; M. Trebius Gallus, in Curiosolitas; Q. Velanius cum T. Silio, in Venetos.

VIII. Hujus civitatis est longè amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum; quòd et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuêrunt, et scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, et, in magno impetu maris atque aperto, paucis portibus interjectis, quos tenent ipsi¹, omnes ferè, qui eo mari uti consuêrunt², habent vectigales. Ab iis fuit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quòd per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eâdem de causâ Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et, celeriter missis legatis, per suos principes inter se conjurant, nihil, nisi communi consilio, acturos, eundemque omnes fortunæ exitum esse laturos; reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in eâ libertate, quam a majoribus acceperant, permanere, quàm Romanorum servitutem perferre, mallent. Omni orâ marinâ celeriter ad suam sententiam perductâ, communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

IX. Quibus de rebus Cæsar ab Crasso certior factus, quòd ipse aberat longiùs, naves interim longas ædificari in flumine Ligeri, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex Provinciâ institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari, jubet. His rebus celeriter administratis, ipse, quum primùm per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit Veneti, reliquæque item civitates, cognito Cæsaris ad-

synonymous, the latter uniformly shows the sense in which the former is to be understood. In this instance, *Oceānum* restricts the appellation *Mare* to *Mare Atlanticum*, q. v.

¹ *Ipsi* (Veneti) *tenent*, they themselves possess; are in their possession. ² *Consuêrunt uti uti*, have been accustomed to use; used to trade in, or, usually traded in.

ventu, simul quòd, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant. legatos, quod nomen apud omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se, et in vincula coniectos; pro magnitudine¹ periculi bellum parare, et maximè ea, quæ ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc majore spe, quòd multùm naturâ loci confidebant². Pedestria esse itinera³ concisa æstuariis, navigationem⁴ impeditam propter inscientiam locorum, paucitatemque portuum, sciebant; neque nostros exercitus, propter frumenti inopiam, diutius apud se morari posse, confidebant. Ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem⁵ acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse. Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium, neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus, insulasque novisse; ac longè aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari⁶ atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, perspiciebant. His initis consiliis, oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant; naves in Venetiam, ubi Cæsarem primùm bellum gesturum constabat, quàm plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, Lexovios, Nannetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannîâ, quæ contra eas regiones posita est⁷, arcessunt.

X. Erant hæ difficultates belli gerendi, quas suprâ ostendimus. Sed multa⁸ Cæsarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant; injuriæ retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum conjuratio; in primis, ne, hæc parte neglectâ, reliquæ nationes idem sibi licere arbitrarentur. Itaque, quum intelligeret, omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus studere, et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines naturâ libertati studere⁹ et con-

¹ *Pro magnitudine*, in proportion to the greatness. ² *Multùm confidebant*, they trusted, or, depended, much; they had great confidence. ³ *Pedestria itinera*, foot roads, or, approaches by land. ⁴ *Navigationem*, access by sea. ⁵ *Opinionem*, expectation. ⁶ *In concluso mari*, in a confined sea, or, in an inland sea, i. e. in the Mediterranean. ⁷ *Posita est*, is situated. ⁸ *Multa*, many reasons, or, many considerations. ⁹ *Student libertati naturâ*, are naturally fond of liberty.

ditionem servitutis¹ odisse; priùs quàm plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi, ac latiùs distribuendum, exercitum putavit.

XI. Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treviros, qui proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, atque in officio contineat; Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcesiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim et magno numero equitatus, in Aquitaniam proficisci jubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur, ac tantæ nationes conjungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus III in Unellos, Curiosolitas, Lexoviosque, mittit, qui eam manum distingendam curet. D. Brutum adolescentem classi, Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus, et Santonis, reliquisque pacatis regionibus, convenire jusserat, præficit; et, quum primùm possit, in Venetos proficisci jubet. Ipse eò pedestribus copiis contendit.

XII. Erant ejusmodi ferè situs² oppidorum, ut, posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus³ incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum XXIV spatio, neque navibus, quòd, rursus minvente æstu, naves in vadis afflicterentur. Ita utrâque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur; ac, si quando, magnitudine operis fortè superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus, atque his ferme oppidi mœnibus adæquatis, suis fortunis desperare cœperant, magno numero navium appulso, cujus rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant. Hæc eo faciliùs magnam partem æstatis faciebant, quòd nostræ naves tempestatibus detinebantur; summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis æstibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi.

XIII. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque⁴ erant. Carinæ aliquanto planiores⁵,

¹ *Conditionem servitutis*, a state of slavery. ² *Situs*, the situations.

³ See *Æstus*. ⁴ *Armatæ*, equipped, or, fitted out. ⁵ *Planiores*, flatter.

quàm nostrarum navium, quo faciliùs vada ac decessum æstus excipere possent : proræ admodum erectæ, atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ : naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam : transtra pedalibus i latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine ; anchoræ, pro funibus, ferreis catenis re vinctæ ; pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ sive propter lini¹ inopiam atque ejus usûs inscientiam sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quòd tantas tempestates oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, à tanta onera navium regi velis non satis commodè, arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostræ classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut unâ celeritate et pulsu remorum præstaret² ; reliqua, pro loci naturâ, pro vi tempestatum, illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora : neque enim his nostræ rostro nocere poterant (tanta in eis erat firmitudo) ; neque propter altitudinem facilè telum adjiciebatur ; et eâdem de causâ minùs commodè scopulis continebantur. Accedebat, ut, quum sævire ventus cœpisset, et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent faciliùs, et in vadis consisterent tutiùs, et, alio æstu derelictæ, nihil saxa et cautes timerent : quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus³ erant extimescendi.

XIV. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Cæsar, ubi intellexit, frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi, neque his noceri posse, statuit exspectandam classem. Quæ ubi convenit, ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter cccx naves eorum paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, profectæ ex portu, nostris adversæ constitierunt ; neque sat Bruto, qui classi præerat, vel tribunis militum, centurionibusque, quibus singulæ naves erant attributæ, constabat⁴ quid agerent, aut quam rationem pugnæ insisterent⁵.

¹ *Lini*, of linen, or, of canvass. ² (*Nostra classis*) *præstaret*. ³ *Casus*, chance, or, danger. ⁴ *Neque satis constabat Bruto*, nor was it sufficiently certain to Brutus ; Brutus did not well know. ⁵ *Quam rationem pugnæ insisterent*, what plan of battle they should fix upon, what mode of fighting to adopt.

Rostro enim noceri non posse cognoverant: turribus autem excitatis, tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis commodè tela adjici possent, et missa ab Gallis graviùs¹ acciderent. Una erat magno usui res præparata a nostris, falces præacutæ, insertæ affixæque longuriis, non absimili formâ muralium falcium. His quum funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato, prærumpebantur. Quibus abscissis, antemnæ necessariò concidebant, ut, quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis, omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, quâ nostri milites facilè superabant, atque eo magis, quòd in conspectu Cæsaris, atque omnis exercitûs, res gerebatur; ut nullum paullo fortius factum latere posset²: omnes enim colles, ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

XV. Dejectis, ut diximus, antemnis, quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, milites summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves³ contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis compluribus navibus, quum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fugâ salutem petere contenderunt. Ac, jam conversis in eam partem navibus, quò ventus ferebat⁴, tanta subitò malacia, ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maximè fuit opportuna: nam singulas nostri consecrati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero, noctis interventu, ad terram pervenerint, quum ab horâ ferè iv usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

XVI. Quo prælio bellum Venetorum, totiusque oræ maritimæ, confectum est. Nam, quum omnis juvenus,

¹ *Graviùs*, more heavily; with greater force. ² *Posset latere*, could be concealed; could escape notice, or, could pass unobserved.

³ *Transcendere in naves hostium*, to climb over into the ships of the enemy; to board the enemy's ships. ⁴ *Conversis navibus in eam partem quò ventus ferebat* [illas], the ships being turned to that part whither the wind carried them; the ships, having tacked about, stood before the wind.

omnes etiam gravioris ætatis¹, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eò convenerant; tum, navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, quibus amissis, reliqui, neque quò se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque, se suaque omnia Cæsari dediderunt; in quos eo graviùs Cæsar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentiùs in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque, omni senatu necato, reliquos sub coronâ vendidit².

XVII. Dum hæc in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis, quas a Cæsare acceperat, in fines Unellorum pervenit. His præerat Viridovix, ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum quæ defece- rant; ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coëgerat. Atque his paucis diebus, Aulerci Eburovices, Lexovii- que, senatu suo interfecto, quòd auctores³ belli esse no- lebant, portas clausurunt, seque cum Viridovice conjunx- erunt; magnaque præterea multitudo undique ex Galliâ perditorum hominum latronumque convenerant, quos spes prædandi, studiumque bellandi, ab agriculturâ et quotidiano labore, revocabat. Sabinus, idoneo omnibus rebus loco, castris sese tenebat: quum Viridovix contra eum duûm millium spatio consedisset, quotidieque pro- ductis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut jam non solùm hostibus in contentionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur; tantam- que opinionem timoris præbuit, ut jam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id eâ de causâ faciebat, quòd cum tantâ multitudine hostium, præsertim eo absente, qui summam imperii teneret⁴, nisi æquo loco, aut oppor- tunitate aliquâ datâ, legato dimicandum non existimabat.

XVIII. Hâc confirmatâ opinione timoris, idoneum

¹ *Gravioris ætatis*, of heavier age, i. e. of more advanced years.

² *Vendidit reliquos sub coronâ*, he sold the rest under the crown, i. e. he sold the rest for slaves. Prisoners taken in war wore a chap- let on their heads, when exposed to public sale. At sales by auction, a spear was set up; hence *vendere sub hastâ*, to sell by auction.

³ *Auctores*, authors, or, promoters. ⁴ *Eo absente qui tenebat sum- mam imperii*, he being absent who held the supreme command; in the absence of the Commander-in-chief.

quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex his quos auxilii causâ secum habebat. Huic magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes trans-eat; et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui, ubi pro perfugâ¹ ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit; quibus angustiis ipse Cæsar a Venetis prematur, docet; neque longiùs abesse, quin proximâ nocte Sabinus clàm ex castris exercitum educat, et ad Cæsarem auxilii ferendi causâ proficiscatur. Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse; ad castra iri oportere. Multæ res² ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio; perfugæ confirmatio; inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum; spes Venetici belli; et quòd ferè libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. His rebus adducti, non priùs Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quàm ab his sit concessum, arma uti capiant, et ad castra contendant. Quâ re concessâ, læti, ut exploratâ victoriâ, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

XIX. Locus erat castrorum editus, et paullatim ab imo acclivis circiter passus mille. Huc magno cursu contenderunt; ut quàm minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique pervenerunt. Sabinus, suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat. Impeditis hostibus, propter ea, quæ ferebant, onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri jubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientiâ ac defatigatione, virtute militum, superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent, ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos integris viribus milites nostri consecuti, magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consecrati, paucos, qui ex fugâ evaserant, reliquerunt. Sic, uno tempore, et de navali pugnâ Sabinus³, et de Sabini victoriâ Cæsar certior factus: civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dederunt. Nam, ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer

¹ *Pro perfugâ*, as a deserter. ² *Multæ res*, many circumstances.

³ *Sabinus* [factus est certior] *de*, &c.

ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minimè resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est.

XX. Eodem ferè tempore, P. Crassus, quum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quæ pars, ut antè dictum est, et regionum latitudine, et multitudine hominum, ex tertiâ parte Galliæ est æstimanda, quum intelligeret in his locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis antè annis L. Valerius Præconinus legatus, exercitu pulso, interfectus esset, atque unde L. Manilius Proconsul, impedimentis amissis, profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat. Itaque, re frumentariâ provisâ, auxiliis, equitatuque comparato, multis præterea viris fortibus Tolosâ, Carcasone, et Narbone, quæ sunt civitates Galliæ Provinciæ finitimæ his regionibus nominatim evocatis, in Sotiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cujus adventu cognito, Sotiates, magnis copiis coactis, equitatuque, quo plurimùm valebant ¹, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti, primùm equestre prælium commiserunt; deinde, equitatu suo pulso, atque insequentibus nostris, subitò pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi, nostros disiectos adorti, prælium renovârunt.

XXI. Pugnatum est diu, atque acriter; quum Sotiates, superioribus victoriis freti, in suâ virtute totius Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent; nostri autem, quid sine imperatore, et sine reliquis legionibus, adolescentulo duce, efficere possent, perspicere cuperent: tandem, confecti vulneribus hostes terga vertère. Quorum magno numero interfecto, Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sotiatum oppugnare cœpit; quibus fortiter resistentibus, vineas turresque egit. Illi, aliàs eruptione tentatâ, aliàs cuniculis ad aggerem vineasque actis, cujus rei sunt longè peritissimi Aquitani ², propterea quòd multis locis apud eos arariæ secturæ sunt, ubi diligentiam nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditionem ut recipiat, petunt. Quâ re impetratâ, arma tradere jussi, faciunt.

¹ Quo plurimùm valebant, in which they were very strong. ² Cujus rei Aquitani sunt longè peritissimi, in which art the Aquitanians are by far the most expert.

XXII. Atque in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, aliâ ex parte oppidi Adcantuannus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, quorum hæc est conditio, uti omnibus in vitâ commodis unâ cum his fruantur, quorum se amicitie dederint: si quid iis per vim accidat, aut eundem casum unâ ferant, aut sibi mortem consciscant: neque adhuc hominum memoriâ repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecto, cujus se amicitie devovisset, mori recusaret; cum iis Adcantuannus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab eâ parte munitionis sublato, quum ad arma milites concurrissent, vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum; tamen, uti eâdem dedicationis conditione uteretur, ab Crasso impetravit.

XXIII. Armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatum profectus est. Tum verò barbari commoti, quòd oppidum, et naturâ loci et manu¹ munitum, paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoquoersus dimittere, conjurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare cœperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quæ sunt citerioris Hispaniæ, finitimæ Aquitaniæ: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur; quorum adventu, magnâ cum auctoritate et magnâ cum hominum multitudine, bellum gerere conantur. Duces verò ii deliguntur, qui unâ cum Q. Sertorio omnes annos fuerant, summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi, consuetudine Populi Romani, loca² capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facilè diduci, hostem et vagari, et vias obsidere, et castris satis præsidii relinquere; ob eam causam minùs commodè frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari; in dies hostium numerum augeri; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnam decertaret. Hæc re ad consilium delatâ³, ubi omnes

¹ *Naturâ loci et manu*, by the nature of the place, and by the hand; by natural situation and by art. ² *Loca* [idonea castris].

³ *Hæc re delatâ ad consilium*, this matter, or, plan, being laid before a council, viz. of war.

idem sentire¹ intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

XXIV. Primâ luce, productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie institutâ, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem, et veterem belli gloriam, paucitatemque nostrorum, se tutò dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutiùs esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso, sine ullo vulnere victoriâ potiri: et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariæ Romani sese recipere cœpissent, impeditos in agmine, et sub sarcinis, inferiores animo, adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant. Hâc re perspectâ, Crassus, quum, suâ cunctatione atque opinione², timidiore hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

XXV. Ibi, quum alii fossas complerent, alii, multis telis coniectis, defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis, et ad aggerem cespitibus comportandis, speciem atque opinionem pugnantium præberent; quum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timidè pugnaretur, telaque, ex loco superiore missa, non frustra acciderent; equites, circumitis hostium castris, Crasso renunciaverunt, non eâdem esse diligentiam ab Decumanâ portâ castra munita, facilemque aditum habere.

XXVI. Crassus, equitum præfectos cohortatus, ut magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit, ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quæ, præsidio castris relictæ, intritæ ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt, atque, his prorutis,

¹ *Sentire idem*, thought the same; were of the same opinion, viz. with himself. ² *Suâ cunctatione atque [suâ] opinione*, i. e. *opinionem excitatâ de se*.

priùs in hostium castris constiterunt, quàm planè ab iis videri, aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset ¹. Tum verò, clamore ab eâ parte audito, nostri, redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriæ accidere consuevit, acriùs impugnare cœperunt. Hostes, undique circumventi, desperatis omnibus rebus, se per munitiones dejicere, et fugâ salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consecutus, ex millium quinquaginta numero, quæ ex Aquitaniâ Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix quartâ parte relictâ, multâ nocte ² se in castra recepit.

XXVII. Hâc auditâ pugnâ, maxima pars Aquitaniæ sese Crasso dedidit, obsidesque ultro misit; quo in numero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Preciani, Vocates, Tarusates, Elusates, Garites, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuza-tes, Cocosates. Paucae ultimæ nationes, anni tempore confisæ, quòd hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

XXVIII. Eodem ferè tempore Cæsar, etsi prope exacta jam æstas erat, tamen, quòd, omni Galliâ pacatâ, Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent, neque ad eum unquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratu id bellum celeriter confici posse, eò exercitum adduxit: qui longè aliâ ratione ³, ac reliqui Galli, bellum agere instituerunt. Nam, quòd intelligebant, maximas nationes, quæ prælio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eò se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarumquum Cæsar pervenisset, castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris, subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt, et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt, eosque in silvas repulerunt; et, compluribus interfectis, longiùs impeditioribus locis secuti, paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

XXIX. Reliquis deinceps diebus Cæsar silvas cædere instituit; et, ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quæ erat cæsa, conversam ad hostem collocabat, et pro

¹ *Posset planè videri*, it could be distinctly seen. ² *Multâ nocte*, when much of the night was passed; when the night was far advanced.

³ *Longè aliâ ratione*, on a quite different plan.

vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, quum jam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent; ejusmodi sunt tempestates consecutæ, uti opus necessariò intermitteretur, et continuatione imbrium diutius sub pellibus¹ milites contineri non possent. Itaque, vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæsar exercitum reduxit, et in Aulereis, Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quæ proximè bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocavit.

LIBER IV.

I. Eâ, quæ secuta est, hieme², qui fuit annus Cn. Pompeio, M. Crasso coss. Usipetes Germani, et item Tenchtheri, magnâ cum multitudine hominum, flumen Rhenum transiêrunt, non longè a mari, quo Rhenus influit³. Causa transeundi fuit, quòd, ab Suevis complures annos exagitati, bello premebantur, et agriculturâ prohibebantur. Suevorum gens est longè maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur; ex quibus quotannis singula millia armatorum, bellandi causâ, ex finibus educunt: reliqui, qui domi manserint, se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus invicem anno pòst in armis sunt; illi domi remanent. Sic neque agricultura, nec ratio, atque usus belli intermittitur⁴. Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est; neque longiùs anno remanere uno in loco, incolendi causâ, licet. Neque multum frumento, sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, multùmque sunt in venationibus; quæ res et cibi genere, et quotidianâ exercitatione, et libertate vitæ [quòd, a pueris nullo officio aut disciplinâ assue-

¹ *Sub pellibus*, under the skins, *i. e.* in tents. The tents of the Roman soldiers were covered with skins. It does not appear that they ever used canvass for that purpose. ² *Eâ hieme quæ secuta est*, the winter which followed; the next, *or*, following winter. ³ *Quo Rhenus influit*, where the Rhine flows into it, *i. e.* near the mouth of the Rhine. ⁴ *Nec ratio atque usus belli intermittitur*, nor are the art and practice of war discontinued, *or*, forgotten.

facti, nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant] et vires alit¹, et immani corporum magnitudine² homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis, neque vestitûs, præter pelles, habeant quidquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta³, et laventur in fluminibus.

II. Mercatoribus est ad eos aditus magis eo, ut, quæ bello ceperint, quibus vendant, habeant; quàm quò ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quin etiam jumentis, quibus maximè Gallia delectatur, quæque impenso parant pretio⁴, Germani importatitiis non utuntur; sed, quæ sunt apud eos nata, prava atque deformia, hæc quotidianâ exercitatione, summi ut sint laboris, efficiunt⁵. Equestribus præliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus præliantur; equosque eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, ad quos se celeriter, quum usus est, recipiunt: neque eorum moribus turpius quidquam aut inertius habetur, quàm ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum, quamvis pauci, adire audent⁶. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quòd eâ re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, atque effeminari, arbitrantur.

III. Publicè⁷ maximam putant esse laudem, quàm latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros; hâc re significari⁸, magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque unâ ex parte a Suevis circiter millia passuum de agri vacare⁹ dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum¹⁰, et paullo, quàm sunt ejus-

¹ *Alit*, nourishes, or, increases. ² *Immani magnitudine*, of extraordinary size, or, of prodigious stature. ³ *Aperta*, naked. ⁴ *Impenso pretio*, at an extravagant price. ⁵ *Ordo est; Efficiunt, quotidianâ exercitatione, hæc prava atque deformia [jumenta] quæ sunt nata apud eos ut [hæc jumenta] sint summi laboris. Ut, &c. that these beasts are of the highest labour; that they are able to undergo the greatest labour.* ⁶ *Audent adire ad quemvis numerum*, they dare to go to any number; they have courage to advance against any number. ⁷ *Publicè*, to the state; to the nation. ⁸ *Significari*, a proof is given. ⁹ *Vacare*, to be empty; to be desolate, or, to be uninhabited. ¹⁰ *Ut captus Germanorum est*, as the state of the Germans is; considering the condition of the Germans.

dem generis, et ceteris humaniores¹; propterea quòd Rhenum attingunt, multùmque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti. Hos quum Suevi, multis sæpe bellis experti, propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis, finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt, ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

IV. In eâdem causâ fuerunt Usipetes, et Tenchtheri, quos suprâ diximus, qui complures annos Suevorum vim sustinuerunt; ad extremum tamen agris expulsi, et multis Germaniæ locis triennium vagati, ad Rhenum pervenerunt: quas regiones Menapii incolebant, et, ad utramque ripam fluminis, agros, ædificia, vicosque habebant. Sed, tantæ multitudinis aditu perterriti, ex his ædificiis, quæ trans flumen habuerant, demigraverant, et, cis Rhenum dispositis præsidiis, Germanos transire prohibebant. Illi, omnia experti, quum neque vi contendere propter inopiam navium, neque clàm² transire propter custodias Menapiorum, possent, reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt; et, tridui viam progressi, rursus reverterunt, atque, omni hôc itinere, unâ nocte, equitatu confecto, inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, qui, de Germanorum discessu per exploratores certiores facti, sine metu trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigraverant. His interfectis, navibusque eorum occupatis, priùs quàm ea pars Menapiorum, quæ citra Rhenum quieta in suis sedibus erat, certior fieret, flumen transiêrunt, atque, omnibus eorum ædificiis occupatis, reliquam partem hiemis³ se eorum copiis aluerunt⁴.

¹ *Paullo humaniores quàm* [homines] *eiusdem generis sunt, et* [paullo humaniores] *ceteris* [Germanis,] a little more civilized than men of the same nation, or, extraction, and a little more civilized than the other Germans. Critics are not agreed about the proper reading of this passage. That in the text is supported by the greatest number of MSS. Some have *atque paullo sunt eiusdem generis etiam ceteris*, &c. which may be thus rendered; and are a little more civilized than the rest who are of the same descent. Vide Oudendorpium in loc. ² *Clàm*, privately; unobserved. ³ *Reliquam partem hiemis*, the remaining part of the winter; the rest of the winter. ⁴ *Aluerunt*, maintained, or, supported.

V. His de rebus Cæsar certior factus, et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quòd sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis: uti, et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, et, quod quisque eorum de quâque re audierit, aut cognoverit, quærant; et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstiat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronunciare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti, de summis sæpe rebus consilia ineunt¹, quorum eos e vestigio² pœnitere necesse est, quum incertis rumoribus serviant³, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant⁴.

VI. Quâ consuetudine cognitâ, Cæsar, ne graviore bello occurreret⁵, maturiùs, quàm consuevit, ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, ea, quæ fore suspicatus erat, facta cognovit⁶; missas legationes ab nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos, invitatosque eos, uti ab Rheno discederent; omniaque, quæ postulâssent, ab se fore parata. Quâ spe adducti, Germani latius jam vagabantur, et in fines Eburonum, et Condrusorum, qui sunt Trevirorum clientes, pervenerant. Principibus Galliæ evocatis, Cæsar ea, quæ cognoverat, dissimulanda sibi existimavit, eorumque animis permulsis et confirmatis, equitatuque imperato, bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit.

VII. Re frumentariâ comparatâ, equitibusque delectis, iter in ea loca facere cœpit, quibus in locis esse Ger-

¹ *Ineunt consilia de summis rebus*, enter into designs, or, concert measures, respecting the most important affairs. ² *E vestigio*, out of the footstep; speedily, instantly. This phrase primarily suggested the idea of one treading so close upon the heels of another, that the former had no sooner lifted his foot, than the latter covered the same ground. Hence it came to signify *forthwith, instantly*. ³ *Serviant*, give heed to, or, give credit to. ⁴ *Respondeant ficta ad eorum voluntatem*, answer feignedly to their pleasure; give answers invented to please them. ⁵ *Ne occurreret graviore bello*, that he might not meet with too heavy a war, or, might not be engaged in a war of more than ordinary danger. ⁶ *Cognovit ea, quæ suspicatus erat fore, facta* [esse], he found that those things, which he supposed would take place, had been done.

manos audiebat : a quibus quum paucorum dierum iter abesset, legati ab his venerunt, quorum hæc fuit oratio : Germanos neque priores Populo Romano bellum inferre ; neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant ; quòd Germanorum consuetudo hæc sit, a maioribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere, neque deprecari : hæc tamen dicere, venisse invitos, ejectos domo. Si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos : vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint. Sese unis Suevis concedere¹, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint ; reliquum quidem in terris² esse neminem, quem non superare possint.

VIII. Ad hæc Cæsar, quæ visum est, respondit³. Sed exitus⁴ fuit orationis : Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Galliâ remanerent ; neque verum⁵ esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare : neque ullos in Galliâ vacare agros, qui dari tantæ præsertim multitudini sine injuriâ possint. Sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considerare, quorum sint legati apud se, et de Suevorum injuriis querantur, et a se auxilium petant. Hoc se ab Ubiis impetraturum.

IX. Legati hæc se ad suos relatueros dixerunt ; et, re deliberatâ, post diem tertium ad Cæsarem reversuros : interea ne propiùs se castra moveret, petiêrunt. Ne id quidem Cæsar ab se impetrari posse dixit : cognoverat enim, magnam partem equitatûs ab iis aliquot diebus antè, prædandi frumentandique causâ, ad Ambivaritos trans Mosam missam. Hos exspectari equites, atque ejus rei causâ moram interponi, arbitrabatur.

X. Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, qui est in finibus Lingonum, et, parte quâdam ex Rheno receptâ, quæ appellatur Vahalis, insulam efficit Batavorum, neque longiùs ab eo millibus passuum LXXX in Oceanum transit. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incolunt, et

¹ *Concedere*, yielded ; were inferior. ² *In terris*, upon the earth.

³ *Ordo est* ; *Cæsar respondit ad hæc, quæ visum est* [ei respondere v. dicere]. ⁴ *Exitus*, conclusion. ⁵ *Verum*, just, reasonable, or, proper. *Verus* has this sense chiefly when joined to the verb *esse* ; as, *verum est*, it is proper.

longo spatio per fines Sarunetium, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Mediomatricorum, Tribucorum, Trevirorum, citatus fertur, et, ubi Oceano appropinquat, in plures diffluit partes¹, multis ingentibusque insulis effectis, quarum pars magna a feris barbarisque nationibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt, qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus² in Oceanum influit.

XI. Cæsar quum ab hoste non ampliùs passuum duodecim millibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati revertuntur: qui, in itinere congressi, magno opere, ne longiùs progredetur, orabant. Quum id non impetrâssent, petebant, uti ad eos equites, qui agmen antecessissent, præmitteret, eosque pugnâ prohiberet; sibi que uti potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi: quorum si principes ac senatus sibi jurejurando fidem fecissent, eâ conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant: ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui spatium daret. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitratur, ut, tridui morâ interpositâ, equites eorum, qui abessent, reverterentur; tamen sese non longiùs millibus passuum iv aquationis causâ processurum eo die dixit: huc postero die quàm frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret. Interim ad præfectos, qui cum omni equitatu antecesserant, mittit, qui nunciarent, ne hostes prælio lacesserent, et, si ipsi lacesserentur, sustinerent quoad ipse cum exercitu propiùs accessisset.

XII. At hostes, ubi primùm nostros equites conspexerunt, quorum erat v millium numerus, quum ipsi non ampliùs dccc equites haberent, quòd ii, qui frumentandi causâ ierant trans Mosam, nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris, quòd legati eorum paullo antè a Cæsare discesserant, atque is dies induciis erat ab eis petitus, impetu facto, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt. Rursus resistantibus nostris, consuetudine suâ ad pedes desiluerunt; subfossisque equis, compluribusque nostris dejectis, reliquos in fugam conjecerunt, atque ita perterritos egerunt, ut non priùs fugâ desisterent, quàm in

¹ *In plures partes*, into a great many parts, i. e. channels. ² *Multis capitibus*, by many mouths.

conspectum agminis nostri venissent. In eo prælio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quatuor et septuaginta. In his vir fortissimus, Piso, Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus ¹, cujus avus in civitate suâ regnum obtinuerat, amicus ab senatu nostro appellatus. Hic, quum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex periculo eripuit; ipse, equo vulnerato dejectus, quoad potuit, fortissimè restitit. Quum circumventus, multis vulneribus acceptis, cecidisset, atque id frater, qui jam prælio excesserat, procul animum advertisset, incitato equo, sese hostibus obtulit ², atque interfectus est.

XIII. Hòc facto prælio, Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos, neque conditiones accipiendas, arbitratur, ab his, qui, per dolum atque insidias petitâ pace, ultro bellum intulissent. Expectare verò, dum hostium copiæ augerentur, equitatusque reverteretur, summæ dementiæ esse judicabat ³; et, cognitâ Gallorum infirmitate, quantum jam apud eos ⁴ hostes ⁵ uno prælio auctoritatis essent consecuti, sentiebat: quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat. His constitutis rebus, et consilio cum legatis et quæstore communicato, ne quem diem pugnæ præternitteret, opportunissima res accidit ⁶, quòd postridie ejus dici mane, eadem et perfidiâ et simulatione usi Germani, frequentes, omnibus principibus majoribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt; simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi ⁷ causâ, quòd contrâ, atque esset dictum, et ipsi petissent, prælium pridie commisissent; simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent. Quos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus, illos retineri jussit; ipse omnes copias castris eduxit, equitatumque, quòd recenti prælio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi jussit.

XIV. Acie triplici institutâ, et celeriter octo millium itinere confecto, priùs ad hostium castra pervenit, quàm,

¹ *Natus amplissimo genere*, descended of a very illustrious family.

² *Obtulit sese*, presented himself; rushed against. ³ *Judicabat esse summæ dementiæ*, he considered it would be the height of madness.

⁴ *Eos* [i. e. *Gallos*]. ⁵ *Hostes* [i. e. *Germani*]. ⁶ *Opportunissima res accidit*, a very fortunate circumstance happened. ⁷ *Purgandi*, of clearing, or, of vindicating.

quid ageretur, Germani sentire possent. Qui, omnibus rebus subitò perterriti, et celeritate adventûs nostri, et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugâ salutem petere, præstaret. Quorum timor quum fremitu et concursu significaretur¹, milites nostri, pristini diei perfidiâ incitati, in castra irruperunt. Quorum qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paullisper nostris restiterunt, atque inter carros impedimentaue prælium commiserunt; at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant, Rhenumque transierant) passim fugere cœpit; ad quos consecrandos Cæsar equitatum misit.

XV. Germani, post tergum clamore audito, quum suos interfici viderent, armis abjectis, signisque militariibus relictis, se ex castris ejecerunt; et, quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, reliquâ fugâ desperatâ, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen præcipitaverunt; atque ibi, timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi, periêrunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes, per paucis vulneratis, ex tanti belli timore, quum hostium numerus capitum cōxxx millium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Cæsar his, quos in castris retinuerat, discedendi potestatem² fecit. Illi, supplicia cruciatusque Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle, dixerunt. His Cæsar libertatem concessit.

XVI. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Cæsar statuit, sibi Rhenum esse transeundum; quarum illa fuit justissima, quòd, quum videret, Germanos tam facilè impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, suis quòque rebus eos timere³, voluit, quum intelligerent, et posse et audere⁴ Populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam⁵, quòd illa pars equitatus Usipetum, et Tenchtherorum, quam suprâ commemoravi, prædandi

¹ *Significaretur*, was discovered; was evident. ² *Potestatem discedendi*, power of departing; liberty to depart. ³ *Timere suis rebus*, to be afraid for their own things; to be alarmed for their own possessions. ⁴ *Et posse et audere*, was both able and durst; had both power and courage. ⁵ *Etiam accessit*, and to this was added.

frumentandique causâ, Mosam transisse, neque prælio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sigambrorum receperat, seque cum iis conjunxerat. Ad quos quum Cæsar nuncios misisset, qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliæque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, responderunt: Populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire: si, se invito, Germanos in Galliam transire, non æquum existimaret, cur sui quidquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet? Ubii autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Cæsarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magno opere orabant, ut sibi auxilium ferret, quòd graviter ab Suevis premerentur; vel, si id facere occupationibus reipublicæ prohiberetur, exercitum modò Rhenum transportaret, id sibi ad auxilium, spemque reliqui temporis, satès futurum: tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitûs, Ariovisto pulso, et hoc novissimo prælio facto, etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione et amicitia Populi Romani tuti esse possint. Navium magnam copiam ad transportandum exercitum pollebantur.

XVII. Cæsar his de causis, quas commemoravi, Rhenum transire decreverat; sed navibus transire neque satis tutum esse arbitrabatur, neque suæ neque Populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur¹ propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum, existimabat. Rationem pontis hanc instituit². Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulum ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat³. Hæc quum machinationibus immissa in flumen delixerat, fistucisque adegerat, non

¹ *Proponebatur*, was foreseen; was manifest. ² *Instituit hanc rationem*, he invented this plan. ³ *Jungebat bina sesquipedalia tigna paulum præacuta ab imo dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis intervallo duorum pedum inter se*, he joined two beams [each] a foot and a half thick, or, square, sharpened a little at the lower end, [and] proportioned to the depth of the river, at the distance of two feet from each other.

publicæ modo directæ ad perpendicularum¹, sed prona, ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent². Iis item contraria bina, ad eundem modum juncta, intervallo pedum quadragenûm, ab inferiore parte, contra vim atque impetum³ fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque, insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extremâ parte, distinebantur quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo, atque ea rerum natura, ut, quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, hõc arctiùs illigata tenerentur. Hæc directâ materie injectâ contexebantur, et longuriis cratibusque consternebantur: ac nihilo secius publicæ et ad inferiorem partem fluminis obliquè agebantur, quæ, pro pariete subjectæ, et cum omni opere conjunctæ, vim fluminis exciperent: et aliæ item supra pontem mediocri spatio⁴, ut, si arborum trunci, sive naves, dejiciendi operis, essent a barbaris missæ, his defensoribus earum rerum vis minuere-tur, neu ponti nocerent.

XVIII. Diebus decem, quibus materia cœpta erat com-
portari, omni opere effecto, exercitus transducitur. Cæsar, ad utramque partem⁵ pontis firmo præsidio re-
liecto, in fines Sigambrorum contendit. Interim a com-
pluribus civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, quibus, pa-
cem atque amicitiam petentibus, liberaliter respondit,
obsidesque ad se adduci jubet. At Sigambri, ex eo
tempore, quo pons institui cœptus est, fugâ comparatâ,
hortantibus iis⁶, quos ex Tenchtheris atque Usipetibus
apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, suaque om-
nia exportaverant, seque in solitudinem ac silvas abdi-
derant.

XIX. Cæsar, paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus,

¹ *Non directæ ad perpendicularum modo publicæ*, not quite perpendi-
cular, after the manner of, or, like, a stake. ² *Ut [tigna] procum-
berent secundum naturam fluminis*, that the beams might slope ac-
cording to the current of the river: the slope or inclination of these
beams was equal to the fall of the river. ³ *Vim atque impetum*, force
and impetuosity. ⁴ *Mediocri spatio*, at an ordinary, or, at a proper,
distance. ⁵ *Partem*, end. ⁶ *Iis hortantibus*, by the advice of those.

omnibus vicis ædificiisque incensis, frumentisque succisis se in fines Ubiorum recepit; atque, iis auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suevis premerentur, hæc ab iis cognovit: Suevos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo, concilio habito, nuncios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponerent; atque omnes, qui arma ferre possent, unum in locum convenirent: hunc esse delectum medium ferè regionum earum, quas Suevi obtinerent: hinc Romanorum adventum expectare, atque ibi decertare constituisse. Quod ubi Cæsar comperit, omnibus his rebus confectis, quarum rerum causâ transducere exercitum constituerat, ut Germanis metum injiceret, ut Sigambros ulcisceretur, ut Ubios obsidione liberaret, diebus omnino decem et octo trans Rhenum consumptis, satîs et ad laudem¹ et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, se in Galliam recepit, pontemque rescidit.

XX. Exiguâ parte ætatis reliquâ, Cæsar, etsi in his locis, quòd omnis Gallia ad Septemtriones vergit, maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quòd, omnibus ferè Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde² subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modò insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quæ omnia ferè Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quidquam, præter oram maritimam, atque eas regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli³ haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur⁴, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

¹ *Et ad laudem*, both for his honour. ² *Inde*, thence, *i. e.* from Britain. ³ *Quem usum belli*, what experience in war. ⁴ *Quibus institutis* {Britanni} *uterentur*, what regulations the Britons use; what was their form of government.

XXI. Ad hæc cognoscenda, priùs quàm periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus C. Volusenum, cum navi longâ præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quàm primùm revertatur; ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus, et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito, et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare, atque imperio Populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque, ut in eâ sententiâ¹ permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unâ Commium, quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, mittit. Huic imperat, quas possit, adeat civitates, horteturque, ut Populi Romani fidem sequantur²; seque celeriter eò venturum nunciet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit³, qui navi egredi, ac se barbaris committere, non auderet, quintâ die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi perspexisset, renunciat.

XXII. Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum causâ moratur, ex magnâ parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quòd homines barbari, et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperâisset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè, Cæsar, accidisse arbitratus, quòd neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus, facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum occupationes⁴ sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus

¹ *In eâ sententiâ*, in that mind, or, in that resolution. ² *Sequantur fidem*, to embrace the alliance. ³ *Quantum facultatis potuit dari*, as far as opportunity could be given. ⁴ *Has occupationes tantularum rerum*, these engagements in such trifling affairs.

circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat; quidquid præterea navium longarum habebat, quæstori, legatis, præfectisque, distribuit. Huc accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quo minùs in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has equitibus distribuit; reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios, atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum dedit. P. Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere¹ jussit.

XXIII. His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiâ ferè vigiliâ solvit², equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere³, et se sequi, jussit: a quibus quum id paullo tardiùs esset administratum, ipse horâ dici circiter quartâ cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura; adedò montibus angustis⁴ mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset. Hunc ad egrediendum⁵ nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eò convenirent, ad horam nonam, in anchoris exspectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognovisset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit: monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo, et sublati anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus, aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

XXIV. At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere

¹ *Tenere portum*, to keep possession of the harbour. ² *Solvit* [naves], he loosed the ships; he weighed anchor, or, he set sail. ³ *Conscendere naves*, to go on board the ships; to embark. ⁴ *Angustis*, steep. ⁵ *Ad egrediendum* [navibus], for going out of the ships; for landing, or, for disembarking.

in præliis uti consuêrunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti, nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum; quum illi aut ex arido, aut paullulum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expediti¹, notissimis locis, audacter tela conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non omnes eadem alacritate, ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti præliis consueverant, nitebantur.

XXV. Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatio, et motus ad usum expeditior, paullum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari², et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propelli ac submoveri, jussit: quæ res³ magno usui nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurâ, et remorum motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, barbari constiterunt, ac paullum modò pedem retulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret: Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certè meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero. Hoc quum magnâ voce⁴ dixisset, ex navi se projecit⁵, atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item alii ex proximis navibus quum conspexissent, subsecuti, hostibus appropinquârunt.

XXVI. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter⁶. Nostri

¹ *Expediti*, having the free use, or, having the full use. ² *Incitari remis*, to be pushed on by the oars; to be rowed. ³ *Quæ res*, which expedient. ⁴ *Magnâ voce*, with a loud voice; aloud. ⁵ *Projecit se ex navi*, he threw himself out of the ship; he jumped overboard. ⁶ *Acriter pugnatum est*, it was keenly fought; the combat was valiantly maintained.

tamen, quòd neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi, poterant, atque alius alià ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis, impeditos adoriebantur : plures paucos circumstiebant ; alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longiùs prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cursum tenere, atque insulam capere, non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII. Hostes prælio superati, simul atque se ex fugâ receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt : obsides daturus, quæque imperâsset sese facturos, polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem suprâ demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi, e navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant, atque in vincula conjecerant : tum, prælio facto, remiserunt, et, in petendâ pace, ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et, propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quòd, quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causâ intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit : quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinquiore locis accessitam, paucis diebus sese daturus, dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt ; principesque undique convenère, et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII. His rebus pace confirmatâ, post diem quartam, quàm est in Britanniam ventum¹, naves octodecim

¹ *Ventum est* [ab Romanis], it was come by the Romans ; the Romans came.

de quibus suprà demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant¹, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quæ quum appropinquarent Britanniae, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset; sed aliae eodem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propiùs solis oceanum, magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur: quæ tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur, necessariò, adversà nocte² in altum provectæ, continentem petiêrunt.

XXIX. Eâdem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore, et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat, et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ³, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent, funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis, ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliae, quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt; et, quòd omnibus constabat hiemare in Galliâ oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

XXX. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post prælium factum ad ea, quæ jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se collocuti, quum equites, et naves, et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hîc erant etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellionem factâ⁴, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere⁵; quòd,

¹ *Sustulerant*, had taken on board. ² *Adversà nocte*, in an unfavourable night; in a tempestuous night. ³ *Quæ deligatæ erant ad anchoras*, which had been tied to the anchors; which were riding at anchor. ⁴ *Rebellionem factâ*, having made a rebellion; having raised a rebellion. ⁵ *Producere rem*, to protract the affair; to prolong the war.

iis superatis, aut reditu interclusis¹, neminem postea belli inferendi causâ in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factâ², paullatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clàm ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu³ navium suarum, et ex eo⁴, quòd obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus⁵ subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat; et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materiâ atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur; et, quæ ad eas res⁶ erant usui, ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque, quum id summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII. Dum ea geruntur⁷, legione ex consuetudine unâ frumentatum missâ, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullâ ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositâ, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renunciaverunt, pulverem majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret⁸, in eâ parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar, id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus⁹ erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari, et confestim sese subsequi, jussit. Quum paullo longiùs a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægre sustinere, et confertâ legione ex omnibus partibus tela conjici, animadvertit. Nam, quòd, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes, huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo oc-

¹ *Interclusis reditu*, prevented from returning. ² *Conjuratione factâ*, having formed a conspiracy. ³ *Ex eventu*, from the disaster. ⁴ *Ex eo*, from this circumstance. ⁵ *Casus*, contingencies. ⁶ *Res*, things; purposes. ⁷ *Dum ea geruntur*, whilst these things are carrying on; during these transactions. ⁸ *Quàm consuetudo ferret*, than custom brought; than was usual. ⁹ *In stationibus*, on guard.

cupatos subitò adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant; simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant, et, quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverint ¹, ex essedis desiliunt, et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paullatim ex prælio excedunt, atque ita currus collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in præliis præstant ², ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt ³, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in iugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissimè recipere, consuerint.

XXXIV. Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae, tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit: namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discesserunt. Secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris continerent, et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuncios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et, quanta prædæ faciendæ, atque in perpetuum sui liberandi, facultas ⁴ daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magnâ multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ, ad castra venerunt.

¹ *Insinuaverint*, they have wrought themselves in. ² *Præstant mobilitatem equitum* [et] *stabilitatem peditum*, they display, or, they unite, the swiftness of cavalry and the steadiness of infantry. ³ *Efficiunt tantum*, they acquire such dexterity. ⁴ *Quanta facultas faciendæ prædæ atque liberandi sui*, how favourable an opportunity of obtaining plunder and of regaining their independence.

XXXV. Cæsar, etsi idem, quod superioribus diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsī, celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen, nactus equites circiter triginta, quos Commius, Atrebas, de quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prælio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque¹, se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI. Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi, ad Cæsarem de pace venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci jussit; quòd, propinquâ die æquinocitii², infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paullo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex his onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos reliquæ, portus capere non potuerunt, et paullo infrà delatæ sunt.

XXXVII. Quibus ex navibus quum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti, atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Cæsar, in Britanniam proficiscens, pacatos reliquerat, spe prædæ adducti, primò non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt; ac, si sese interfici nollent³, arma ponere jusserunt. Quum illi, orbe facto, sese defenderent, celeriter, ad clamorem, hominum circiter millia sex convenerunt. Quâ re nunciatâ, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt, atque ampliùs horis quatuor fortissimè pugnauerunt; et, paucis vulneribus acceptis, complures ex iis occiderunt. Postea verò quàm equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes, abjectis armis, terga verterunt⁴; magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

¹ *Omnibus afflictis incensisque longè latèque*, having destroyed and burnt every thing far and wide. ² *Æquinocitii*, of the Equinox, i. e. of the Autumnal Equinox. See *Æquinocitium*. ³ *Si nollent*, if they did not wish. ⁴ *Verterunt terga*, turned their backs, i. e. fled.

XXXVIII. Cæsar postero die T. Labienum legatum cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britannîâ reduxerat, in Morines, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui, quum propter siccitates paludum, quò se reciperent, non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, omnes ferè in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Q. Titurius et L. Cotta, legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, ædificiis incensis, quòd Menapii se omnes in densissimas¹ silvas abdiderant, se ad Cæsarem receperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eò duæ omnino civitates ex Britannîâ obsides miserunt, reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.

LIBER V.

I. LUCIO Domitio, Ap. Claudio, Consulibus, discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuerat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus præfecerat, uti, quam plurimas possent, hieme naves ædificandas veteresque reficiendas² curarent. Earum modum formamque demonstrat. Ad celeritatem onerandi, subductionesque, paullo facit³ humiliores, quàm quibus in nostro mari⁴ uti consuevimus; atque id eo magis, quòd propter crebras commutationes æstuum minùs magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat; ad onera, et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam, paullo latiores, quàm quibus in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes actuarias⁵ impe-

¹ *Densissimas*, thickest; impenetrable. ² *Reficiendas*, to be refitted. ³ *Facit*, makes; builds. ⁴ *Nostro mari*, our sea, i. e. the Mediterranean. ⁵ *Actuarias*, easily driven; light. The timbers of these vessels were not strong, and they drew little water, in order that they might sail fast. *Naves actuariæ* had, in general, only one bank of oars on each side. To convey the same idea, other adjectives were employed, some of which signified *swift*, and others were derived from the names of those rations by whom these fast sailing galleys were used. See *Liburni*.

rat fieri, quam ad rem multum humilitas adjuvat¹. Ea, quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniâ apportari jubet. Ipse, conventibus Galliæ citerioris peractis, in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod a Pirustis finitimam partem provinciæ incursionibus vastari audiebat. Eò quum venisset, civitatibus milites imperat, certumque in locum convenire jubet. Quâ re nunciatâ, Pirustæ legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant, nihil earum rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant, omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere. Acceptâ oratione eorum, Cæsar obsides imperat, cosque ad certam diem adduci jubet: nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persecuturum, demonstrat. His ad diem adductis, ut iniperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem æstiment, pœnamque constituent².

II. His confectis rebus, conventibusque peractis, in citeriorem Galliam revertitur, atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis, singulari militum studio, in summâ omnium rerum inopiâ, circiter de ejus generis, cujus suprâ demonstravimus, naves, et longas xxviii invenit instructas, neque multum abesse ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent³. Collaudatis militibus, atque iis, qui negotio præfuerant, quid fieri velit, ostendit, atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transmissum esse cognoverat, circiter millia passuum triginta a continenti. Huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum, reliquit: ipse cum legionibus expeditis iv, et equitibus dccc, in fines Trevirorum proficiscitur; quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant, neque imperio parebant, Germanosque Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur.

III. Hæc civitas longè plurimum totius Galliæ equitatu valet, magnasque habet copias peditum, Rhenumque, ut suprâ demonstravimus, tangit. In eâ civitate duo de principatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus

¹ *Multum adjuvat*, contributes greatly. ² *Æstiment litem, constituentque pœnam*, should estimate the damages, and fix the penalty. ³ [*Naves*] *possent deduci* [in mare], the ships might be brought down into the sea; they might be launched.

et Cingetorix: ex quibus alter, simul atque de Cæsaris legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit; se suosque omnes in officio futuros, neque ab amicitia Populi Romani defecturos, confirmavit; quæque in Treviris gererentur, ostendit. At Indutiomarus equitatum peditatumque cogere, iisque, qui per ætatem in armis esse non poterant, in silvam Arduennam abditis, quæ ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, bellum parare instituit. Sed, postea quàm nonnulli principes ex eâ civitate, et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti, et adventu nostri exercitus perterriti, ad Cæsarem venerunt, et de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere cœperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent; Indutiomarus, veritus, ne ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Cæsarem mittit; sese idcirco ab suis discedere, atque ad eum venire noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs, propter imprudentiam, laberetur¹. Itaque esse civitatem in suâ potestate, seque, si Cæsar permetteret, ad eum in castra venturum, et suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum.

IV. Cæsar, etsi intelligebat, quâ de causâ ea dicerentur, quæque eum res ab instituto consilio deterreret, tamen, ne ætatem in Treviris consumere cogeretur, omnibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Indutiomarum ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis, in iis filio, propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Indutiomarum, hortatusque est, uti in officio permaneret: nihilo tamen secius, principibus Trevirorum ad se convocatis, hos singulatim Cingetorigi conciliavit: quod quum merito ejus ab se fieri intelligebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, ejus auctoritatem inter suos quàm plurimum valere, cujus tam egregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. Id factum graviter tulit Indutiomarus, suam gratiam inter suos minui; et, qui jam antè inimico in nos animo fuisset, multo gravius hinc dolore exarsit².

V. His rebus constitutis, Cæsar ad portum Itium cum

¹ *Laberetur*, should fall off; should revolt. ² *Exarsit multo gravius hinc dolore*, was much more violently exasperated by this affront.

legionibus pervenit. Ibi cognoscit quadraginta naves, quæ in Belgis factæ erant, tempestate rejectas, cursum tenere non potuisse¹, atque eodem, unde erant profectæ, revertisse : reliquas paratas ad navigandum, atque omnibus rebus instructas, invenit. Eodem totius Galliæ equitatus convenit, numero millium quatuor, principesque omnibus ex civitatibus; ex quibus perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliâ, reliquos obsidum loco secum ducere decreverat, quod, quum ipse abesset, motum² Galliæ verebatur.

VI. Erat unâ cum ceteris Dumnorix, Æduus, de quo ab nobis antea dictum est. Hunc secum habere in primis constituerat, quod eum cupidum rerum novarum³, cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnæ inter Gallos auctoritatis, cognoverat. Accedebat huc, quod jam in concilio Æduorum Dumnorix dixerat, sibi a Cæsare regnum civitatis deferri : quod dictum Ædúi graviter ferebant, neque recusandi aut deprecandi causâ legatos ad Cæsarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Cæsar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primò precibus⁴ petere contendit, ut in Galliâ relinqueretur; partim, quod insuetus navigandi mare timeret; partim, quod religionibus⁵ sese diceret impediri. Postea quâ id obstinatè sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi ademptâ, principes Galliæ sollicitare, sevocare singulos, hortarique, cœpit, uti in continenti remanerent; metu terrire, non sine causâ fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur; id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut, quos in conspectu Galliæ interficere vereretur, hos omnes in Britanniam transductos necaret; fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex usu Galliæ intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent.

VII. Hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferrebantur. Quâ re cognitâ, Cæsar, quod tantum civitati Æduæ

¹ *Non potuisse tenere cursum*, could not keep their course; could not proceed on their voyage. ² *Motum*, a commotion, or, an insurrection. ³ *Cupidum novarum rerum*, fond of new things; fond of insurrections in the State, or, fond of a revolution in the State.

⁴ *Omnibus precibus*, by all prayers; by every kind of entreaty.

⁵ *Religionibus*, by religious obligations.

dignitatis tribuerat, coërcendum, atque deterrendum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem statuebat; quòd longiùs ejus amentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum, ne quid sibi ac reipublicæ nocere posset¹. Itaque, dies circiter xxv in eo loco commoratus, quòd Corus ventus navigationem impediebat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit, dabat operam, ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret; nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret. Tandem, idoneam nactus tempestatem, milites, equitesque conscendere in naves jubet. At, omnium impeditis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Æduorum a castris, insciente Cæsare, domum discedere cœpit. Quâ re nunciâtâ, Cæsar, intermissâ profectioe, atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatûs ad eum insequendum mittit, retrahique imperat; si vim faciat, neque pareat, interfici jubet; nihil hunc, se absente, pro sano² facturum arbitratus, qui præsentis imperium neglexisset. Ille enim, revocatus, resistere, ac se manu defendere, suorumque fidem implorare, cœpit, sæpe clamitans, liberum se, liberæque civitatis esse. Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumstant atque hominem interficiunt: at Ædui equites ad Cæsarem omnes revertuntur.

VIII. His rebus gestis, Labieno in continente, cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portus tueretur, et rem frumentariam provideret, quæque in Galliâ gererentur, cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet³; ipse cum quinque legionibus, et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu naves solvit; et, leni Africo provectus, mediâ circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit; et, longiùs delatus æstu, ortâ luce, sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus, æstûs commutationem

¹*Prospiciendum* [esse Cæsari], *ne* [Dumnorix] *posset nocere quid sibi ac Reipublicæ*, that Cæsar ought to take care, lest Dumnorix should do any injury to him and the State. ²*Pro sano*, as a man in his senses; like one in the use of reason; rationally. ³*Caperet consilium pro tempore et pro re*, he should take measures according to time and circumstance; he should form his plans agreeably to time and circumstances, *i. e.* he had a discretionary power to act as he thought fit.

secutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quâ optimum esse egressum superiore æstate cognoverat. Quâ in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis, gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium cursum adæquârunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam¹ omnibus navibus meridiano ferè tempore: neque in eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis comperit, quum magnæ manus eò convenissent, multitudine navium perterritæ, quæ cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, ampliùs DCCC uno erant visæ tempore, a litore discesserant, ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

IX. Cæsar, exposito exercitu, et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiæ consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis, et equitibus CCC, qui præsidio navibus essent, de tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit, eo minùs veritus navibus, quòd in litore molli atque aperto² deligatas ad anchoram relinquebat; et præsidio navibus Q. Atrium præfecit. Ipse, noctu progressus millia passuum circiter XII, hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere, et prælium committere, cœperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum, quem, domestici belli, ut videbatur, causâ, jam antè præparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant præclusi³. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. At milites legionis septimæ, testudine factâ, et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt, eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longiùs Cæsar prosequi vetuit, et quòd loci naturam ignorabat, et quòd, magnâ parte diei consumptâ, munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

X. Postridie ejus diei, mane, tripartitò⁴ milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, per-

¹ *Accessum est* [a nobis i. e. a Romanis] *ad Britanniam*. ² *In molli atque aperto litore*, on a smooth and open shore. ³ *Omnes introitus præclusi erant*, all entrances were shut up; all passes were blocked up. ⁴ *Tripartitò*, in three parties; in three divisions.

sequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Q. Atrio ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nunciarent, superiore¹ nocte, maximâ² coërtâ tempestate, prope omnes naves afflictas³, atque in litore ejectas esse; quòd neque anchoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent. Itaque ex eo concursu navium⁴ magnum esse incommodum⁵ acceptum.

XI. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet; ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem ferè⁶, quæ ex nunciis literisque cognoverat, coràm⁷ perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter XL navibus, reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus, quæ sunt apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res⁸ erat multæ operæ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit⁹, omnes naves subduci¹⁰, et cum castris unâ munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus, castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit; ipse eòdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum convenerant; summa imperii bellicæ administrandi¹¹, communi consilio, permissa Cassivellauno, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter millia passuum LXXX. Huic superiore tempore¹² cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant. Sed, nostro adventu permoti, Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

¹ *Superiore*, in the former; in the preceding. ² *Maximâ*, a very great, or, a terrible. ³ *Afflictas*, dashed against each other. ⁴ *Ex eo concursu navium*, from that rencounter of the ships; from the ships running foul of one another. ⁵ *Incommodum*, injury, or, damage. ⁶ *Ferè*, almost, or, nearly. ⁷ *Coràm*, openly; with his own eyes. ⁸ *Res*, a work. ⁹ *Tamen ipse statuit esse commodissimum*, still he thought it was most expedient. ¹⁰ *Omnes naves subduci* [in aridum sc. solum]. ¹¹ *Summa imperii administrandique belli*, the whole command and administration of the war. ¹² *Superiore tempore*, at a former period.

XII. Britanniae pars interior¹ ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insulâ ipsâ², memoriâ proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis, qui, prædæ ac belli inferendi causâ, ex Belgis transierant, qui omnes ferè iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo³, creberrimæque ædificia⁴ ferè Gallicis consimilia⁵; pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære, aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed ejus exigua est copia⁶: ære utuntur importato. Materia⁷ cujusque generis, ut in Galliâ, est, præter fagum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare, fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causâ⁸. Loca⁹ sunt temperatiora, quàm in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus.

XIII. Insula naturâ triquetra¹⁰, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, quo ferè omnes ex Galliâ naves appellantur, ad orientem solem; inferior, ad Meridiem spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum D¹¹. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam¹², atque occidentem solem, quâ ex parte

¹ *Interior*, the inland. ² *Natos* [esse] *in ipsâ insulâ*, were born in the island, *i. e.* were produced by the island. The Britons, like many other ancient nations, were of opinion that they had been originally generated by the land on which they lived. The origin of this notion was, perhaps, the account of Adam's formation, imperfectly transmitted by tradition. ³ *Multitudo hominum est infinita*, the number of inhabitants is unbounded; the population is immense. ⁴ *Ædificia que* [sunt] *creberrima*, and the buildings are very thick; the houses are very near to each other, *i. e.* the houses are very numerous. ⁵ *Ferè consimilia Gallicis* [ædificiis], nearly like those of the Gauls. ⁶ *Copia*, quantity. ⁷ *Materia*, wood. ⁸ *Causâ animi voluptatisque*, for the sake of amusement and pleasure. ⁹ *Loca*, places; climate. ¹⁰ *Triquetra*, triangular. This, taking the general form of the island, is not very far from the truth. ¹¹ *D millia passuum*, 500 miles: Measuring in a straight line from Bolderium Promontorium, *Land's End*, to Cantium Promontorium, *North Foreland*, the distance does not exceed 344 British or 356 Roman miles. If Cæsar included the irregularities of the coast, the measurement would be greatly enlarged.

¹² *Ad Hispaniam*: This statement is very erroneous, as Spain lies to the south, not to the west, of Britain.

est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia¹; sed pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliâ, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt, dies continuos xxx sub brumâ esse noctem². Nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquâ mensuris³, breviores esse, quàm in continente⁴, noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, dcc millium⁵. Tertium est contra septentriones⁶, cui parti nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat. Huic millia passuum dccc⁷ in longitudinem esse, existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum millium passuum.

XIV. Ex his omnibus longè sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis, neque multùm a Gallicâ differunt consuetudine. Interiores

¹ *Minor dimidio quàm Britannia*, less than Britain by a half. The superficial extent of Great Britain is computed at 77,370 square miles, and that of Ireland at 30,370; hence the magnitude of the former is upwards of two and a half times that of the latter.

² *Noctem esse triginta continuos dies sub brumâ*, that there is night for 30 successive days at the winter solstice, i. e. 22d December. That report was without any foundation whatever in truth. Had it been the case, the sun would not have set for the same length of time at the summer solstice, i. e. 22d June. ³ *Certis mensuris ex aquâ*, by accurate water measures. See *Clepsydra*. ⁴ *In continenti*, on the continent. He probably means the south of France, or perhaps Italy. Some parts of France and Britain are situated in the very same degrees of latitude, of course the nights and days of both are exactly the same. All Britain being greatly north of Italy, the nights in the former are much shorter in summer, and much longer in winter, than they are in the latter. The greater difference exists in the length of the day and night, the higher the latitude, until it reaches 66° 30m. i. e. the Polar Circles; where the longest day is 24 hours. Within these circles, the days lengthen by the month, and at the poles, there is only one day and one night in the year. ⁵ *dcc millium*, 700 miles: a calculation which exceeds the truth 90 Roman miles. The length of the western coast is 590 British, nearly equal to 610 Roman miles. ⁶ *Contra septentriones*, opposite the north. This is not correct, the east is much nearer the truth. ⁷ *dccc millia passuum*, 800 miles. This greatly exceeds the real measurement. The exact length is about 550 British, or 570 Roman miles.

plerique frumenta non serunt ; sed lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò se Britanni vitro¹ inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnâ aspectu ; capilloque sunt promisso², atque omni parte corporis rasâ. præter caput, et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes³, et maximè fratres cum fratribus, parentesque cum liberis ; sed, si qui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primùm virgo quæque deducta est.

XV. Equites hostium essedariique, acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere, conflixerunt ; tamen, ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint : sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidius insecuti, nonnullos ex suis amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subitò se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt : duabusque missis subsidio cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, quum hæ, perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, constitissent, novo⁴ genere pugnæ perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus immissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

XVI. Toto hoc in genere pugnæ, quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur⁵, intellectum est, nostros, propter gravitatem armaturæ, quòd neque insequi cedentes⁶ possent, neque ab signis discedere auderent, minùs aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem ; equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, propterea quòd illi etiam consultò plerumque cederent⁷, et, quum paullum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent, et

¹ *Vitro*, with woad. The custom of painting their bodies, prevalent among the ancient Britons, is mentioned by all the writers of antiquity who have left any description of that people, viz. Strabo, Plinius, Claudianus, &c. ² *Sunt promisso capillo*, have long hair. ³ *Ordo est ; Deni duodenique* [Britanni] *habent uxores communes inter se*. ⁴ *Novo*, new ; uncommon, or, strange. ⁵ *Quum dimicaretur*, when the battle was fought. ⁶ *Cedentes*, the flying ; those who fled. ⁷ *Cederent*, yielded, or, retreated ; fell back.

pedibus dispari¹ prælio contenderent. Equestris autem prælii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti², sed rari³, magnisque intervallis, præliarentur, stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent⁴, integrique et recentes⁵ defatigatis succederent.

XVII. Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, rarique se ostendere, et leniùs, quàm pridie, nostros equites prælio lacescere cœperunt. Sed meridie, quum Cæsar, pabulandi causâ, tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum C. Trebonio legato misisset, repenti ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad, subsidio confisi equites, quum post se legiones viderent, præcipientes hostes egerunt; magnoque eorum numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi, facultatem dederunt. Ex hâc fugâ protinus, quæ undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt; neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt⁶.

XVIII. Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset, animadvertit, ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas; ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita, ejusdemque generis sub aquâ defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed câ celeritate, atque eo impetu, milites iêrunt, quum

¹ *Dispari*, unequal; having greatly the advantage. ² *Conferti*, close; in a close body. ³ *Rari*, scattered here and there. ⁴ *Exciperent*, relieved. ⁵ *Integri et recentes*, the vigorous and fresh. ⁶ *Neque post id tempus hostes unquam contenderunt cum nobis summis copiis*, nor, after that time, did the enemy ever engage us with all their forces; nor did the enemy, after that time, ever come to a general engagement with us.

capite solo ex aquâ exstarent¹, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent, ac se fugæ mandarent.

XIX. Cassivellaunus, ut suprâ demonstravimus, omni depositâ spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis², millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paullulumque ex viâ excedebat³, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster liberius, prædandi vastandique causâ, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat; et, magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum, cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantum in agris vastandis, incendiisque faciendis, hostibus noceretur⁴, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

XX. Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, ex quâ Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem secutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat, cujus pater Imanuentius in eâ civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno, ipse fugâ mortem vitaverat, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque sese ei dedituros, atque imperata facturos: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriâ Cassivellauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit, imperiumque obtineat⁵. His Cæsar imperat obsides XL, frumentumque exercitui; Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentaue miserunt.

XXI. Trinobantibus defensis, atque ab omni militum

¹ Quum [milites] exstarent ex aquâ solo capite, though the soldiers were above the water with the head only; although their heads only were above the water. ² Amplioribus copiis dimissis, having disbanded the greater part of his forces. ³ Excedebat, retired, or, withdrew. ⁴ Noceretur hostibus, the enemy could be injured; he could distress the enemy. ⁵ Ordo est; [Trinobantes] petunt, ut [Cæsar] defendat Mandubratium ab injuriâ Cassivellauni, atque mittat, in civitatem, [Mandubratium] qui præsit [sibi, v. civitati]. obtineatque imperium.

injuriâ prohibitis¹, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis, sese Cæsari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quo satis magnus hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vaillo atque fossâ muniêrunt, quò, incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ, convenire consuêrunt. Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus; locum reperit egregiè naturâ atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paullisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliâ ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus; multique in fugâ sunt comprehensi, atque interfecti.

XXII. Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare² suprâ demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuncios mittit, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improvisò adoriantur, atque oppugnent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factâ, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc prælio nunciato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditioe ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset, hiemem in continenti, propter repentinos Galliæ motus³, agere, neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id faciliè extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat; et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit. Interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invenit refectas. His deductis⁴, quò et

¹ *Prohibitis*, protected. ² *Esse ad mare*, is at the sea; is situated on the sea-coast. ³ *Motus*, disturbances; commotions; insurrections. ⁴ *His* [navibus] *deductis* [in mare], these ships being brought down into the sea; these being launched.

*captivorum*¹ magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ tempestate deperierant naves, *duobus com meatibus*² exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti, ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hōc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quæ milites portaret, desideraretur³: at ex iis, quæ inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, et prioris com meatûs expositis militibus, et quas postea Labienus faciendas curaverat numero LX. perpaucæ locum caperent; reliquæ ferè omnes rejicerentur. Quas quum aliquamdiu Cæsar frustra expectasset, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd æquinoctium suberat, necessariò angustius milites collocavit, ac, summâ tranquillitate consecutâ⁴, secundâ initâ quum solvisset vigiliâ, primâ luce terram attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

XXIV. Subductis navibus, concilioque Gallorum Samarobrivæ peracto; quòd eo anno frumentum in Galliâ propter siccitates angustius provenerat⁵, coactus est aliter, ac superioribus annis, exercitum in hibernis collocare, legionesque in plures civitates distribuere: ex quibus unam in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit; alteram in Nervios Q. Ciceroni; tertiam in Essuos L. Roscio; quartam in Renis cum T. Labieno in confinio Trevirorum hiemare jussit; tres in Belgio collocavit: his M. Crassum, quæstorem, et L. Munatium Plancum et C. Trebonium, legatos, præfecit. Unam legionem, quam proximè trans Padum conscripserat, et cohortes v in Eburones, quorum pars maxima est inter Mosam ac Rhenum, qui sub imperio Ambiorigis et Cativolci erant, misit. His militibus Q. Titurium Sabinum et L. Aurunculeium Cottam, legatos, præesse jussit. Ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, facillimè inopiæ frumentariæ sese mederi⁶ posse existimavit. Atque harum tamen omnium legionum hiberna (præter eam, quam L. Roscio in pacatissimam et quietissimam partem

¹ *Captivorum*, of prisoners. ² *Com meatibus*, embarkations. ³ *Desideraretur*, was missing; was lost. ⁴ *Summâ tranquillitate consecutâ*, a dead calm ensued. ⁵ *Frumentum provenerat angustius*, grain had been produced more scantily; the crop had failed, or, there was a scarcity of grain. ⁶ *Mederi*, cure, or, remedy.

ducendam dederat) millibus passuum centum continebantur. Ipse interea, quoad legiones collocatas munitaque hiberna cognovisset, in Galliâ morari constituit.

XXV. Erat in Carnutibus summo loco natus¹ Tasgetius, cujus majores in suâ civitate regnum obtinuerant. Huic Cæsar, pro ejus virtute, atque in se benevolentîâ, quòd in omnibus bellis singulari ejus operâ fuerat usus, majorum locum restituerat. Tertium jam hunc annum regnantem inimici, palàm multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, eum interfecerunt. Defertur ea res ad Cæsarem. Ille, veritus, quòd ad plures pertinebat, ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, L. Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci jubet, ibique hiemare; quorumque operâ cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere. Interim ab omnibus legatis quæstoribusque, quibus legiones transdiderat, certior factus est, in hiberna perventum, locumque hibernis esse munitum.

XXVI. Diebus circiter quindecim, quibus in hiberna ventum est, initium repentini tumultûs ac defectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige et Cativolco: qui, quum ad fines regni sui Sabino Cottæque præstò fuissent, frumentumque in hiberna comportavissent, Indutioniari Treviri nunciis impulsî, suos concitaverunt, subitoque oppressis lignatoribus, magnâ manu castra oppugnatum venerunt. Quum celeriter nostri arma cepissent, vallumque adscendissent, atque, unâ ex parte Hispanis equitibus emissis, equestri prælio superiores fuissent; desperatâ re², hostes ab oppugnatione suos reduxerunt. Tum suo more clamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent; habere sese, quæ de re communi dicere vellent, quibus rebus controversias minui posse, sperarent.

XXVII. Mittitur ad eos colloquendi causâ C. Arpineius, eques Romanus, familiaris Q. Titurii, et Q. Junius ex Hispaniâ quidam, qui jam antè, missu Cæsaris, ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat; apud quos Ambiorix ad hunc modum³ locutus est: Sese, pro Cæ-

¹ *Natus summo loco*, descended from a very noble family; of very noble birth. ² *Re desperatâ*, having despaired of success. ³ *Ad hunc modum*, to this effect,

saris in se beneficiis, plurimum ei confiteri debere¹, quòd ejus operâ stipendio liberatus esset, quod Aduatucis, finitimis suis, pendere consuêssent; quòdque ei et filius et fratris filius ab Cæsare remissi essent, quos Aduatuei, obsidum numero missos, apud se in servitute et catenis tenuissent: neque id, quod fecerit de oppugnatione castrorum, aut judicio, aut voluntate suâ fecisse, sed coactu civitatis; suaque esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo², quàm ipse in multitudinem. Civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, quòd repentinæ Gallorum conjurationi resistere non potuerit: id se facilè ex humilitate suâ probare posse, quòd non adèò sit imperitus rerum, ut suis copiis Populum Romanum se superare posse, confidat: sed esse Galliæ commune consilium; omnibus hibernis Cæsaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio alteri legioni subsidio venire posset. Non facilè Gallos Gallis negare potuisse; præsertim quum de recuperandâ communi libertate consilium initum videretur. Quibus quoniam pro pietate³ satisfecerit, habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Cæsaris; monere, orare Titurium pro hospitio, ut suæ ac militum saluti consulat; magnam manum Germanorum conductam Rhenum transisse: hanc adfore biduo. Ipsorum esse consilium, velintne priùs, quàm finitimi sentiant, eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter millia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter paullo ampliùs ab his absit. Illud se polliceri, et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum; quod quum faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quòd hibernis levetur, et Cæsari pro ejus meritis gratiam referre. Hâc oratione habitâ, discedit Ambiorix.

XXVIII. Arpineius et Junius, quæ audierint, ad legatos deferunt. Illi, repentinâ re perturbati, etsi ab hoste ea dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant; maximèque hâc re permovebantur, quòd, civitatem ig-

¹ *Debere plurimum ei*, that he owed very much to him; that he was under very great obligations to him. ² *Multitudo*, the people; the commons. ³ *Pro pietate*, with regard to affliction.

nobilem atque humilem Eburonum suâ sponte Populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum. Itaque ad consilium rem deferunt; magnaue inter eos existit controversia. L. Aurunculeius, compluresque tribuni militum et primorum ordinum centuriones, nihil temere agendum, neque ex hibernis injussu Cæsaris discedendum, existimabant: quantasvis magnas etiam copias Germanorum sustineri posse, munitis hibernis, docebant: rem esse testimonio, quòd primum hostium impetum, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, fortissimè sustinuerint: re frumentariâ non premi: interea et ex proximis hibernis, et a Cæsare, conventura subsidia: postremò, quid esse levius aut turpius, quàm, auctore hoste¹, de summis rebus capere consilium?

XXIX. Contra ea Titurius, serò facturos, clamitabat, quum majores hostium manus, adjunctis Germanis, convenissent; aut quum aliquid calamitatis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum. Brevem consulendi esse occasionem. Cæsarem, arbitrari, profectum in Italiam; neque aliter Carnutes interficiendi Tasgetii consilium fuisse capturos, neque Eburones, si ille adesset, tantâ cum contentione nostrî ad castra venturos esse. Non hostem auctorem, sed rem, spectare; subesse Rhenum; magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, et superiores nostras victorias; ardere Galliam, tot contumeliis acceptis, sub Populi Romani imperium redactam, superiore gloriâ rei militaris extinctâ. Postremò, quis hoc sibi persuaderet, sine certâ re² Ambiorigem ad ejusmodi consilium descendisse? Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam; si nil sit durius, nullo periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros; si Gallia omnis cum Germanis consentiat, unam esse in celeritate positam salutem³. Cottæ quidem, atque eorum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem haberet exitum? in quo si non præsens⁴ periculum, at certè longinquâ obsidione famæ esset pertimescenda.

¹ *Hoste* [existente] *auctore*, an enemy being the author; on the information of an enemy. ² *Sine certâ re*, without accurate information; but on sure grounds. ³ *Unam salutem*, their only security.

⁴ *Præsens*, immediate.

XXX. Hâc in utramque partem disputatione habitâ¹, quum a Cottâ primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur; Vincite², inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus, et id clariore voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret³: neque is sum, inquit, qui gravissimè ex vobis mortis periculo terrear: hi sapient⁴, et, si gravius quid acciderit⁵, abs te rationem reposcent⁶: qui, si per te liceat, perendino die cum proximis hibernis conjuncti, communem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant; nec rejecti et relegati longè ab ceteris aut ferro aut fame intereant.

XXXI. Consurgitur⁷ ex consilio; comprehendunt utrumque⁸, et orant, ne suâ dissensione et pertinaciâ rem in summum periculum deducant; facilem esse rem, seu maneat, seu proficiscantur, si modò unum omnes sentiant, ac probent; contrâ in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere. Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur⁹. Tandem dat Cotta permotus manus¹⁰: superat sententia Sabini. Pronunciatur¹¹, primâ luce ituros. Consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, quum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum relinquere cogeretur. Omnia excogitantur¹², quare nec sine periculo maneatur, et languore militum et vigiliis¹³ periculum augeatur. Primâ luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut, quibus esset persuasum, non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo Ambiorige consilium datum, longissimo agmine, maximisque impedimentis.

¹ *Hâc disputatione habitâ in utramque partem*, this dispute being maintained on both sides. ² *Vincite*, overcome, or, prevail; carry your point; be it so. ³ *Exaudiret*, might distinctly hear. ⁴ *Hi sapient*, these, i. e. the soldiers, shall know it; these shall be informed of the dispute. ⁵ *Si quid gravius acciderit*, if any unfortunate occurrence should happen. ⁶ *Reposcent rationem abs te*, will demand a reason from you, i. e. Cotta; will call you to account. ⁷ *Consurgitur* [ab illis], it is risen by them; they rise. ⁸ *Utrumque*, each, i. e. Cotta and Titurius. ⁹ *Res perducitur disputatione*, the affair is protracted by their dispute; the subject is debated. ¹⁰ *Dat manus* (victas), gives the conquered hands; yields. This phrase originated in the custom prevalent among ancient nations, when the vanquished wished to surrender, they stretched out their hands to the conqueror, in token of their submission; or on purpose to be bound. ¹¹ *Pronunciatur*, orders are given. ¹² *Excogitantur*, are planned. ¹³ *Vigiliis*, their want of sleep.

XXXII. At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu vigiliisque de profectione eorum senserunt, collocatis insidiis bipartitò in silvis, opportuno atque occulto loco, a millibus passuum circiter duobus, Romanorum adventum exspectabant : et, quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, ex utrâque parte ejus vallis subitò se ostenderunt, novissimosque premere, et primos prohibere adscensu, atque iniquissimo nostris loco prælium committere cœperunt.

XXXIII. Tum demum Titurius, ut qui nihil antè providisset, trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere ; hæc tamen ipsa timidè, atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur ; quod plerumque iis accidere consuevit ¹, qui in ipso negotio ² consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, qui cogitasset, hæc posse in itinere accidere, atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, nullâ in re communi salutis deerat, et, in appellandis cohortandisque militibus, imperatoris, et, in pugnâ, militis officia præstabat. Quumque propter longitudinem agminis minùs facilè per se omnia obire, et, quid quoque loco faciendum esset, providere, possent ³, jusserunt pronunciare, ut impedimenta relinquerent, atque in orbem ⁴ consisterent. Quod consilium ⁵, etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommodè accidit : nam et nostris militibus spem minuit, et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quòd non sine summo timore et desperatione id factum videbatur. Præterea accidit, quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgò milites ab signis discederent, quæ quisque eorum carissima haberet, ab impedimentis petere, atque abripere, properaret ; clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur.

XXXIV. At barbaris consilium non defuit ⁶. Nam

¹ *Quod consuevit accidere*, which is wont to happen ; which usually happens. ² *In ipso negotio*, at the very moment of execution.

³ *Possent minùs facilè obire omnia per se*, they could less easily perform every thing themselves ; every part of their duty could not be readily performed by them in person. ⁴ *In orbem*, in a circle. ⁵ *Consilium*, schetac. ⁶ *Consilium non defuit barbaris*, judgment was not wanting to the Barbarians ; the Barbarians were not deficient in judgment.

duces eorum totâ acie pronunciare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet; illorum esse prædam, atque illis reservari, quæcumque Romani reliquissent; proinde omnia in victoriâ posita existimarent. Erant et virtute et numero pugnando pares; nostri, tamen etsi ab duce et a fortunâ deserebantur, tamen omnem spem salutis in virtute ponebant; et, quoties quæque cohors procurreret, ab eâ parte magnus hostium numerus cadebat. Quâ re animadversâ, Ambiorix pronunciari¹ jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, et, quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, cedant; levitate armorum, et quotidianâ exercitatione nihil iis noceri posse²: rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur.

XXXV. Quo præcepto³ ab iis diligentissimè observato, quum quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, atque impetum fecerat, hostes velocissimè refugiebant. Interim eam partem nudari necesse erat, et ab latere aperto tela recipi. Rursus, quum in eum locum, unde erant egressi, reverti cœperant, et ab iis, qui cesserant, et ab iis, qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur; sin autem locum tenere vellent, nec virtuti locus relinquebatur, neque ab tantâ multitudine conjecta tela conferti vitare poterant. Tamen tot incommodis conflictati, multis vulneribus acceptis, resistebant; et, magnâ parte dici consumptâ, quum a primâ luce ad horam octavam pugnaretur, nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant. Tum T. Balventio, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, viro forti, et magnæ auctoritatis, utrumque femur tragulâ transjicitur⁴. Q. Lucanius ejusdem ordinis, fortissimè pugnans, dum circumvento filio subvenit⁵, interficitur. L. Cotta legatus, omnes cohortes ordinesque adhortans, in adversum os fundâ vulneratur.

XXXVI. His rebus permotus Q. Titurius, quum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum Cn. Pompeium ad eum mittit, rogatum,

¹ *Pronunciari*, to be proclaimed. ² *Nihil posse noceri iis*, they could not be hurt. ³ *Præcepto*, order. ⁴ *Utrumque femur transjicitur tragulâ T. Balventio, forti*, &c. each thigh is pierced through with a dart to T. Balventius, a brave, &c.; a dart transfixes both the thighs of T. Balventius, &c. ⁵ *Subvenit*, is endeavouring to rescue.

ut sibi, militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondit : si velit secum colloqui, licere ; sperare, a multitudine impetrari posse, quod ad milium salutem pertineat ; ipsi verò nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere¹. Ille cum Cottâ saucio communicat, si videatur, pugnâ ut excedant, et cum Ambiorige unâ colloquantur : sperare, ab eo de suâ ac militum salute impetrare posse. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, atque in eo constitit².

XXXVII. Sabinus, quos in præsentîâ tribunos militum circum se habebat et primorum ordinum centuriones, se sequi jubet ; et, quum propiùs Ambiorigem accessisset, jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, suisque, ut idem faciant, imperat. Interim, dum de conditionibus inter se agunt, longiorque consultò ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, paullatim circumventus, interficitur. Tum verò suo more victoriam conclamant, atque ululatum tollunt ; impetuque in nostros facto, ordines perturbant. Ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maximâ parte militum. Reliqui se in castra recipiunt, unde erant egressi. Ex quibus L. Petrosidius aquilifer, quum magnâ multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, ipse pro castris fortissimè pugnans occiditur. Illi ægre ad noctem oppugnationem sustinent : noctu ad unum omnes, desperatâ salute, se ipsi interficiunt. Pauci, ex prælio elapsi, incertis itineribus per silvas ad T. Labienum legatum in hiberna perveniunt, atque cum de rebus gestis certiores faciunt.

XXXVIII. Hâc victoriâ sublatu Ambiorix, statim cum equitatu in Aduatucos, qui erant ejus regno finitimi, proficiscitur ; neque noctem neque diem intermittit, pediatumque se subsequi jubet. Re demonstratâ, Aduatucisque concitatis, postero die in Nervios pervenit, hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi, atque ulciscendi Romanos, pro iis, quas acceperint, injuriis, occasionem dimittant : interfectos esse legatos duo, magnamque partem exercitûs interissee demonstrat ; nihil esse negotii³,

¹ *Interponere*, pledged. ² *Constitit in eo*, persisted in that resolution. ³ *Nihil negotii esse*, that it was an enterprise of no difficulty ; that it was an easy matter.

subitò oppressam legionem, quæ cum Cicerone hiemet, interfici; se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem. Facile hæc oratione Nervii persuadet.

XXXIX. Itaque, confestim dimissis nunciis ad Ceutrones, Grudios, Levacos, Pleumosios, Geidunos, qui omnes sub eorum imperio sunt, quàm maximas manus possunt, cogunt; et de improvisò ad Ciceronis hiberna advolant, nondum ad eum famâ de Titurii morte perlata. Huic quòque accidit, quod fuit necesse, ut nonnulli milites, qui lignationis munitionisque causâ in silvas discessissent, repentino equitum adventu interciperentur. His circumventis, magnâ manu Eburones, Nervii, Aduatuci, atque horum omnium socii et clientes legionem oppugnare incipiunt. Nostri celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vallum conscendunt. Ægre is dies sustentatur, quòd omnem spem hostes in celeritate ponebant, atque, hanc adepti victoriam, in perpetuum se fore victores, confidebant.

XL. Mittuntur ad Cæsarem confestim ab Cicerone literæ, magnis propositis¹ præmiis, si pertulissent; obsessis omnibus viis, missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex eâ materiâ, quam munitionis causâ comportaverant, turres admodum cxx excitantur incredibili celeritate; quæ deesse operi videbantur, perficiuntur. Hostes postero die, multo majoribus copiis coactis, castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Ab nostris eâdem ratione, quâ pridie, resistitur: hoc idem deinceps reliquis fit diebus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur: non ægris, non vulneratis, facultas quietis datur. Quæcumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur: multæ præustæ sudes, magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres contabulantur; pinnae² loricae³que ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicero, quum tenuissimâ valetudine esset⁴, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac vocibus sibi parcere cogeretur.

XLI. Tunc duces principesque Nerviorum, qui aliquem sermonis aditum causamque amicitiae cum Cice-

¹ *Propositis*, having offered. ² *Pinnæ*, battlements. ³ *Loricæque*, and parapets. ⁴ *Quum* [Cicero] *esset tenuissimâ valetudine*, although Cicero was in a very delicate state of health.

rone habebant, colloqui sese velle dicunt. Factâ potestate¹, eadem, quæ Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat, commemorant: omnem esse in armis Galliam, Germanos Rhenum transisse, Cæsaris reliquorumque hiberna oppugnari. Addunt etiam de Sabini morte. Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendæ causâ. Errare eos dicunt, si quidquam ab his præsidii sperent, qui suis rebus diffidunt; sese tamen hîc esse in Ciceronem Populumque Romanum animo, ut nihil, nisi hiberna, recusent, atque hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint; licere illis incolumibus per se ex hibernis discedere, et, quascumque in partes velint, sine metu proficisci. Cicero ad hæc unum modò respondit: Non esse consuetudinem Populi Romani, ullam accipere ab hoste armato conditionem. Si ab armis discedere velint, se adiutore utantur, legatosque ad Cæsarem mittant: sperare, pro ejus justitiâ, quæ petierint, impetraturos.

XLII. Ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, vallo pedum undecim et fossâ pedum quindecim, hiberna cingunt. Hæc et superiorum annorum consuetudine a nostris cognoverant, et, quosdam de exercitu nacti captivos, ab his docebantur: sed, nulla ferramentorum copia², quæ sunt ad hunc usum³ idonea, gladiis cespitem circumcidere, manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire cgebantur. Quâ quidem ex re hominum multitudo cognosci potuit: nam minùs horis tribus millium decem in circuitu munitionem perfecerunt: reliquisque diebus turres ad altitudinem valli, falces testudinesque, quas iidem captivi docuerant, parare ac facere cœperunt.

XLIII. Septimo oppugnationis die, maximo coorto vento, ferventes fusili ex argillâ⁴ glandes fundis, et fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ, more Gallico, stramentis erant tectæ, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehenderunt, et venti magnitudine in omnem castrorum locum distulerunt. Hostes, maximo clamore insecuti, quasi partâ jam atque exploratâ victoriâ, tur-

¹ *Factâ potestate*, leave being given. ² *Nulla copia ferramentorum*, no quantity of iron tools. ³ *Ad hunc usum*, for this purpose. ⁴ *Ex fusili argillâ*, of cast clay.

res testudinesque agere, et scalis vallum adscendere cœperunt. At tanta militum virtus, atque ea præsentia animi fuit, ut, quum undique flammâ torrerentur, maximâque telorum multitudine premerentur, suaque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare intelligerent, non modò demigrandi causâ de vallo decederet nemo, sed pæne ne respiceret quidem quisquam; ac tum omnes acerrimè fortissimèque¹ pugnarent. Hic dies nostris longè gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit eventum², ut eo die maximus hostium numerus vulneraretur atque interficeretur; ut se sub ipso vallo constipaverant, recessumque primis ultimi non dabant³. Paullum quidem intermissâ flammâ, et quodam loco turri adactâ, et contingente vallum, tertiæ cohortis centuriones ex eo, quo stabant, loco recesserunt, suosque omnes removerunt; nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare cœperunt, quorum progredi ausus est nemo. Tum ex omni parte lapidibus coniectis deturbati, turrisque succensa est.

XLIV. Erant in eâ legione fortissimi viri centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquarent, T. Pulfio et L. Varenus. Hi perpetuas controversias inter se habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de loco summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex iis Pulfio, quum acerrimè ad munitiones pugnaretur, Quid dubitas, inquit, Varene? aut quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ spectas? hic, hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit. Hæc quum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones; quâque pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit. Ne Varenus quidem sese vallo continet, sed, omnium veritus existimationem, subsequitur. Tum, mediocri spatio relicto, Pulfio pilum in hostes mittit, atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit; quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt hostes, in illum tela universi conjiciunt; neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, et verutum

¹ *Acerrimè fortissimèque*, with the greatest ardour and bravery.

² *Eventum*, consequence. ³ *Non dabant recessum primis*, did not give a retreat to the foremost; prevented the foremost from retiring.

in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam, et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum: impeditum hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Varenus, et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit; illum veruto transfixum arbitrantur. Occursat ociùs gladio, comminusque rem gerit Varenus, atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paullum propellit, dum cupidius instat, in locum dejectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, atque ambo incolumes, compluribus interfectis, summâ cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset ¹, neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

XLV. Quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio, et maximè quòd, magnâ parte militum confectâ vulneribus, res ad paucitatem defensorum pervenerat, tanto crebriores literæ nunciique ad Cæsarem mittebantur; quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur. Erat unus intus Nervius, nomine Vertico, loco natus honesto ², qui a primâ obsidione ad Ciceronem perfugerat, suamque ei fidem præstiterat. Hic servo spe libertatis magnisque persuadet præmiis, ut literas ad Cæsarem deferat. Has ille in jaculo illigatas effert, et, Gallus inter Gallos sine ullâ suspitione versatus, ad Cæsarem pervenit. Ab eo de periculis Ciceronis legionisque cognoscitur.

XLVI. Cæsar, acceptis literis horâ circiter xi diei, statim nuncium in Bellovacos ad M. Crassum quæstorem mittit, cujus hiberna aberant ab eo millia passuum xxv. Jubet mediâ nocto legionem proficisci, celeriterque ad se venire. Exiit cum nuncio Crassus. Alterum ad C. Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatium fines legionem adducat quâ sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si reipublicæ commodo ³ facere posset,

¹ *Ut alter inimicus esset auxilio salutique alteri* [inimico], that the one rival brought assistance and security to the other rival; the one rival assisted and protected the other. ² *Honesto loco*, of an honourable family. ³ *Commodo reipublicæ*, with advantage to the State.

cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat : reliquam partem exercitûs, quòd paullo aberat longiùs, non putat exspectandam : equites circiter quadringentos ex proximis hibernis cogit.

XLVII. Horâ circiter tertiâ ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior factus, eo die millia passuum viginti progreditur. Crassum Samarobrivæ præficit, legionemque ei attribuit, quòd ibi impedimenta exercitûs, obsides civitatum, literas publicas, frumentumque omne, quod eò tolerandæ hiemis causâ devexerat, relinquebat. Fabius, ut imperatum erat, non ita multum moratus, in itinere cum legione occurrit. Labienus, interitu Sabini, et cæde cohortium cognitâ, quum omnes ad eum Trevirorum copię venissent, veritus, ne, si ex hibernis fugæ similem profectionem fecisset, hostium impetum sustinere non posset, præsertim quos recenti victoriâ efferri sciret, literas Cæsari remittit, quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus esset; rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit; docet, omnes equitatûs peditatûsque copias Trevirorum, tria millia passuum longè ab suis castris, consedisse.

XLVIII. Cæsar, consilio ejus probato, etsi, opinione trium legionum dejectus ¹, ad duas redierat, tamen unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. Ibi ex captivis cognoscit, quæ apud Ciceronem gerantur, quantoque in periculo res sit. Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis præniis persuadet, uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. Hanc Græcis conscriptam literis mittit, ne, interceptâ epistolâ, nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur. Si adire non possit, monet, ut tragulam cum epistolâ, ad amentum deligatâ, intra munitiones castrorum abjiciat. In literis scribit, se cum legionibus profectum celeriter adfore: hortatur, ut pristinam virtutem retineat. Gallus, periculum veritus, ut erat præceptum, tragulam mittit. Hæc casu ad turrin adhæsit, neque ab nostris biduo animadversa, tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur; demta ad Ciceronem defertur. Ille perlectam in

¹ *Dejectus opinione*, disappointed in his expectation.

conventu militum recitat, maximâque omnes lætitiâ afficit. Tum fumî incendiorum procul videbantur, quæ res omnem dubitationem adventûs legionum expulit.

XLIX. Galli, re cognitâ per exploratores, obsidionem relinquunt ¹, ad Cæsarem omnibus copiis contendunt; æ erant armatorum circiter millia sexagiuta. Cicero, datâ facultate, Gallum ab eodem Verticone, quem suprâ demonstravimus, repetit, qui literas ad Cæsarem referat; hunc admonet, iter cautè diligenterque faciat: perscribit in literis, hostes ab se discessisse, omnemque ad eum multitudinem convertisse. Quibus literis circiter mediâ nocte allatis, Cæsar suos facit certiores, eosque ad dimicandum animo confirmat. Postero die, luce primâ, movet castra, et, circiter millia passuum quatuor progressus, trans vallem magnam et rivum. multitudinem hostium conspicatur. Erat magni periculi res, cum tantis copiis iniquo loco dimicare. Tum, quoniam obsidione liberatum Ciceronem sciebat, eoque omnino remittendum de celeritate existimabat, consedit, et, quàm æquissimo potest loco, castra communit. Atque hæc, etsi erant exigua per se, vix hominum millium septem, præsertim nullis cum impedimentis, tamen angustiis viarum, quàm maximè potest, contrahit, eo consilio, ut in summam contemtionem hostibus veniat. Interim, speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissimò itinere vallem transire possit.

L. Eo die, parvulis equestribus præliis ad aquam factis, utrique sese suo loco continent; Galli, quòd ampliores copias, quæ nondum convenerant, expectabant; Cæsar, si fortè timoris simulatione hostes in suum locum ² elicere posset, ut citra vallem pro castris prælio contenderet; si id efficere non posset, ut, exploratis itineribus, minore cum periculo vallem rivumque transiret. Primâ luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit, præliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Cæsar consultò equites cedere, seque in castra recipere, jubet; simul, ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri, portasque obstrui, atque in his administrandis rebus

¹ *Relinquunt*, abandon; raise. ² *In suum locum*, to his own ground, i. e. to ground favourable for himself.

quàm maximè concursari, et cum simulatione timoris agi, jubet.

LI. Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati, copias transducunt, aciemque iniquo loco constituunt; nostris verò etiam de vallo deductis, propiùs accedunt, et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus conjiciunt, præconibusque circummissis pronunciari jubent, seu quis Gallus, seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem. Ac sic nostros contemserunt, ut, obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cespitem, quòd ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent. Tum Cæsar, omnibus portis eruptione factâ, equitatuque emisso, celeriter hostes dat in fugam, sic, uti omnino pugnandi causâ resisteret nemo; magnumque ex eis numerum occidit, atque omnes armis exuit.

LII. Longiùs prosequi veritus, quòd silvæ paludesque intercedebant, neque etiam parvulo detrimento illorum locum relinqui videbat, omnibus suis incolumibus copiis, eodem die ad Ciceronem pervenit. Institutas turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratur¹: productâ legione², cognoscit non decimum quemque esse relictum militem sine vulnere. Ex his omnibus judicat rebus, quanto cum periculo, et quantâ cum virtute, res sint administratæ: Ciceronem pro ejus merito legionemque collaudat: centuriones singulatim tribunosque militum appellat, quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. De casu Sabini et Cottæ certiùs ex captivis cognoscit. Postero die, concione habitâ, rem gestam proponit, milites consolatur, et confirmat: quòd detrimentum culpâ³ et temeritate legati sit acceptum, hoc æquiore animo ferendum docet, quòd, beneficio deorum immortalium, et virtute eorum, expiato incommodo, neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor, relinquatur.

LIII. Interim ad Labienum per Remos incredibili

¹ [Cæsar] *admiratur*, Cæsar is surprised at. ² *Legione productâ*, having led forth the legion; on reviewing the legion. ³ *Culpâ*, by the misconduct.

celeritate de victoriâ Cæsaris fama perfertur; ut, quum ab hibernis Ciceronis millia passuum abesset circiter sexaginta, eoque post horam nonam diei Cæsar pervenisset, ante mediam noctem ad portas castrorum clamor oriretur, quo clamore significatio victoriæ, gratulatioque ab Remis Labieno fieret. Hâc famâ ad Treviros perlatâ, Indutimarus, qui postero die castra Labieni oppugnare decreverat, noctu profugit, copiasque omnes in Treviros reducit. Cæsar Fabium cum legione in sua remittit hiberna, ipse, cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis, hiemare constituit; et, quòd tanti motus Galliæ exstiterant, totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit. Nam, illo incommodo de Sabini morte perlato, omnes ferè Galliæ civitates de bello consultabant¹; nuncios legationesque in omnes partes dimittebant; et, quid reliqui consilii caperent², atque unde initium belli fieret, explorabant; nocturnaue in locis desertis concilia³ habebant. Neque ullum ferè totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit, quin aliquem de conciliis ac motu Gallorum nuncium acciperet. In his ab L. Roscio legato, quem legioni decimæ tertię præfecerat, certior est factus, magnas Gallorum copias earum civitatum, quæ Armoricæ appellantur, oppugnandi sui causâ, convenisse; neque longiùs millia passuum octo ab hibernis suis afuisse; sed, nuncio allato de victoriâ Cæsaris, discessisse, adeò, ut fugæ similis discessus videretur.

LIV. At Cæsar, principibus cujusque civitatis ad se evocatis, aliàs territando, quum se scire, quæ fierent, denunciaret, aliàs cohortando, magnam partem Galliæ in officio tenuit. Tamen Senones, quæ est civitas in primis firma, et magnæ inter Gallos auctoritatis, Cavarinum, quem Cæsar apud eos regem constituerat, cujus frater Moritasgus, adventu in Galliam Cæsaris, cujusque majores regnum obtinuerant, interficere publico consilio conati, quum ille præsensisset, ac profugisset, usque

¹ *Consultabant*, were consulting; were entering upon deliberations.

² *Quid consilii reliqui caperent*, what plan the rest were forming; what measures the rest were concerting. ³ *Concilia*, meetings; deliberative assemblies.

ad fines insecuti, regno domoque expulerunt; et, missis ad Cæsarem satisfaciendi causâ legatis, quum is omnem ad se senatum venire jussisset, dicto audientes non fuerunt. Tantùm apud homines barbaros valuit¹, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, tantamque omnibus voluntatum commutationem attulit², ut, præter Æduos et Remos, quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit, alteros³ pro vetere ac perpetuâ erga Populum Romanum fide, alteros⁴ pro recentibus Gallici belli officiis, nulla ferè civitas fuerit non suspecta nobis. Idque adeò, haud scio, mirandumne sit, quùm compluribus aliis de causis, tum maximè, quòd, qui virtute belli omnibus gentibus præferebantur, tantum se ejus opinionis⁵ deperdidisse, ut a Populo Romano imperia perferrent, gravissimè dolebant.

LV. Treviri verò atque Indutiomarus totius hie-
mis nullum tempus interniserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, civitates sollicitarent, pecunias pol-
licerentur, magnâ parte exercitûs nostri interfectâ, mul-
to minorem superesse dicerent partem. Neque tamen ulli civitati Germanorum persuaderi potuit, ut Rhe-
num transiret, quum se bis expertos dicerent, Ariovisti bello, et Tenchtherorum transitu, non esse ampliùs fortunam tentandam. Hâc spe lapsus Indutiomarus, nihilo minùs copias cogere, exercere, a finitinis equos parare, exsules damnatosque totâ Galliâ magnis præ-
miis ad se allicere cœpit. Ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Galliâ auctoritatem comparaverat, ut undique ad eum legationes concurrerent, gratiam atque amicitiam publicè privatimque peterent.

LVI. Ubi intellexit, ultro ad se venire, alterâ ex parte Senones Carnutesque conscientiam facinoris insti-
gari, alterâ Nervios Aduatucosque bellum Romanis para-
re, neque sibi voluntariorum copias defore, si ex finibus suis progredi cœpisset; armatum concilium indicit, hoc more Gallorum est initium belli, quo, lege communi, omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt; qui ex

¹ *Tantùm valuit*, so powerful was their example. ² *Attulit*, produced. ³ *Alteros*, the former. ⁴ *Alteros*, the latter. ⁵ *Ejus opinio-
nis*, of that fame, or, of that renown.

iis novissimus venit, in conspectu multitudinis omnibus cruciatibus affectus necatur. In eo concilio Cingetorigem, alterius principem factionis, generum suum, quem suprâ demonstravimus, Cæsaris secutum fidem, ab eo non discessisse, hostem judicat, bonaque ejus publicat. His rebus confectis, in concilio pronunciat, arcessitum se a Senonibus, et Carnutibus, aliisque compluribus Galliæ civitatibus, huc iter facturum per fines Remorum, eorumque agros populaturum; ac priùs quàm id faciat, Labieni castra oppugnaturum: quæ fieri velit, præcipit.

LVII. Labienus, quum et loci naturâ et manu munitissimis castris sese teneret, de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat; ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendæ dimitteret, cogitabat. Itaque, a Cingetorige atque ejus propinquis oratione Indutiomari cognitâ, quam in concilio habuerat, nuncios mittit ad finitimas civitates, equitesque undique evocat: iis certum diem conveniendi dicit. Interim prope quotidie cum omni equitatu Indutiomarus sub castris ejus vagabatur, aliàs, ut situm castrorum cognosceret, aliàs, colloquendi aut territandi causâ: equites plerumque omnes tela intra vallum conjiciebant. Labienus suos intra munitiones continebat, timorisque opinionem, quibuscumque poterat rebus, augebat.

LVIII. Quum majore in dies contemtionem Indutiomarus ad castra accederet, nocte unâ, intromissis equitibus omnium finitimarum civitatum, quos arcessendos curaverat, tantâ diligentia omnes suos custodiis intra castra continuit, ut nullâ ratione¹ ea res enunciari, aut ad Treviros perferri, posset. Interim, ex consuetudine quotidianâ, Indutiomarus ad castra accedit, atque ibi magnam partem diei consumit; equites tela conjiciunt, et magnâ cum contumeliâ verborum² nostros ad pugnam evocant. Nullo ab nostris dato responso, ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi ac dissipati discedunt. Subitò Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit; præcipit atque interdicat, proteritis hostibus atque in fugam

¹ *Ratione*, means. ² *Cum magnâ contumeliâ verborum*, with great insult of words; with most abusive language.

conjectis, (quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat,) unum omnes petant Indutiomarus; neu quis quem prius vulneret, quàm illum interfectum viderit; quòd, morà reliquorum spatium nactum, illum effugere nolebat: magna proponit iis, qui occiderint, præmia; submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio. Comprobat¹ hominis consilium fortuna, et, quum unum omnes peterent, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus Indutiomarus interficitur, caputque ejus refertur in castra: redeuntes equites, quos possunt, consecantur atque occidunt. Hâc re cognitâ, omnes Eburonum et Nerviorum, quæ convenerant, copiæ discedunt; paulloque habuit post id factum Cæsar quietiorem Galliam.

LIBER VI.

I. MULTIS de causis, Cæsar, majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, per M. Silanum, C. Antistium Reginum, T. Sextium, legatos, dilectum habere² instituit: simul ab Cn. Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem³ cum imperio reipublicæ causâ remaneret, quos ex Cisalpinâ Galliâ consulis sacramento rogavisset, ad signa convenire et ad se proficisci, juberet: magni interesse etiam in reliquum tempus, ad opinionem Galliæ, existimans, tantas videri Italiæ facultates, ut, si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, non modò id brevi tempore sarciri, sed etiam majoribus adaugeri copiis, posset. Quod quum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitiae tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos dilectu, tribus ante exactam hiemem et constitutis et adductis legionibus, duplicatoque earum cohortium numero, quas

¹ *Comprobat*, favours, or, seconds; crowns with success. ² *Habere dilectum* [militum], to hold a levy; to enlist soldiers, or, to raise forces. ³ *Ad urbem*, near the city, viz. Rome, i. e. in the suburbs of the city. The laws did not allow a person invested with military power [*cum imperio*], either to enter or to remain in Rome.

cum Q. Titurio amiserat, et celeritate et copiis docuit¹, quid Populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent².

II. Interfecto Indutimaro, ut docuimus³, ad ejus propinquos a Trevisis imperium defertur. Illi, finitimos Germanos sollicitare, et pecuniam polliceri, non desistunt. Quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant. Inventis nonnullis civitatibus, jurejurando inter se confirmant, obsidibusque de pecuniâ cavent⁴: Ambiorigem sibi societate et fœdere adjungunt. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar, quum undique bellum parari videret, Nervios, Aduatucos, Menapios, adjunctis Cisirhenanis omnibus Germanis, esse in armis, Senones ad imperatum non venire, et cum Carnutibus finitimisque civitatibus consilia communicare, a Trevisis Germanos crebris legationibus sollicitari, maturiùs sibi de bello cogitandum putavit.

III. Itaque, nondum hieme confectâ⁵, proximis quatuor coactis legionibus, de improvisò in fines Nerviorum contendit, et, priùs, quàm illi aut convenire aut profugere possent, magno pecoris atque hominum numero capto, atque eâ prædâ militibus concessâ, vastatisque agris, in deditionem venire, atque obsides sibi dare, coëgit. Eo celeriter confecto negotio, rursus in hiberna legiones reduxit. Concilio Galliæ primo vere, uti instituerat, indicto, quum reliqui, præter Senones, Carnutes, Trevirosque, venissent, initium belli ac defectionis hoc esse arbitratus, ut omnia postponere videretur, concilium Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert. Confines erant hi Senonibus, civitatemque patrum memoriâ conjunxerant; sed ab hoc consilio afuisse⁶ existimabantur. Hâc re⁷ pro suggestu⁸ pronunciâtâ, eodem die cum legionibus

¹ *Docuit*, showed. ² *Possent*, could do; could effect, or, could accomplish. ³ *Docuimus*, we have mentioned; we have stated. ⁴ *Cavent de pecuniâ*, take security for the money. ⁵ *Hieme nondum confectâ*, winter being not yet ended; before the end of winter. ⁶ *Afuisse*, to have been away from; to have had no concern in, or, to have taken no part in. ⁷ *Re*, adjournment. ⁸ *Pro suggestu*, from his tribunal. The *suggestus*, v. *suggestum*, was an elevated place formed of turf, stone, or wood, according to circumstances, from which speeches were delivered, and the president of an assembly pronounced his opinion, or judgment.

in Senones proficiscitur, magnisque itineribus eo pervenit.

IV. Cognito ejus adventu, Acco, qui princeps ejus consilii fuerat, jubet in oppida multitudinem convenire; conantibus, priùs quàm id effici posset, adesse Romanos, nunciatur. Necessariò sententià¹ desistunt, legatosque, deprecandi causâ, ad Cæsarem mittunt; adeunt per Æduos, quorum antiquitùs erat in fide civitas. Libenter Cæsar, petentibus Æduis, dat veniam, excusationemque accipit; quòd æstivum tempus instantis belli, non quæstionis², esse arbitrabatur. Obsidibus imperatis centum, hos Æduis custodiendos tradit. Eòdem Carnutes legatos obsidesque mittunt, usi deprecatoribus Remis, quorum erant in clientelâ: eadem ferunt responsa. Peragit³ concilium Cæsar, equitesque imperat civitatibus.

V. Hâc parte Galliæ pacatâ, totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum et Ambiorigis insistit⁴. Cavarinum cum equitatu Senonum secum proficisci jubet, ne quis aut ex hujus iracundiâ, aut ex eo, quod meruerat, odio civitatis, motus existat⁵. His rebus constitutis, quòd pro explorato⁶ habebat, Ambiorigem prælio non esse concertaturum, reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat⁷. Erant Menapii propinqui Eburonum finibus, perpetuis paludibus silvisque muniti, qui uni ex Galliâ de pace ad Cæsarem legatos nunquam miserant. Cum iis esse hospitium Ambiorigi sciebat: item per Treviros venisse Germanis in amicitiam, cognoverat. Hæc priùs illi⁸ detrahenda auxilia existimabat, quàm

Sententiâ, from their design, or, plan. ¹ *Instantis belli non quæstionis*, for prosecuting the war, not for legal investigations. ² *Peragit*, finishes; breaks up, or, dissolves. ³ *Totus et mente et animo insistit*, he with his whole heart and soul applied himself; he bent all his thoughts; he gave his mind wholly to, or, he thought of nothing else than. ⁴ *Ne quis motus existat aut ex iracundiâ hujus* [Cavarini], *aut ex eo odio civitatis quod* [Cavarinus] *meruerat*, lest any commotion should arise either from his resentment, [i. e. his desire of revenge,] or from that hatred of the State which he had incurred. ⁵ *Pro explorato*, for certain. ⁶ *Circumspiciebat reliqua consilia ejus* [Ambiorigis] *animo*, observed his other plans with attention; watched his other measures closely. ⁷ *Illi*, i. e. *Ambiorigi*.

ipsum bello lacerasset ; ne, desperatâ salute, aut se in Menapios abderet, aut cum Transrhenanis congregi cogereetur. Hôc inito consilio¹, totius exercitûs impedimenta ad Labienum in Treviros mittit, duasque legiones ad eum proficisci jubet ; ipse cum legionibus expeditis quinque in Menapios proficiscitur. Illi, nullâ coactâ manu², loci præsidio freti, in silvas paludesque confugiunt, suaque eodem conferunt.

VI. Cæsar, partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato et M. Crasso quæstore, celeriterque effectis³ pontibus, adit tripartitò, ædificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitur. Quibus rebus coacti Menapii, legatos ad eum, pacis petendæ causâ, mittunt. Ille, obsidibus acceptis, hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem, aut ejus legatos, finibus suis recepissent. His confirmatis rebus, Commium, Atrebatem, cum equitatu, custodis loco, in Menapiis relinquit ; ipse in Treviros proficiscitur.

VII. Dum hæc a Cæsare geruntur, Treviri, magnis coactis peditatûs equitatûsque copiis, Labienum cum unâ legione, quæ in eorum finibus hiemabat, adoriri parabant : jamque ab eo non longiùs bidui viâ aberant, quum duas venisse legiones missu Cæsaris cognoscunt. Positis castris a millibus passuum quindecim, auxilia Germanorum expectare constituunt. Labienus, hostium cognito consilio, sperans, temeritate eorum fore aliquam dimicandi facultatem, præsidio cohortium quinque impedimentis relicto, cum xxv cohortibus magnoque equitatu, contra hostem proficiscitur ; et, mille passuum intermisso spatio, castra communit. Erat inter Labienum atque hostem difficili transitu flumen, ripisque præruptis. Hoc neque ipse transire in animo habebat, neque hostes transituros existimabat. Augebatur auxiliorum quotidie spes. Loquitur in consilio palam : quoniam Germani appropinquare dicantur, sese, suas exercitûsque fortunas in dubium, non devocaturum, et, postero die primâ luce, castra moturum. Celeriter hæc ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitatûs numero

¹ *Hôc consilio inito*, this resolution being gone into ; this resolution being taken. ² *Manu*, army, or, forces. ³ *Effectus*, built, or, erected.

non nullos Gallicis rebus¹ favere natura cogebat. Labienus, noctu tribunis militum primisque ordinibus coactis, quid sui sit consilii, proponit, et, quo faciliùs hostibus timoris det suspicionem, majore strepitu et tumultu, quàm Populi Romani fert consuetudo, castra moveri jubet. His rebus fugæ similem profectionem efficit. Hæc quòque per exploratores ante lucem, in tantâ propinquitate castrorum, ad hostes deferuntur.

VIII. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli, cohortati inter se, ne speratam prædam ex manibus dimitterent; longum esse², perterritis Romanis, Germanorum auxilium exspectare; neque suam pati dignitatem, ut tantis copiis tam exiguum manum, præsertim fugientem atque impeditam, adoriri non audeant: flumen transire et iniquo loco prælium committere non dubitant. Quæ fore suspicatus Labienus, ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, eâdem usus simulatione³ itineris, placidè progrediebatur. Tum, præmissis paullum impedimentis, atque in tumultu quodam collocatis, Habetis, inquit, milites, quam petistis, facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis: præstate⁴ eandem nobis ducibus virtutem, quam sæpenumero imperatori præstitistis: adesse eum, et hæc coràm cernere, existimate. Simul signa ad hostem converti, aciemque dirigi, jubet, et, paucis turmis præsidio ad impedimenta dimissis, reliquos equites ad latera⁵ disponit. Celeriter nostri, clamore sublato, pila in hostes innuntunt. Illi, ubi præter spem⁶, quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, impetum modò ferre non potuerunt, ac, primo concursu in fugam coniecti, proximas silvas petiêrunt: quos Labienus equitatu consecratus, magno numero interfecto, compluribus captis, paucis pòst diebus civitatem recepit: nam Germani, qui auxilio veniebant⁷, perceptà Trevirorum fugâ, sese do-

¹ *Gallicis rebus*, the Gallic affairs; the interest of the Gauls. ² *Longum esse*, that it would be long; that it would be folly. ³ *Usus eîdem simulatione*, practising the same deception; continuing the same feint. ⁴ *Præstate*, display. ⁵ *Ad latera*, on the wings. ⁶ *Præter spem*, contrary to their expectation. ⁷ *Veniebant auxilio*, were coming to their assistance; were on their march to reinforce them.

munum contulerunt. Cum iis propinqui Indutiomari, qui defectionis auctores fuerant, comitati eos, ex civitate¹ excessêre. Cingetorigi, quem ab initio permansisse² in officio demonstravimus, principatus, atque imperium est traditum.

IX. Cæsar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treviros venit, duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quarum erat altera, quòd auxilia contra se Treviris miserant; altera, ne Ambiorix ad eos receptum haberet. His constitutis rebus, paullum supra eum locum, quo antè exercitum transduxerat, facere pontem instituit. Notâ atque institutâ ratione, magno militum studio, paucis diebus, opus efficitur. Firmo in Treviris præsidio ad pontem relicto, ne quis ab iis subitò motus oriatur, reliquas copias, equitatumque transducit. Ubi, qui antè obsides dederant, atque in deditionem venerant, purgandi sui causâ³ ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant, neque ex suâ civitate auxilia in Treviros missa, neque ab se fidem læsam⁴; petunt atque orant, ut sibi parcat, ne, communi odio Germanorum, innocentes pro nocentibus pœnas pendant. Si amplius obsidum velit, dare pollicentur. Cognitâ, Cæsar, causâ⁵, reperit, ab Suevis auxilia missa esse; Ubiorum satisfactionem accipit; aditus viasque in Suevos perquirat.

X. Interim, paucis pòst diebus, fit ab Ubiis certior, Suevos omnes unum in locum copias cogere, atque iis nationibus, quæ sub eorum sint imperio, denunciare uti auxilia peditatûs equitatûsque mittant. His cognitâ rebus, rem frumentariam providet, castris idoneum locum deligit, Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant, suæque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant; sperans, barbaros atque imperitos homines, inopiâ cibariorum afflicto, ad iniquam pugnandi conditionem posse deduci: mandat, ut crebros exploratores in Suevos mittant, quæque apud eos gerantur, cognoscant. Illi imperata fa-

¹ *Ex civitate*, out of the state; out of the country. ² *Permansisse*, had remained firm, or, steady. ³ *Causâ purgandi sui*, on purpose to justify themselves. ⁴ *Fidem læsam* [esse], was their promise violated; was their engagement broken. ⁵ *Causâ cognitâ*, on inquiry.

ciunt; et, paucis diebus intermissis, referunt¹, Suevos omnes, posteaquam certiores nuncii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus suis sociorumque copiis, quas coëgissent, penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse: silvam esse ibi infinitâ magnitudine², quæ appellatur Bacenis: hanc longè introrsus pertinere, et pro nativo muro objectam, Cheruscos ab Suevis, Suevosque ab Cheruscis, injuriis incursionibusque, prohibere: ad ejus initium silvæ Suevos adventum Romanorum expectare constituisse.

XI. Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, non alienum³ esse videtur, de Galliæ Germaniæque moribus, et quo differant eæ nationes inter sese, proponere⁴. In Galliâ non solùm in omnibus civitatibus, atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus⁵, factiones sunt; earumque factionum principes sunt, qui summam auctoritatem eorum judicio habere existimantur, quorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat⁶. Idque ejus rei causâ⁷ antiquitùs institutum videtur, ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorum auxilii egeret: suos enim quisque opprimi, et circumveniri, non patitur, neque, aliter si faciant, ullam inter suos habent auctoritatem. Hæc eadem ratio est in summâ totius Galliæ: namque omnes civitates in partes divisæ sunt duas.

XII. Quum Cæsar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes⁸ erant Ædui, alterius Sequani. Hi, quum per se minùs valerent, quòd summa auctoritas antiquitùs erat in Æduis, magnæque eorum erant clientelæ, Germanos atque Ariovistum sibi adjunxerant, eosque

¹ *Referunt*, report. ² *Infinitâ magnitudine*, of prodigious extent. ³ *Alienum*, improper. ⁴ *Proponere*, to treat; to give some account of. ⁵ *In singulis domibus*, in each house. ⁶ *Principes earum factionum sunt* [homines] qui, judicio eorum, existimantur habere summam auctoritatem, ad quorum arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, the heads of these parties are persons who, in their opinion, are considered to have the greatest interest, on whose will and decision all their most important affairs and resolutions depend. ⁷ *Causâ ejus rei*, for the sake of this thing; on this account, or, for this reason. ⁸ *Principes*, chief; at the head of.

ad se magnis jacturis¹ pollicitationibusque perduxerant. Præliis verò compluribus factis secundis, atque omni nobilitate Æduorum interfectâ, tantùm potentiâ antecesserant², ut magnam partem clientium ab Æduis ad se transducerent, obsidesque ab iis³ principum filios acciperent, et publicè jurare cogerent, nihil se contra Sequanos consilii inituros; et partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam possiderent, Galliæque totius principatum obtinerent. Quâ necessitate adductus Divitiacus, auxilii petendi causâ Romam ad Senatum profectus, infectâ re⁴ redierat. Adventu Cæsaris factâ commutatione⁵ rerum, obsidibus Æduis redditis, veteribus clientelis restitutis, novis per Cæsarem comparatis, quòd hi, qui se ad eorum⁶ amicitiam aggregaverant, meliore conditione atque æquiore imperio se uti videbant, reliquis rebus eorum, gratiâ, dignitate amplificatâ, Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant, quos quòd adæquare apud Cæsarem gratiâ intelligebatur⁷, ii, qui propter veteres inimicitias nullo modo cum Æduis conjungi poterant, se Remis in clientelam dicabant. Hos illi diligenter tuebantur. Ita, et novam et repentè collectam auctoritatem tenebant. Eo tum statu res erat, ut longè principes haberentur Ædui, secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent.

XIII. In omni Galliâ eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero⁸ atque honore, genera⁹ sunt duo. Nam plebes pæne servorum habetur loco, quæ per se nihil audet, et nulli adhibetur consilio. Plerique, quum aut ære alieno¹⁰, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuriâ

¹ *Jacturis*, expenses, or, gifts. This is a pure use of the word *jactura*, which denotes a present loss, in expectation of future benefit.
² *Ordo est*; [Sequani] *tantùm antecesserant* [Æduos] *potentiâ*. ³ *Iis*, i. e. Æduis. ⁴ *Re infectâ*, the business being unaccomplished; without success. ⁵ *Commutatione*, change, viz. in consequence of Cæsar having defeated Ariovistus, vid. Lib. I. 51. ⁶ *Eorum*, i. e. Æduorum.
⁷ *Quos* [Remos], *quòd intelligebatur adæquare* [Æduos] *gratiâ apud Cæsarem*, who, because it was known, equalled the Æduans in Cæsar's favour; who, since it was known, had an equal share of Cæsar's favour with the Æduans, or, stood as high in Cæsar's favour as the Æduans. ⁸ *Aliquo numero*, of any note; of any rank, or, of any dignity. ⁹ *Genera*, kinds; orders; classes. ¹⁰ *Alieno ære*, another's brass, or, another's money, i. e. debt.

potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus. In hos eadem omnia sunt jura, quæ dominis¹ in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum Equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt², sacrificia publica ac privata procurant³, religiones interpretantur⁴. Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causâ concurrit, magnoque ii sunt apud eos honore. Nam ferè de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt; et, si quod est admissum facinus, si cædes facta⁵, si de hereditate, si de finibus controversia est, iidem decernunt; præmia pœnasque constituunt: si qui, aut privatus, aut publicus, eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Hæc pœna apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt⁶, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus Druidibus præest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem⁷. Hoc mortuo, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit; at, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum deligitur, nonnunquam etiam de principatu armis contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt, eorumque judiciis decretisque parent⁸. Disciplina⁹ in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse, existimatur; et nunc, qui diligentius¹⁰ eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illò, discendi causâ, proficiscuntur.

XIV. Druides a bello abesse consuêrunt, neque tri-

¹ Quæ [jura sunt] dominis. ² Illi intersunt divinis rebus, the former preside over sacred things. ³ Procurant, have the charge of. ⁴ Interpretantur religiones, explain their religion. ⁵ Cædes facta [est], murder is committed. ⁶ Defugiunt aditum sermonemque eorum, shun their company and conversation. ⁷ Qui habet summam auctoritatem, who possesses the supreme authority; whose authority is absolute. ⁸ Parent, obey; abide by, or, acquiesce in. ⁹ Disciplina, this institution. ¹⁰ Diligentius, more accurately; more perfectly.

buta unà cum reliquis pendunt; militiæ vacationem¹ omniumque rerum habent immunitatem². Tantis excitati præmiis³, et suâ sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt, et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere⁴ dicuntur. Itaque annos nonnulli videnos in disciplinâ⁵ permanent. Neque fas esse existimant, ea literis⁶ mandare, quum in reliquis ferè rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Græcis utantur literis. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur; quòd neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri⁷ velint, neque eos, qui discant, literis confisos, minùs memoriæ studere; quod ferè plerisque accidit, ut, præsidio literarum, diligentiam in perdiscendo, ac memoriam remittant. In primis hoc volunt persuadere⁸, non interire animas⁹, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios; atque hòc maximè ad virtutem excitari putant, metu mortis neglecto. Multa præterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum naturâ, de deorum immortalium vi ac potestate disputant¹⁰, et juventuti tradunt.

XV. Alterum genus est Equitum. Hi, quum est usus, atque aliquod bellum incidit, (quod ante Cæsaris adventum ferè quotannis accidere solebat, uti aut ipsi injurias inferrent, aut illatas propulsarent,) omnes in bello versantur; atque, eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt.

XVI. Natio est omnium Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus¹¹; atque ob eam causam, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in præliis periculisque versantur,

¹ *Vacationem*, exemption. ² *Immunitatem omnium rerum*, free use of all things; all immunities. ³ *Præmiis*, rewards; advantages. ⁴ *Ediscere*, to learn thoroughly; to study accurately, or, to commit to memory. ⁵ *In disciplinâ*, at their education. ⁶ *Literis*, to writing. ⁷ *Disciplinam efferri*, their tenets to be published. ⁸ [*Druides*] *in primis volunt persuadere hoc*, the Druids in particular wish to inculcate this idea; it is a favourite maxim of the Druids. ⁹ *Animas non interire*, that souls do not die; that souls are immortal. ¹⁰ *Disputant*, reason. ¹¹ *Dedita religionibus*, given to superstition; exceedingly superstitious.

aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatu-
 ro vovent, administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utun-
 tur; quòd, pro vitâ hominis, nisi hominis vita reddatur,
 non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari,
 arbitrantur: publicèque ejusdem generis habent institu-
 ta sacrificia. Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent,
 quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus
 complent, quibus succensis, circumventi flammâ exani-
 mantur homines. Supplicia eorum, qui in furto, aut in
 latrocinio, aut aliquâ noxâ, sint comprehensi, gratiora
 diis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, quum ejus gene-
 ris¹ copia deficit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia de-
 scendent.

XVII. Deum maximè Mercurium colunt²; hujus
 sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem arti-
 um ferunt, hunc viarum atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad
 quæstus pecuniæ mercaturasque habere vim maximam,
 arbitrantur. Post hunc, Apollinem, et Martem, et Jo-
 vem, et Minervam. De his eandem ferè, quam reliquæ
 gentes, habent opinionem; Apollinem morbos depellere;
 Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia tradere; Jo-
 vem imperium cælestium tenere; Martem bella regere.
 Huic, quum prælio dimicare constituerunt, ea, quæ bello
 ceperint, plerumque devovent. Quæ superaverint, ani-
 malia capta immolant; reliquas res in unum locum con-
 ferunt. Multis in civitatibus harum rerum exstructos
 tumulos locis consecratis conspici licet. Neque sæpe
 accidit, ut neglectâ quispiam religione, aut capta apud
 se occultare, aut posita tollere, auderet; gravissimum-
 que ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est.

XVIII. Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos præ-
 dicant, idque ab Druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam
 causam spatia omnis temporis³, non numero dierum,
 sed noctium, finiunt; dies natales, et mensium et anno-
 rum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur.

¹ *Ejus generis, i. e. nocentium.* ² [Galli] *maximè colunt Deum Mercurium, the Gauls chiefly worship the god Mercury; Mercury is the principal, or, the favourite, god of the Gauls.* ³ *Spatia omnis temporis, all their periods of time, or, all their divisions of time. The Germans computed time in the same manner. Tacit. Mor. Ger. 11.*

In reliquis vitæ institutis hōc ferè ab reliquis differunt, quòd suos liberos, nisi quum adoleverint, ut munus militiæ sustinere possint, palàm¹ ad se adire non patiuntur; filiumque puerili ætate, in publico, in conspectu patris adsistere, turpe ducunt.

XIX. Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis, æstimatione factâ, cum dotibus communicant. Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio² habetur, fructusque³ servantur. Uter eorum vitâ superârit, ad eum pars utriusque cum fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. Viri in uxores, sicut in liberos, vitæ necisque habent potestatem; et, quum paterfamiliæ illustriore loco natus decessit, ejus propinqui conveniunt, et de morte, si res in suspicionem venit, de uxoribus in servilem modum quæstionem habent⁴, et, si compertum est⁵, igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatas interficiunt. Funera sunt pro cultu Gallorum magnifica et sumtuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia: ac paullo supra hanc memoriam servi et clientes, quos ab iis dilectos esse constabat, justis funeribus confectis, unâ cremabantur.

XX. Quæ civitates commodiùs⁶ suam rempublicam administrare existimantur, habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de republicâ a finitimis rumore ac famâ acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet: quòd sæpe homines temerarios atque imperitos falsis rumoribus terreri, et ad facinus impelli, et de summis rebus consilium capere, cognitum est. Magistratus, quæ visa sunt, occultant; quæque esse ex usu judicaverint, multitudini produnt. De republicâ, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur.

XXI. Gerinani multùm ab hac consuetudine diffe-

¹ *Palàm*, openly, *i. e.* publicly; in public. ² *Ratio*, an account. ³ *Fructus*, interest. ⁴ *Habent quæstionem de uxoribus in servilem modum*, they examine by torture the wives, after the manner of slaves, or, like slaves. Among the Romans, citizens gave their evidence upon oath, but could not be put to the rack. Slaves only were subject to this barbarous mode of examination. ⁵ *Compertum est*, is found out; is proved. ⁶ *Commodiùs*, more conveniently, or, more judiciously; with greater judgment.

runt. Nam neque Druides habent, qui rebus divinis præsint; neque sacrificiis student¹. Deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, et quorum apertè opibus juvantur², Solem, et Vulcanum, et Lunam: reliquos ne famâ quidem acceperunt. Vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit³: ab parvulis labori ac duritiæ student. Qui diutissimè impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem; hîc ali staturam, ali hîc vires, nervosque confirmari, putant. Intra annum verò vicesimum feminæ notitiam habuisse, in turpissimis habent rebus: cujus rei nulla est occultatio; quòd et promiscuè in fluminibus perluuntur, et pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur, magnâ corporis parte nudâ.

XXII. Agriculturæ non student; majorque pars victûs eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit; neque quisquam agri modum certum, aut fines habet proprios; sed magistratus ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum, qui unâ coierint, quantum, et quo loco visum est, agri attribuunt, atque anno pòst aliò transire cogunt. Ejus rei multas afferunt causas⁴; ne, assiduâ consuetudine capti, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutent; ne latos fines parare studeant, potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant; ne accuratiùs⁵, ad frigora atque æstus vitandos, ædificent; ne qua oriatur pecuniæ cupiditas, quâ ex re factiones dissentionesque nascuntur; ut animi æquitate plebem contineant, quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis æquari videat.

XXIII. Civitatibus maxima laus est, quàm latissimas circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium⁶ virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, neque quemquam prope audere consistere: simul hîc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, reventinæ incursionis timore sublato. Quum bellum civitas aut illatum

¹ *Neque student*, nor do they pay attention to. ² *Opibus quorum apertè juvantur*, by whose power they are manifestly benefited.

³ *Consistit*, is spent. ⁴ *Afferunt multas causas ejus rei*, produce, or, advance, many reasons for this practice. ⁵ *Accuratiùs*, with greater care. ⁶ *Proprium*, peculiar to; a proof of.

defendit, aut infert; magistratus, qui ei bello præsent, ut vitæ necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur. In pace, nullus est communis magistratus; sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, controversiasque minuunt¹. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quæ extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt; atque ea, juventutis exercendæ ac desidiæ minuendæ causâ, fieri prædicant. Atque, ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit se ducem fore, qui sequi velint, profiteantur; consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur, atque ab multitudine collaudantur: qui ex iis secuti non sunt, in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur, omniumque iis rerum postea fides derogatur. Hospites violare, fas non putant; qui, quâque de causâ, ad eos venerint, ab injuriâ prohibent, sanctosque habent; iis omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur.

XXIV. Ac fuit antea tempus², quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, ultro bella inferrent³, propter hominum multitudinem, agrique inopiam, trans Rhenum colonias mitterent. Itaque ea, quæ fertilissima sunt, Germaniæ loca circum Hercyniam silvam, quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Græcis famâ notam esse video, quam illi Orcyniam appellant, Volcæ Tectosages occupaverunt, atque ibi consederunt. Quæ gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus sese continet, summamque habet justitiæ et bellicæ laudis opinionem⁴: nunc quodque in eadem inopiâ, egestate, patientiâ, quâ Germani, permanent, eodem victu et cultu corporis utuntur. Gallis autem Provinciæ propinquitas, et transmarinarum rerum⁵ notitia, multa ad copiam atque usus largitur. Paullatim adsuefacti superari, multisque victi præliis, ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant.

XXV. Hujus Hercyniæ silvæ, quæ suprâ demonstrata est, latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet: non enim aliter finiri⁶ potest, neque mensuras itinerum no-

¹ *Dicunt jus, minuuntque controversias*, administer justice, and decide differences. ² *Ac antea tempus fuit*, but formerly there was a time; there was a former period. ³ *Ordo est*; [Galli] *ultro inferrent bella* [Germanis]. ⁴ *Opinionem*, character. ⁵ *Transmarinarum rerum*, of foreign commodities. ⁶ *Finiri*, measured.

verunt. Oritur ab Helvetiorum, et Nemetum, et Rauracorum finibus, rectâque fluminis Danubii regione pertinet ad fines Dacorum, et Anartium: hinc se flectit sinistrorsus¹ diversis ab flumine regionibus, multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinem attingit. Neque quisquam est hujus Germaniæ, qui se aut adisse ad initium ejus silvæ dicat, quum dierum iter sexaginta processerit, aut, quo ex loco oriatur, acceperit. Multa in eâ genera ferarum nasci, constat, quæ reliquis in locis visa non sint: ex quibus, quæ maximè differant ab ceteris, et memoriæ prodenda videantur, hæc sunt.

XXVI. Est bos², cervi figurâ, cujus a mediâ fronte inter aures unum cornu existit excelsius magisque directum his, quæ nobis nota sunt, cornibus. Ab ejus summo, sicut palmæ, rami quàm latè diffunduntur. Eadem est feminae marisque natura, eadem forma magnitudoque cornuum.

XXVII. Sunt item, quæ appellantur Alces³. Harum est consimilis capris figura, et varietas pellium⁴; sed magnitudine paullo antecedunt, inutilæque sunt cornibus, et crura sine nodis articulisque habent; neque quietis causâ procumbunt, neque, si quo afflictæ casu conciderint, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro cubilibus; ad eas se applicant, atque ita paullum modò reclinatæ quietem capiunt; quarum ex vestigiis quum est animadversum a venatoribus, quò se recipere consuerint, omnes eo loco, aut ab radicibus subruunt, aut accidunt arbores tantùm, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, atque unâ ipsæ concidunt.

XXVIII. Tertium est genus eorum, qui Uri⁵ appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos; specie, et colore, et figurâ tauri. Magna vis eorum, et magna velocitas: neque homini, neque feræ, quam conspexerint, parcent. Hos studiosè foveis captos inter-

¹ *Sinistrorsus*, to the left hand; from the left bank, *viz.* of the Danube, *i. e.* northward. ² See *Bison*. ³ See *Alce*. ⁴ *Varietas pellium*, spots of their skins. ⁵ See *Urus*.

ficiunt. Hôc se labore durant homines adolescentes, atque hôc genere venationis exercent ; et, qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quæ sint testimonio, magnam ferunt laudem. Sed adsuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt. Amplitudo cornuum, et figura et species, multùm a nostrorum boum cornibus differt. Hæc studiosè conquisita ab labris argento circumcludunt, atque in amplissimis¹ epulis pro poculis utuntur.

XXIX. Cæsar², postquam per Ubios exploratores comperit, Suevos sese in silvas recepisse, inopiam frumenti veritus, quòd, ut suprà demonstravimus, minimè omnes Germani agriculturæ student, constituit non progredi longiùs : sed, ne omnino metum reditùs sui barbaris tolleret, atque ut eorum auxilia tardaret, reducto exercitu, partem ultimam pontis, quæ ripas Ubiorum contingebat, in longitudinem pedum cc, rescindit, atque in extremo ponte turrim tabulatorum quatuor constituit, præsidiumque cohortium duodecim, pontis tuendi causâ, ponit, magnisque eum locum munitionibus firmat. Ei loco præsidioque C. Volcatium Tullum adolescentem præfecit ; ipse, quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, per Arduennam silvam, quæ est totius Galliæ maxima, atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Trevirorum ad Nervios pertinet, millibusque ampliùs quingentis in longitudinem patet, L. Minucium Basilum cum omni equitatu præmittit, si quid celeritate itineris atque opportunitate temporis proficere possit ; monet, ut ignes fieri in castris prohibeat, ne qua ejus adventùs procul significatio fiat : sese confestim subsequi dicit.

XXX. Basilus, ut imperatum est³, facit ; celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere, multos in agris inopinantes deprehendit ; eorum indicio ad ipsum Ambiorigem contendit, quo in loco cum paucis equitibus esse dicebatur. Multum quum in omnibus

¹ *Amplissimis*, their most splendid. ² Cæsar, having finished his digression respecting the manners of the Gauls and Germans [chap. xi.—xxviii.], here resumes his narrative. ³ *Ut imperatum est*, as it was ordered ; according to orders.

rebus, tum in re militari potest fortuna¹. Nam, sicut magno accidit casu, ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, priùsque ejus adventus ab hominibus videretur, quàm famâ ac nunciis adferretur; sic magnæ fuit fortunæ, omni militari instrumento, quod circum se habebat, erepto, rhedis equisque comprehensis, ipsum effugere mortem. Sed hoc eo factum est, quòd, ædificio circumdato silvâ, ut sunt ferè domicilia Gallorum, qui, vitandi æstûs causâ, plerumque silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, comites familiaresque ejus angusto in loco paullisper equitum nostrorum vim sustinuerunt. His pugnantibus, illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit: fugientem silvæ texerunt. Sic et ad subeundum periculum, et ad vitandum, multum fortuna valuit.

XXXI. Ambiorix copias suas judicione² non conduxit, quòd prælio dimicandum non existimârit, an tempore exclusus³, et repentino equitum adventu prohibitus, quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, dubium est. Sed certè, clàm dimissis per agros nunciis, sibi quemque consulere jussit: quorum pars in Arduennam silvam, pars in continentes paludes profugit: qui proximi Oceanum fuerunt, hi insulis sese occultaverunt, quas æstus efficere consueverunt: multi, ex suis finibus egressi, se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. Cativolcus, rex dimidiæ partis Eburonum, qui unâ cum Ambiorige consilium inierat, ætate jam confectus, quum laborem aut belli aut fugæ ferre non posset, omnibus precibus⁴ detestatus Ambiorigem, qui ejus consilii auctor fuisset, taxo⁵, cujus magna in Galliâ Germaniâque copia est, se exanimavit.

XXXII. Segni, Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, qui sunt inter Eburones Trevirosque, legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt, oratum, ne se in hostium

¹ *Fortuna potest multum*, fortune can do much; fortune has great influence. ² *Judicio*, from choice; designedly. ³ *Exclusus tempore*, prevented by want of time. ⁴ *Omnibus precibus*, with every kind of execration. ⁵ *Taxo*, with yew; with the juice of the yew tree.—Some modern naturalists assert, that the yew contains nothing poisonous.

numero duceret, neve omnium Germanorum, qui essent citra Rhenum, unam esse causam judicaret: nihil se de bello cogitavisse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. Cæsar, exploratâ re quæstione captivorum¹, si qui ad eos Eburones ex fugâ convenissent, ad se ut reducerentur, imperavit: si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum, negavit. Tum copiis in tres partes distributis, impedimenta omnium legionum Aduatucam contulit. Id castelli nomen est. Hoc ferè est in mediis Eburonum finibus, ubi Titurius atque Aurunculeius, hiemandi causâ, consederant. Hunc quum reliquis rebus locum probabat, tum, quòd superioris anni munitiones integræ manebant. ut militum laborem sublevaret. Præsidio impedimentis legionem decimam quartam reliquit, unam ex iis tribus, quas, proximè conscriptas, ex Italiâ transduxerat. Ei legioni castrisque Q. Tullium Ciceronem præficit, ducentosque equites attribuit.

XXXIII. Partito exercitu, T. Labienum cum legionibus tribus ad Oceanum versus in eas partes, quæ Menapios attingunt, proficisci jubet. C. Trebonium cum pari legionum numero ad eam regionem, quæ Aduatucis adjacet, depopulandam mittit: ipse cum reliquis tribus ad flumen Scaldem, quod influit in Mosam, extremasque Arduennæ partes, ire constituit, quò cum paucis equitibus profectum Ambiorigem audiebat. Discedens, post diem septimum sese reversurum, confirmat: quam ad diem ei legioni, quæ in præsidio relinquebatur, frumentum deberi sciebat. Labienum Treboniumque hortatur, si reipublicæ commodo facere possint, ad eam diem revertantur; ut, rursus communicato consilio, exploratisque hostium rationibus, aliud belli initium capere possent.

XXXIV. Erat, ut suprâ demonstravimus, manus certa nulla, non oppidum, non præsidium, quod se armis defenderet; sed omnes in partes dispersa multitudo. Ubi cuique aut vallis abdita, aut locus silvestris, aut palus impedita, spem præsidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat. Hæc loca vicinitatibus erant nota,

¹ *Quæstione captivorum*, from an examination of the prisoners.

magnamque res diligentiam requirebat, non in summâ exercitûs tuendâ (nullum enim poterat universis ab perterritis ac dispersis periculum accidere,) sed in singulis militibus conservandis; quæ tamen ex parte¹ res ad salutem exercitûs pertinebat. Nam et prædæ cupiditas multos longiùs evocabat, et silvæ incertis occultisque itineribus confertos adire prohibebant. Si negotium confici, stirpemque hominum sceleratorum interfici, vellet, dimittendæ plures manus, diducendique erant milites: si continere ad signa manipulos vellet, ut instituta ratio², et consuetudo exercitûs Romani postulabat, locus ipse erat præsidio barbaris; neque ex occulto insidiandi, et dispersos circumveniendi, singulis deerat audacia. At in ejusmodi difficultatibus, quantum diligentia provideri poterat, providebatur; ut potiùs in nocendo aliquid omitteretur, etsi omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, quàm cum aliquo militum detrimento noceretur. Cæsar ad finitimas civitates nuncios dimittit; omnes ad se evocat spe prædæ ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potiùs in silvis Gallorum vita, quàm legionarius miles, periclitetur; simul ut, magnâ multitudine circumfusâ, pro tali facinore, stirps ac nomen civitatis tollatur. Magnus undique numerus celeriter convenit.

XXXV. Hæc in omnibus Eburonum partibus gerebantur, diesque appetebat septimus, quem ad diem Cæsar ad impedimenta legionemque reverti constituerat. Hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit et quantos adferat casus³, cognosci potuit. Dissipatis ac perterritis hostibus, ut demonstravimus, manus erat nulla, quæ parvam modò causam timoris afferret. Trans Rhenum ad Germanos pervenit fama, diripi Eburones, atque ultro omnes ad prædam evocari. Cogunt equitum duo millia Sigambri, qui sunt proximi Rheno, a quibus receptos ex fugâ Tenchtheros atque Usipetes, suprâ docuimus. Transeunt Rhenum navibus, ratibusque, xxx millibus passuum infra eum locum, ubi pons erat imperfectus⁴,

¹ *Ex parte*, in some measure. ² *Instituta ratio*, the established discipline. ³ *Quantos casus* [fortuna] *adferat*, what prodigious changes the effects. ⁴ *Imperfectus*, incomplete. See chap. xxix.

præsidiumque ab Cæsare relictum: primos Eburonum fines adeunt; multos ex fugâ dispersos excipiunt, magno pecoris numero, cujus sunt cupidissimi barbari, potiuntur. Invitati prædâ, longiùs procedunt: non hos palus, in bello latrociniisque natos, non silvæ morantur: quibus in locis sit Cæsar, ex captivis quærunt; profectum longiùs reperiunt, omnemque exercitum discessisse cognoscunt. Atque unus ex captivis: Quid vos, inquit, hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? tribus horis Aduatucam venire potestis: huc omnes suas fortunas exercitus Romanorum contulit: præsidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, neque quisquam egredi extra munitiones audeat. Oblatâ spe, Germani, quam nacti erant prædam, in occulto relinquunt; ipsi Aduatucam contendunt, usi eodem duce¹, cujus hæc indicio² cognoverant.

XXXVI. Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies præceptis Cæsaris summâ diligentîâ milites in castris continuisset, ac ne calonem quidem quemquam extra munitionem egredi passus esset, septimo die diffidens, de numero dierum Cæsarem fidem servaturum, quòd longiùs eum progressum audiebat, neque ulla de reditu ejus fama afferebatur; sinuul eorum permotus vocibus, qui illius patientiam pæne obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret; nullum ejusmodi casum exspectans, quo, novem oppositis legionibus maximoque equitatu, dispersis ac pane deletis hostibus, in millibus passuum tribus offendi posset; quinque cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes misit, quas inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat. Complures erant in castris ex legionibus ægri relictî, ex quibus, qui hoc spatio dierum convalescerant, circiter trecenti sub vexillo unâ mittuntur: magna præterea multitudo calonum, magnavis jumentorum, quæ in castris subsederat, factâ potestate, sequitur.

XXXVII. Hôc ipso tempore et casu Germani equites interveniunt, protinusque eodem illo, quo venerant, cursu ab Decumanâ portâ in castra irrumpere conantur:

¹ *Duce*, guide.

² *Indicio*, information.

nec priùs sunt visi, objectis ab eâ parte silvis, quàm castris appropinquarent, usque eo, ut, qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores¹, recipiendi sui facultatem non haberent. Inopinantes nostri re novâ perturbantur, ac vix primum impetum cohors in statione sustinet. Circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, si quem aditum reperire possent. Ægre portas nostri tuentur, reliquos aditus locus ipse per se munitioque defendit. Totis trepidatur castris, atque alius ex alio causam tumultûs quærit; neque quò signa ferantur, neque quam in partem quisque conveniat, provident. Alius capta jam castra pronunciat; alius, deleto exercitu atque imperatore, victores barbaros venisse contendit; plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Cottæque et Titurii calamitatem, qui in eodem occiderint castello, ante oculos ponunt. Tali timore omnibus perterritis, confirmatur opinio barbaris, ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse intus præsidium. Perrumpere nituntur, seque ipsi adhortantur, ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant.

XXXVIII. Erat æger in præsidio relictus P. Sextius Baculus, qui primum pilum ad Cæsarem duxerat, cujus mentionem superioribus præliis fecimus, ac diem jam quintum cibo caruerat. Hic, diffusus suæ atque omnium saluti, inermis ex tabernaculo prodit: videt imminere hostes, atque in summo rem esse discrimine: capit arma a proximis, atque in portâ consistit. Consequuntur hunc centuriones ejus cohortis, quæ in statione erat: paullisper unâ prælium sustinent. Relinquit animus Sextium, gravibus acceptis vulneribus: ægre per manus tractus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito, reliqui sese confirmant tantùm, ut in munitionibus consistere audeant, speciemque defensorum præbeant.

XXXIX. Interim, confectâ frumentatione, milites nostri clamorem exaudiunt; præcurrunt equites; quanto sit res in periculo, cognoscunt. Hic verò nulla munitio est, quæ perterritos recipiat: modò conscripti², atque

¹ *Mercatores qui tenderent*, the sutlers who pitched their tents.

² *Modò conscripti*, newly enlisted.

usûs militaris imperiti, ad tribunum militum centurionesque ora convertunt; quid ab his præcipiatur, expectant. Nemo est tam fortis, quin rei novitate perturbetur. Barbari, signa procul conspieati, oppugnatione desistunt: redisse primò legiones credunt, quas longiùs discessisse, ex captivis cognoverant: postea, despectâ paucitate, ex omnibus partibus impetum faciunt.

XL. Calones in proximum tumultum procurrunt: hinc celeriter dejecti, se in signa manipulosque conjiciunt: eo magis timidos perterrent milites. Alii, cuneo facto¹, ut celeriter perrumpant, censent, quoniam tam propinqua sint castra; et, si pars aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servari posse, confidunt; alii, ut in jugo consistent, atque eundem omnes ferant casum. Hoc veteres non probant milites, quos sub vexillo unâ profectos docuimus. Itaque inter se cohortati, duce C. Trebonio, equite Romano, qui eis erat præpositus, per medios hostes perrumpunt, incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt. Hos subsecuti calones, equitesque, eodem impetu, militum virtute servantur. At ii, qui in jugo constiterant, nullo etiam nunc usu rei militaris percepto, neque in eo, quod probaverant, consilio permanere, ut se loco superiore defenderent, neque eam, quam profuisse aliis, vim, celeritatemque, viderant, imitari potuerunt; sed, se in castra recipere conati, iniquum in locum demiserant. Centuriones, quorum nonnulli ex inferioribus ordinibus reliquarum legionum virtutis causâ in superiores erant ordines hujus legionis transducti, ne antè partam rei militaris laudem amitterent, fortissimè pugnantes conciderunt. Militum pars, horum virtute submotis hostibus, præter spem incolumis in castra pervenit; pars, a barbaris circumventa, periit.

XLI. Germani, desperatâ expugnatione castrorum, quòd nostros jam constitisse in munitionibus videbant, cum eâ prædâ, quam in silvis deposuerant, trans Rhenum sese receperunt. Ac tantus fuit etiam post discesum hostium terror, ut eâ nocte, quum C. Volusenus

¹ *Cuneo facto*, a wedge being made; being drawn up in the form of a wedge.

missus cum equitatu ad castra venisset, fidem non faceret¹, adesse cum incolumi Cæsarem exercitu. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, pæne alienatâ mente, deletis omnibus copiis, equitatum tantum se ex fugâ recepisse, dicerent, neque, incolumi exercitu, Germanos castra oppugnatuuros fuisse contenderent; quem timorem Cæsaris adventus sustulit.

XLII. Reversus ille, eventus belli non ignorans, unum, quod cohortes ex statione et præsidio essent emissæ, questus, ne minimo quidem casu locum relinqui debuisse, multum fortunam in repentino hostium adventu potuisse, indicavit; multo etiam ampliùs, quod pæne ab ipso vallo portisque castrorum barbaros avertisset. Quorum omnium rerum maximè admirandum videbatur², quod Germani, qui eo consilio Rhenum transierant, ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, ad castra Romanorum delati, optatissimum Ambiorigi beneficium obtulerint³.

XLIII. Cæsar, rursus ad vexandos hostes⁴ profectus, magno coacto numero ex finitimis civitatibus, in omnes partes dimittit. Omnes vici, atque omnia ædificia, quæ quisque conspexerat, incendebantur: præda ex omnibus locis agebatur: frumenta non solum a tantâ multitudine jumentorum atque hominum consumebantur, sed etiam anni tempore atque imbribus procubuerant; ut, si qui etiam in præsentia se occultâssent, tamen iis, deducto exercitu, rerum omnium inopia pereundum videretur. Ac sæpe in eum locum ventum est, tanto in omnes partes diviso equitatu, ut modò visum ab se Ambiorigem in fugâ captivi, nec planè etiam abesse ex conspectu, contenderent, ut, spe consequendi illatâ, atque infinito labore suscepto, qui se summam ab Cæsare gratiam inituros putarent, pæne naturam studio vincerent⁵, semperque paullum ad summam felicitatem⁶ defuisse

¹ *Non faceret fidem*, did not gain credit; was not believed. ² *Videbatur maximè admirandum*, it seemed the most surprising, or, astonishing. ³ *Obtulerint optatissimum beneficium Ambiorigi*, incidentally rendered the most acceptable service to Ambiorix. ⁴ *Ad vexandos hostes*, to annoy the enemy. ⁵ *Pæne vincerent naturam studio*, they almost overcame nature by exertion; they did every thing short of impossibility. ⁶ *Ad summam felicitatem*, to their highest good fortune; to complete their success.

videretur; atque ille latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eriperet; et, noctu occultatus, alias regiones partesque peteret, non majore equitum præsidio, quàm quatuor, quibus solis vitam suam committere audebat.

XLIV. Tali modo vastatis regionibus, exercitum Cæsar, duarum cohortium damno, Durocortorum Remorum reducit; concilioque in eum locum Galliæ indicto, de conjuratione Senonum et Carnutum quæstionem habere instituit, et, de Accone, qui princeps ejus consilii fuerat, graviore sententiâ pronuntiata, more majorum supplicium sumpsit¹. Nonnulli, judicium veriti, profugerunt: quibus quum aquâ atque igni interdixisset², duas legiones ad fines Trevirorum, in Lingonibus, sex reliquas in Senonum finibus Agendici in hibernis collocavit; frumentoque exercitu proviso, ut instituerat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est.

LIBER VII.

I. QUIETA Galliâ, Cæsar, ut constituerat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de Clodii cæde; de senatûsque consulto certior factus, ut omnes juniores Italiæ conjurarent, dilectum totâ provinciâ habere instituit. Eæ res in Galliam Transalpinam celeriter perferuntur. Addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, retineri urbano motu Cæsarem, neque in tantis dissensionibus ad exercitum venire posse. Hâc impulsu occasione, qui jam antè se Populi Romani imperio subjectos dolerent, liberiùs atque audaciùs de bello consilia inire incipiunt. Indictis inter se principes Galliæ conciliis, silvestribus ac remotis

¹ *Sumpsit supplicium more majorum*, he inflicted punishment according to the practice of their ancestors; he punished according to ancient usage. According to Suetonius this punishment consisted in stripping the criminal naked, fixing his neck in a cleft stick, and beating him to death with rods (Suet. Nero 49). ² *Interdixisset aquâ atque igni*, he prohibited from water and fire, i. e. from the use of water and fire; he banished.

locis, queruntur de Acconis morte : hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, demonstrant ; miserantur communem Galliæ fortunam ; omnibus pollicitationibus ac præmiis deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, et, sui capitis periculo, Galliam in libertatem vindicent. Ejus in primis rationem habendam dicunt, priùs quàm eorum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut Cæsar ab exercitu intercludatur. Id esse facile, quòd neque legiones, absente imperatore, audeant ex hibernis egredi ; neque imperator sine præsidio ad legiones pervenire possit : postremò, in acie præstare interfici, quàm non veterem belli gloriam, libertatemque, quam a majoribus acceperint, recuperare.

II. His rebus agitatis, profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum, communis salutis causâ, recusare ; principesque ex omnibus bellum facturos pollicentur ; et, quoniam in præsentia obsidibus inter se cavere non possint, ne res efferatur, ut jurejurando ac fide sanciat, petunt, collatis militaribus signis, quo more eorum gravissimæ ceremoniæ continentur, ne, facto initio belli, ab reliquis deserantur. Tum, collaudatis Carnutibus, dato jurejurando ab omnibus, qui aderant, tempore ejus rei constituto, ab concilio disceditur.

III. Ubi ea dies venit, Carnutes, Cotuato et Conetoduno ducibus, desperatis hominibus, Genabum dato signo concurrunt, civesque Romanos, qui negotiandi causâ ibi constiterant, in his C. Fusium Citam, honestum equitem Romanum, qui rei frumentariæ jussu Cæsaris præerat, interficiunt, bonaque eorum diripiunt. Celeriter ad omnes Galliæ civitates fama perfertur. Nam, ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant ; hunc alii deinceps excipiunt, et proxinis tradunt ; ut tum accidit. Nam, quæ Genabi oriente sole gesta essent, ante primam confectam vigiliam in finibus Arvernorum audita sunt ; quòd spatium est millium circiter CLX.

IV. Simili ratione ibi Vercingetorix, Celtilli filius, Arvernus, summæ potentiæ adolescens, cujus pater principatum Galliæ totius obtinuerat, et, ob eam causam, quòd regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus.

convocatis suis clientibus, facilè incendit. Cognito ejus consilio, ad arma concurritur : ab Gobanitione, patruo suo, reliquisque principibus, qui hanc tentandam fortunam non existimabant, expellitur ex oppido Gergoviâ. Non destitit tamen, atque in agris habet dilectum egentium ac perditorum. Hâc coactâ manu, quoscumque adit ex civitate, ad suam sententiam perducit ; hortatur, ut communis libertatis causâ arma capiant ; magnisque coactis copiis, adversarios suos, a quibus paullo antè erat ejectus, expellit ex civitate. Rex ab suis appellatur ; dimittit quoquoversùs legationes ; obtestatur, ut in fide maneant. Celeriter sibi Senones, Parisios, Pictones, Cadurcos, Turones, Aulercos, Lemovices, Andes, reliquosque omnes, qui Oceanum attingunt, adjungit : omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium. Quâ oblatâ potestate, omnibus his civitatibus obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se celeriter adduci jubet, armorum quantum quæque civitas domi, quodque ante tempus, efficiat, constituit. In primis equitatui studet : summæ diligentiae summam imperii severitatem addit : magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit : nam, majore commisso delicto, igni atque omnibus tormentis necat ; levio de causâ, auribus desectis, aut singulis effossis oculis, domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, et magnitudine pœnæ perterreant alios.

V. His suppliciis celeriter coacto exercitu, Lucterium Cadurcum summæ hominem audaciæ, cum parte copiarum in Rutenos mittit ; ipse in Bituriges proficiscitur. Ejus adventu Bituriges ad Æduos, quorum erant in fide, legatos mittunt subsidium rogatum, quo faciliùs hostium copias sustinere possint. Ædúi de consilio legatorum, quos Cæsar ad exercitum reliquerat, copias equitatûs peditatûsque subsidio Biturigibus mittunt. Qui, quum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, quod Bituriges ab Æduis dividit, paucos dies ibi morati, neque flumen transire ausi, domum revertuntur ; legatisque nostris renunciant, se, Biturigum perfidiam veritos, revertisse, quibus id consilii fuisse cognoverint, ut, si flumen transissent, unâ ex parte ipsi, alterâ Arverni se circumsisserent. Id eâne de causâ, quam legatis pronuntiârunt,

an perfidiâ adducti fecerint, quod nihil nobis constat, non videtur pro certo esse ponendum. Bituriges, eorum discessu, statim se cum Arvernīs conjungunt.

VI. His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nunciatis, quum jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompeii commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est. Eò quum venisset, magnâ difficultate afficiebatur, quâ ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset. Nam, si legiones in Provinciam arcesseret, se absente, in itinere prælio dimicaturas intelligebat: si ipse ad exercitum contenderet, ne iis quidem, qui eo tempore pacati viderentur, suam salutem rectè committi videbat.

VII. Interim Lucterius Cadurcus, in Rutenos missus, eam civitatem Arvernīs conciliat. Progressus in Nitiobriges et Gabalos, ab utrisque obsides accipit, et, magnâ coactâ manu, in Provinciam, Narbonem versus, eruptionem facere contendit. Quâ re nunciâtâ, Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. Eò quum venisset, timentes confirmat, præsidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Volcis Arcomicis, Tolosatibus, circumque Narbonem, quæ loca erant hostibus finitima, constituit; partem copiarum ex Provinciâ, supplementumque, quod ex Italiâ adduxerat, in Helvios, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, convenire jubet.

VIII. His rebus comparatis, represso jam Lucterio et remoto, quòd intrare intra præsidia periculosum putabat, in Helvios proficiscitur. Etsi mons Cevenna, qui Arvernōs ab Helviis discludit, durissimo tempore anni, altissimâ nive iter impediēbat; tamen, discussâ nive vi in altitudinem pedum, atque ita viis patefactis, summo militum labore ad fines Arvernorum pervenit. Quibus oppressis inopinantibus, quòd se Cevennâ, ut muro, munitos existimabant, ac ne singulari quidem unquam homini eo tempore anni semitæ patuerant, equitibus imperat, ut, quàm latissimè possint, vagentur, et quàm maximum hostibus terrorem inferant. Celeriter hæc famâ ac nunciis ad Vercingetorigem perferuntur; quem perterriti omnes Arverni circumsistunt, atque ob-

secrant, ut suis fortunis consulat, neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur; præsertim quum videat, omne ad se bellum translatum. Quorum ille precibus permotus, castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus.

IX. At Cæsar, biduum in iis locis moratus, quòd hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione præceperat, per causam supplementi equitatûsque cogendi, ab exercitu discedit; Brutum adolescentem iis copiis præficit; hunc monet, ut in omnes partes equites quàm latissimè pervagentur; daturum se operam, ne longiùs triduo ab castris absit. His constitutis rebus, suis inopinantibus, quàm maximis potest itineribus, Viennam pervenit. Ibi nactus recentem equitatum, quem multis antè diebus eò præmiserat, neque diurno neque nocturno itinere intermisso, per fines Æduorum in Lingones contendit, ubi ii legiones hiemabant; ut, si quid etiam de suâ salute ab Æduis iniretur consilii, celeritate præcurreret. Eò quum pervenisset, ad reliquas legiones mittit, priùsque omnes in unum locum cogit, quàm de ejus adventu Arvernus nunciari posset. Hæc re cognitâ, Vercingetorix rursus in Bituriges exercitum reducit, atque, inde profectus, Gergoviam, Boiorum oppidum, quos ibi Helvetico prælio victos Cæsar collocaverat, Æduisque attribuerat, oppugnare instituit.

X. Magnam hæc res Cæsari difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat: si reliquam partem hiemis uno in loco legiones contineret, ne, stipendiariis Æduorum expugnatis, cuncta Gallia deficeret, quòd nullum amicis in eo præsidium videret positum esse: sin maturiùs ex hibernis educeret, ne ab re frumentariâ duris subvectionibus laboraret. Præstare visum est tamen, omnes difficultates perpeti, quàm, tantâ contumeliâ acceptâ, omnium suorum voluntates alienare. Itaque, cohortatus Æduos de supportando comœatu, præmittit ad Boios, qui de suo adventu doceant, hortenturque, ut in fide maneant, atque hostium impetum magno animo sustineant. Duabus Agendici legionibus, atque impedimentis totius exercitûs relictis, ad Boios proficiscitur.

XI. Altero die quum ad oppidum Senonum Vellaunodunum venisset, ne quem post se hostem relinqueret, quò expeditiore re frumentariâ uteretur, oppugnare instituit, idque biduo circumvallavit; tertio die missis ex oppido legatis de deditioe, arma proferri, jumenta produci, de obsides dari, jubet. Ea qui conficeret, C. Trebonium legatum relinquit. Ipse, ut quàm primùm iter conficeret Genabum Carnutum, proficiscitur, qui, tum primùm allato nuncio de oppugnatione Vellaunoduni, quum longiùs eam rem ductum iri existimarent, præsidium Genabi tuendi causâ, quod eò mitterent, comparabant. Huc biduo pervenit; castris ante oppidum positis, diei tempore exclusus, in posterum oppugnationem differt, quæque ad eam rem usui sint, militibus imperat; et, quòd oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, veritus, ne noctu ex oppido profugerent, 11 legiones in armis excubare jubet. Genabenses, paullo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, flumen transire cœperunt. Quâ re per exploratores nunciatâ, Cæsar legiones, quas expeditas esse jusserat, portis incensis, intromittit, atque oppido potitur, perpaucis ex hostium numero desideratis, quicuncti vivi caperentur, quòd pontis atque itinerum angustiae multitudini fugam intercluserant. Oppidum diripit atque incendit, prædam militibus donat; exercitum Ligerim transducit, atque in Biturigum fines pervenit.

XII. Vercingetorix, ubi de Cæsaris adventu cognovit, oppugnatione destitit, atque obviam Cæsari proficiscitur. Ille oppidum Biturigum, positum in viâ, Noviodunum oppugnare instituerat. Quo ex oppido quum legati ad eum venissent, oratum, ut sibi ignosceret, suæque vitæ consuleret; ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, quâ pleraque erat consecutus, arma proferri, equos produci, obsides dari, jubet. Parte jam obsidum traditâ, quum reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus et paucis militibus intronissis, qui arma jumentaque conquirent, equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Vercingetorigis antecesserat. Quem simulatque oppidani conspexerunt, atque in spem auxilii venerunt,

clamore sublato, arma capere, portas claudere, murum complere cœperunt. Centuriones in oppido, quum ex significatione Gallorum novi aliquid ab his iniri consilii intellexissent, gladiis dstrictis, portas occupaverunt, suosque omnes incolumes receperunt.

XIII. Cæsar ex castris equitatum educi jubet, præliumque equestre committit: laborantibus jam suis Germanos equites circiter CD submittit, quos ab initio secum habere instituerat. Eorum impetum Galli sustinere non potuerunt, atque, in fugam coniecti, multis amissis, se ad agmen receperunt: quibus profligatis, rursus oppidani perterriti, comprehensos eos, quorum operâ plebem concitatam existimabant, ad Cæsarem perduxerunt, seseque ei dediderunt. Quibus rebus confectis, Cæsar ad oppidum Avaricum, quod erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Biturigum, atque agri fertilissimâ regione, profectus est; quòd, eo oppido recepto, civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum, confidebat.

XIV. Vercingetorix, tot continuis incommodis Vellaunoduni, Genabi, Novioduni acceptis, suos ad concilium convocat. Docet, longè aliâ ratione esse bellum gerendum, atque antea sit gestum: omnibus modis huic rei studendum, ut pabulatione et comineatu Romani prohibeantur: id esse facile, quòd equitatu ipsi abundant, et quòd anni tempore sublevantur; pabulum secari non posse; necessariò dispersos hostes ex ædificiis petere; hos omnes quotidie ab equitibus deleri posse. Præterea, salutis causâ, rei familiaris commoda negligenda; vicos atque ædificia incendi oportere hoc spatio, a Boiâ quoquo versus, quò pabulandi causâ adire posse videantur. Harum ipsis rerum copiam suppetere, quòd, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, eorum opibus sublevantur: Romanos aut inopiam non laturos, aut magno cum periculo longiùs ab castris progressuros: neque interesse, ipsosne interficiant, impedimentisne exuant, quibus amissis bellum geri non possit. Præterea, oppida incendi oportere, quæ non, munitione et loci naturâ, ab omni sint periculo tuta: neu suis sint ad detractandam militiam receptacula, neu Romanis proposita ad copiam com-

meatûs prædamque tollendam. Hæc si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa graviûs æstimare debere, liberos, conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos interfici; quæ sit necesse accidere victis.

XV. Omnium consensu hæc sententiâ probatâ, uno die ampliûs xx urbes Biturigum incenduntur. Hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus. In omnibus partibus incendia conspiciuntur; quæ etsi magno cum dolore omnes ferebant, tamen hoc sibi solatii proponebant, exploratâ victoriâ, celeriter amissa recuperaturos. Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret, an defendi. Procumbunt omnibus Gallis ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam prope totius Galliæ urbem, quæ et præsidio et ornamento sit civitati, suis manibus succendere cogerentur; facilè se loci naturâ defensuros, dicunt, quòd, prope ex omnibus partibus flumine et palude circumdata, unum habeat et perangustum aditum. Datur petentibus venia, dissuadente primò Vercingetorige, pòst concedente et precibus ipsorum et misericordiâ vulgi. Defensores oppido idonei deliguntur.

XVI. Vercingetorix minoribus Cæsarem itineribus subsequitur, et locum castris deligit, paludibus silvisque munitum, ab Avarico longè millia passuum xvi. Ibi per certos exploratores in singula diei tempora, quæ ad Avaricum agerentur, cognoscebat, et, quid fieri vellet, imperabat. Omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, dispersosque, quum longiûs necessario procederent, adoriebatur, magnoque incommodo afficiebat; etsi, quantum ratione provideri poterat, ab nostris occurrebatur, ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur.

XVII. Castris ad eam partem oppidi positis, Cæsar, quæ, intermissa a flumine et a palude, aditum, ut suprâ diximus, angustum habebat, aggerem apparare, vincas agere, turres duas constituere cœpit: nam circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. De re frumentariâ Boios atque Aëduos adhortari non destitit: quorum alteri, quòd nullo studio agebant, non multum adjuvabant; alteri non magnis facultatibus, quòd civitas erat exigua

et infirma. celeriter, quod habuerunt, consumserunt. Summâ difficultate rei frumentariæ affecto exercitu, tenuitate Boiorum, indiligentiâ Æduorum, incendiis ædificiorum, usque eo, ut complures dies milites frumento caruerint, et, pecore e longinquiore vicis adacto, extremam famem sustentarent; nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita, Populi Romani majestate et superioribus victoriis indigna. Quin etiam Cæsar, quum in opere singulas legiones appellaret, et, si acerbius inopiam ferrent, se dimissurum oppugnationem, diceret; universi ab eo, ne id faceret, petebant: sic se complures annos, illo imperante, meruisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, nunquam infectâ re discederent: hoc se ignominie laturos loco, si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent: præstare omnes perferre acerbitates, quàm non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidiâ Gallorum interfissent, parentarent. Hæc eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, ut per eos ad Cæsarem deferrentur.

XVIII. Quum jam muro turres appropinquassent, ex captivis Cæsar cognovit, Vercingetorigem, consumto pabulo, castra movisse propius Avaricum, atque ipsum cum equitatu, expeditisque, qui inter equites præliari consuessent, insidiarum causâ eò profectum, quò nostros postero die pabulatum venturos arbitraretur. Quibus rebus cognitis, mediâ nocte silentio profectus, ad hostium castra mane pervenit. Illi, celeriter per exploratores adventu Cæsaris cognito, carros impedimenta que sua in arctiores silvas abdiderunt, copias omnes in loco aperto atque edito instruxerunt. Quâ re nunciatâ, Cæsar celeriter sarcinas conferri arma expediri jussit.

XIX. Collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis. Hunc ex omnibus ferè partibus palus difficilis atque impedita cingebat, non latior pedibus L. Hôc se colle, interruptis pontibus, Galli fiduciâ loci continebant, generatimque distributi in civitates, omnia vada ac saltus ejus paludis certis custodiis obtinebant, sic animo parati, ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, hæsitantes premerent ex loco superiore: ut, qui propinquitatem lo-

ci videret, paratos prope æquo Marte ad dimicandum existimaret; qui iniquitatem conditionis perspiceret, inani simulatione sese ostentare cognosceret. Indignantes milites, Cæsar, quòd conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, tantulo spatio interjecto, et signum prælii exposcentes, edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam; quos quum sic animo paratos videat, ut nullum pro suâ laude periculum recusent, summæ se iniquitatis condemnari debere, nisi eorum vitam suâ salute habeat cariorem. Sic milites consolatus, eodem die reducit in castra; reliqua-que, quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, administrare instituit.

XX. Vercingetorix, quum ad suos redisset, proditionis insimulatus, quòd castra propiùs Romanos movisset, quòd cum omni equitatu discessisset, quòd sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset, quòd ejus discessu Romani tantâ opportunitate et celeritate venissent; non hæc omnia fortuitò aut sine consilio accidere potuisse; regnum illum Galliæ malle Cæsaris concessu, quàm ipsorum habere beneficio. Tali modo accusatus ad hæc respondit: Quòd castra movisset, factum inopiâ pabuli, etiam ipsis hortantibus: quòd propiùs Romanos accessisset, persuasum loci opportunitate, qui se ipsum munitione defenderet; equitum verò operam neque in loco palustri desiderari debuisse, et illic fuisse utilem, quòd sint profecti: summam imperii se consultò nulli discedentem tradidisse, ne is multitudinis studio ad dimicandum impelleretur; cui rei, propter animi mollitiem, studere omnes videret, quòd diutius laborem ferre non possent. Romani si casu intervenerint, fortunæ; si alicujus indicio vocati, huic habendam gratiam, quòd et paucitatem eorum ex loco superiore cognoscere, et virtutem despicere, potuerint; qui, dimicare non ausi, turpiter se in castra receperint. Imperium se ab Cæsare per proditionem nullum desiderare, quod habere victoriâ posset, quæ jam esset sibi atque omnibus Gallis explorata: quin etiam ipsis remittere, si sibi magis honorem tribuere, quàm ab se salutem accipere, videantur. Hæc ut intelligatis, inquit, sincerè a me pronunciari, audite

Romanos milites. Producit servos, quos in pabulatione paucis antè diebus exceperat, et fame vinculisque excruciaverat. Hi, jam antè edocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, milites se esse legionarios, dicunt : fame et inopiâ adductos, clàm ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut pecoris in agris reperire possent : simili omnem exercitum inopiâ premi, nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, nec ferre operis laborem posse : itaque statuisset imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, triduo exercitum deducere. Hæc, inquit, a me, Vercingetorix, beneficia habetis, quem proditionis insimulatis, cujus operâ, sine vestro sanguine, tantum exercitum victorem fame pæne consumtum videtis ; quem, turpiter se ex hâc fugâ recipientem, ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est.

XXI. Conclamat omnis multitudo, et suo more armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuêrunt, cujus orationem approbant ; summum esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de ejus fide dubitandum, nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse. Statuunt, ut decem millia hominum delecta ex omnibus copiis in oppidum submittantur, nec solis Biturigibus communem salutem committendam censent ; quòd penes eos, si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriæ constare, intelligebant.

XXII. Singulari militum nostrorum virtuti consilia cujusque modi Gallorum occurrebant, ut est summæ genus sollertiæ, atque ad omnia imitanda et efficienda, quæ ab quoque tradantur, aptissimum. Nam et laqueis falces avertebant, quas quum destinaverant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, et aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eo scientiùs, quòd apud eos magnæ sunt ferrarix, atque omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est. Totum autem murum ex omni parte turribus contabulaverant, atque has coriis intexerant. Tum crebris diurnis nocturnisque eruptionibus aut aggeri ignem inferebant, aut milites, occupatos in opere, adoriebantur ; et nostrarum turrium altitudinem, quantum has quotidianus agger expresserat, commissis suarum turrium malis, adæquabant, et apertos cuniculos præustâ

et præacutâ materiâ, et pice fervefactâ, et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur, mœnibusque appropinquare prohibebant.

XXIII. Muris autem omnibus Gallicis hæc ferè forma est. Trabes directæ perpetuæ in longitudinem, paribus intervallis, distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur : hæ revinciuntur introrsus, et multo aggere vestiuntur : ea autem, quæ diximus, intervalla grandibus in fronte saxis effarciuntur. His collocatis et coagmentatis, alius insuper ordo adjicitur, ut idem illud intervallum servetur, neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissæ spatiis, singulæ singulis saxis interjectis, arcetè contineantur. Sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur. Hoc cum in speciem varietatemque opus deforme non est, alternis trabibus, ac saxis, quæ rectis lineis suos ordines servant : tum, ad utilitatem, et defensionem urbium, summam habet opportunitatem, quòd et ab incendio lapis, et ab ariete materia defendit, quæ, perpetuis trabibus pedes quadragenos plerumque introrsus revincta, neque perrumpi, neque distrahi, potest.

XXIV. Iis tot rebus impeditâ oppugnatione, milites, quum, toto tempore, luto, frigore, et assiduis imbribus tardarentur, tamen continenti labore omnia hæc superaverunt, et diebus xxv aggerem, latum pedes cccxxx, altum pedes lxxx, exstruxerunt. Quum is murum hostium pæne contingeret, et Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, militesque cohortaretur, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur ; paullo ante iii vigiliam est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant ; eodemque tempore toto muro clamore sublato, duabus portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat. Alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eninus jaciebant ; picem, reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant ; ut, quò primum occurreretur, aut cui rei ferretur auxilium, vix ratio iniri posset. Tamen, quòd instituto Cæsaris duæ semper legiones pro castris excubabant, pluresque partitis temporibus erant in opere, celeriter factum est, ut alii eruptionibus resisterent, alii turres reducerent, ag-

geremque interscinderent, omnis verò ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret.

XXV. Quum in omnibus locis, consumptâ jam reliquâ parte noctis, pugnaretur, semperque hostibus spes victoriæ redintegraretur, eo magis, quòd deustos pluteos turrium videbant, nec facilè adire apertos ad auxiliandum animum advertabant, semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, omnemque Galliæ salutem in illo vestigio temporis positam arbitrarentur; accidit, inspectantibus nobis, quod, dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus. Quidam ante portam oppidi Gallus, qui per manus sevi ac picis traditas glebas in ignem e regione turris projiciebat, scorpione ab latere dextro transjectus exanimatusque concidit. Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, eodem illo munereungebatur: eâdem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, successit tertius, et tertio quartus; nec priùs ille est a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus locus, quàm restincto aggere, atque omni parte submotis hostibus, finis est pugnandi factus.

XXVI. Omnia experti Galli, quòd res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere, hortante et jubente Vercingetorige. Id silentio noctis conati, non magnâ jacturâ suorum sese effecturos sperabant; propterea quòd neque longè ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant, et palus perpetua, quæ intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat. Jamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, quum matres familiæ repentè in publicum procurrerunt, flentesque, projectæ ad pedes suorum, omnibus precibus petièrunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad supplicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturæ et virium infirmitas impediret. Ubi eos in sententiâ perstare viderunt, quòd plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et significare de fugâ Romanis cœperunt. Quo timore perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viæ præoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

XXVII. Postero die Cæsar, promotâ turri, directisque operibus, quæ facere instituerat, magno coorto imbri, non inutilem hanc ad capiendum consilium tempe-

tatem arbitratus, quòd paullo incautiùs custodias in muro dispositas videbat, suos quòque languidiùs in opere versari jussit, et, quid fieri vellet, ostendit. Legiones intra vineas in occulto expeditas cohortatur, ut aliquando pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriæ perciperent; his, qui primi murum adscendissent, præmia proposuit, militibusque signum dedit. Illi subito ex omnibus partibus evolaverunt, murumque celeriter compleverunt.

XXVIII. Hostes, re novâ perterriti, muro turribusque dejecti, in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constituerunt, hóc animo, ut, si quâ ex parte obviam contrâ veniretur, acie instructâ depugnarent. Ubi neminem in æquum locum sese demittere, sed toto undique muro circumfundi, viderunt, veriti, ne omnino spes fugæ tolleretur, abjectis armis, ultimas oppidi partes continenti impetu petiverunt; parsque ibi, quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, a militibus; pars, jam egressa portis, ab equitibus est interfecta: nec fuit quisquam, qui prædæ studeret. Sic, et Genabensi cæde et labore operis incitati, non ætate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt. Denique ex omni eo numero, qui fuit circiter XL millium, vix DCCC, qui, primo clamore audito, se ex oppido ejecerant, incolumes ad Vercingetorigem pervenerunt. Quos ille, multâ jam nocte, silentio ex fugâ excepit (veritus, ne qua in castris ex eorum concursu et misericordiâ vulgi seditio oriretur) ut, procul in viâ dispositis familiaribus suis, principibusque civitatum, disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, quæ cuique civitati pars castrorum ab initio obvenerat.

XXIX. Postero die concilio convocato, consolatus cohortatusque est, ne se admodum animo demitterent, neve perturbarentur incommodo; non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientiâ oppugnationis, cujus rei fuerint ipsi imperiti: errare, si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus expectent: sibi nunquam placuisse, Avaricum defendi, cujus rei testes ipsos haberet; sed factum imprudentiâ Biturigum, et nimiâ obsequentiâ reliquorum, uti hoc incommodum acciperetur: id tamen se celeriter majoribus commo-

dis sanaturum. Nam, quæ ab reliquis Gallis civitates dissentirent, has suâ diligentia adjuncturum, atque unum consilium totius Gallia effecturum, cujus consensu ne orbis quidem terrarum possit obsistere: idque se prope jam effectum habere. Interea æquum esse, ab iis communis salutis causâ impetrari, ut castra munire instituerent, quo facilius repentinos hostium impetus sustinere possent.

XXX. Fuit hæc oratio non ingrata Gallis, maxime, quod ipse animo non defecerat, tanto accepto incommodo, neque se in occultum abdiderat, et conspectum multitudinis fugerat; plusque animo providere et præsentire existimabatur, quod, re integrâ, primò incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum censuerat. Itaque, ut reliquorum imperatorum res adversæ auctoritatem minuunt, sic hujus ex contrario dignitas, incommodo accepto, in dies augebatur. Simul in spem veniebant ejus affirmatione de reliquis adjungendis civitatibus, primùmque eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt, et sic sunt animo consternati, homines insueti laboris, ut omnia, quæ imperarentur, sibi patienda et perferenda existimarent.

XXXI. Nec minùs, quàm est pollicitus, Vercingetorix animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, atque earum principes donis pollicitationibusque alliciebat. Huic rei idoneos homines deligebat, quorum quisque aut oratione subdolâ, aut amicitia facillimè capi posset. Qui, Avarico expugnato refugerant, armandos vestiendosque curat. Simul, ut diminutæ copiae redintegrarentur, imperat certum numerum militum civitatibus, quem, et quam ante diem in castra adduci velit; sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat permagnus in Gallia numerus, conquiri, et ad se mitti, jubet. His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur. Interim Teutomatus, Olloviconis filius, rex Nitiobrigum, cujus pater ab senatu nostro amicus erat appellatus, cum magno equitum suorum numero, et quos ex Aquitania conduxerat, ad eum pervenit.

XXXII. Cæsar, Avarici complures dies commoratus, summamque ibi copiam frumenti et reliqui commensatus nactus, exercitum ex labore atque inopia refecit.

Jam prope hieme confectâ, quum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, et ad hostem proficisci constituisset, sive eum ex paludibus silvisque elicere, sive obsidione premere, posset; legati ad cum principes Æduorum veniunt, oratum, ut maximè necessario tempore civitati subveniat: summo esse in periculo rem; quòd, quum singuli magistratus antiquitus creari, atque regiam potestatem annum obtinere consuèssent, duo magistratum gerant, et se uterque eorum legibus creatum esse dicat. Horum esse alterum Convictolitanem, florentem et illustrem adolescentem; alterum Cotum, antiquissimâ familiâ natum, atque ipsum hominem summæ potentiæ, et magnæ cognationis; cujus frater Valetiacus proximo anno eundem magistratum gesserit; civitatem omnem esse in armis, divisum senatum, divisum populum in suas cujusque eorum clientelas. Quòd si diutius alatur controversia, fore, uti pars cum parte civitatis confligat; id ne accadat, positum in ejus diligentia atque auctoritate.

XXXIII. Cæsar, etsi a bello atque hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen, non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuèssent, ne tanta et tam conjuncta Populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, omnibusque rebus ornâset, ad vim atque ad arma descenderet, atque ea pars, quæ ninùs sibi confideret, auxilia a Vercingetorige arcesseret, huic rei prævertendum existimavit; et, quòd, legibus Æduorum, iis, qui summum magistratum obtinerent, excedere ex finibus non liceret. ne quid de jure aut de legibus eorum deminuisse videretur, ipse in Æduos proficisci statuit, senatumque omnem, et quos inter controversia esset, ad se Decetiam evocavit. Quum prope omnis civitas eò convenisset, docereturque, paucis clam convocatis, alio loco, alio tempore, atque oportuerit, fratrem a fratre renunciatum, quum leges duo ex unâ familiâ, vivo utroque, non solùm magistratus creari vetarent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohiberent; Cotum imperium deponere coëgit; Convictolitanem, qui per sacerdotes, more civitatis, intermissis magistratibus, esset creatus, potestatem obtinere jussit.

XXXIV. Hoc decreto interposito, cohortatus Æduos, ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur, atque, omnibus omissis his rebus, huic bello servirent, eaque, quæ meruissent, præmia ab se, devictâ Galliâ, expectarent, equitatumque omnem et peditum millia x sibi celeriter mitterent, quæ in præsidiis rei frumentariæ causâ disposeret, exercitum in duas partes divisit; iv legiones in Senones Parisiosque Labieno ducendas dedit; vi ipse in Arvernos, ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver, duxit. Equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. Quâ re cognitâ, Vercingetorix, omnibus interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, ab alterâ Elaveris parte iter facere cœpit.

XXXV. Quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, ferèque e regione castris castra poneret, dispositis exploratoribus, necubi effecto ponte Romani copias transducerent, erat in magnis Cæsari difficultatibus res, ne majorem æstatis partem flumine impediretur; quod non ferè ante autumnum Elaver vado transiri solet. Itaque, ne id accideret, silvestri loco castris positus, e regione unius eorum pontium, quos Vercingetorix rescindendos curaverat, postero die cum ii legionibus in occulto restitit; reliquas copias cum omnibus impedimentis, ut consueverat, misit, captis [quartis] quibusque cohortibus, uti numerus legionum constare videretur. His, quàm longissimè possent, progredi jussis, quum jam ex diei tempore conjecturam caperet, in castra perventum, iisdem sublicis, quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, pontem reficere cœpit. Celeriter effecto opere, legionibusque transductis, et loco castris idoneo delecto, reliquas copias revocavit. Vercingetorix, re cognitâ, ne contra suam voluntatem dimicare cogeretur, magnis itineribus antecessit.

XXXVI. Cæsar ex eo loco quintis castris Gergoviam pervenit, equestrique prælio eo die levi facto, perspecto urbis situ, quæ, posita in altissimo monte, omnes aditus difficiles habebat, de expugnatione desperavit; de obsessione non priùs agendum constituit, quàm rem frumentariam expedisset. At Vercingetorix, castris prope oppidum in monte positus, mediocribus cir-

cum se intervallis separatim singularum civitatum copias collocaverat ; atque, omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, quâ despici poterat, horribilem speciem præbebat ; principesque earum civitatum, quos sibi ad consilium capiendum delegerat, primâ luce quotidie ad se jubebat convenire, seu quid communicandum, seu quid administrandum videretur ; neque ullum ferè diem intermittebat, quin equestri prælio, interjectis sagittariis, quid in quoque esset animi ac virtutis suorum, periclitaretur. Erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis radicibus montis, egregiè munitus, atque ex omni parte circumciscus ; (quem si tenerent nostri, et aquæ magnâ parte, et pabulatione liberâ prohiberi hostes videbantur ; sed is locus præsidio ab iis non nimis firmo tenebatur :) tamen silentio noctis Cæsar, ex castris egressus, priùs quàm subsidio ex oppido veniri posset, dejecto præsidio, potitus loco, duas ibi legiones collocavit, fossamque duplicem duodenùm pedum a majoribus castris ad minora perduxit, ut tutò ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commovere possent.

XXXVII. Dum hæc ad Gergoviam geruntur, Convictolitanis, Æduus, cui magistratum adjudicatum a Cæsare demonstravimus, sollicitatus ab Arvernibus pecuniâ, cum quibusdam adolescentibus colloquitur, quorum erat princeps Litavicus, atque ejus fratres, amplissimâ familiâ nati adolescentes. Cum iis præmium communicat, hortaturque, ut se liberos, et imperio natos, moneant : unam esse Æduorum civitatem, quæ certissimam Galliæ victoriam distineat ; ejus auctoritate reliquas contineri ; quâ transductâ, locum consistendi Romanis in Galliâ non fore : esse nonnullo se Cæsaris beneficio affectum, sic tamen, ut justissimam apud eum causam obtinuerit ; sed plus communi libertati tribuere. Cur enim potiùs Ædui de suo jure, et de legibus, ad Cæsarem disceptatorem, quàm Romani ad Æduos, veniant ? Celeriter adolescentibus et oratione magistratûs et præmio deductis, quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, ratio perficiendi quærebatur, quòd civitatem temere ad suscipiendum bellum adduci posse non confidebant. Placuit, uti Litavicus decem illis millibus,

quæ Cæsari ad bellum mitterentur, præficeretur, atque ea ducenda curaret, fratresque ejus ad Cæsarem præcurrerent. Reliqua, quâ ratione agi placeat, constituunt.

XXXVIII. Litavicus, accepto exercitu, quum milia passuum circiter xxx ab Gergoviâ abesset, convocatis subitò militibus, lacrimans, Quò proficiscimur, inquit, milites? Omnis noster equitatus, omnis nobilitas interiit; principes civitatis, Eporedorix et Virдумarus, insimulati proditiōis, ab Romanis, indictâ causâ, interfecti sunt. Hæc ab iis cognoscite, qui ex ipsâ cæde fugerunt; nam ego, fratribus atque omnibus meis propinquis interfectis, dolore prohibeor, quæ gesta sunt, pronunciare. Producentur ii, quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, atque eadem, quæ Litavicus pronunciaverat, multitudini exponunt: omnes equites Æduorum interfectos, quòd collocuti cum Arvernīs dicerentur; ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultâsse, atque ex mediâ cæde profugisse. Conclamant Ædui, et Litavicum, ut sibi consulat, obsecrant. Quasi verò, inquit ille, consilii sit res, ac non necesse sit nobis, Gergoviam contendere, et cum Arvernīs nosmet conjungere. An dubitamus, quin, nefario facinore admissio, Romani jam ad nos interficiendos concurrant? Proinde, si quid est in nobis animi, persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissimè interiêrunt; atque hos latrones interficiamus. Ostendit cives Romanos, qui ejus præsidii fiduciâ unâ erant. Continuò magnum numerum frumenti com meatûsque diripit; ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit: nuncios totâ civitate Æduorum dimittit: eodem mendacio de cæde equitum, et principum, permovet: hortatur, ut simili ratione, atque ipse fecerit, suas injurias persequantur.

XXXIX. Eporedorix, Æduus, summo loco natus adolescens, et summæ domi potentiæ, et unâ Virдумarus, pari ætate et gratiâ, sed genere dispari, quem Cæsar, sibi ab Divitiaco traditum, ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, in equitum numero convenerant, nominatim ab eo evocati. His erat inter se de principatu contentio; et, in illâ magistratuum controversiâ, alter pro Convictolitane, alter pro Coto, sum-

mis opibus pugnaverant. Ex iis Eporedorix, cognito Litavici consilio, mediâ ferè nocte rem ad Cæsarem defert; orat, ne patiatur, civitatem pravis adolescentium consiliis ab amicitia Populi Romani deficere; quod futurum provideat, si se tot hominum millia cum hostibus conjunxerint, quorum salutem neque propinqui negligere, neque civitas levi momento aestimare posset.

XL. Magnâ affectus sollicitudine hoc nuncio Cæsar, quòd semper Æduorum civitati præcipuè indulserat, nullâ interpositâ dubitatione, legiones expeditas iv equitatumque omnem ex castris educit; nec fuit spatium tali tempore ad contrahenda castra, quòd res posita in celeritate videbatur. C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus ii castris præsidio relinquit. Fratres Litavici, quum comprehendi jussisset, paullo antè reperit ad hostes profugisse. Adhortatus milites, ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, cupidissimis omnibus, progressus millia passuum xxv, agmen Æduorum conspiciatus, immisso equitatu, iter eorum moratur atque impedit; interdicittque omnibus, ne quemquam interficiant. Eporedorigem et Virdumarum, quos illi interfectos existimabant, inter equites versari, suosque appellare, jubet. Iis cognitis, ut Litavici fraude perspectâ, Ædum manus tendere, deditionem significare, et, projectis armis, mortem deprecari, incipiunt. Litavicus cum suis clientibus, quibus, more Gallorum, nefas est etiam in extremâ fortunâ deserere patrenos, Gergoviam profugit.

XLI. Cæsar, nunciis ad civitatem Æduorum missis, qui suo beneficio conservatos docerent, quos jure belli interficere potuisset, tribusque horis noctis exercitui ad quietem datis, castra ad Gergoviam movit. Medio ferè itinere, equites, ab Fabio missi, quanto res in periculo fuerit, exponunt; summis copiis castra oppugnata demonstrant; quum crebrò integri defessis succederent, nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, quibus, propter magnitudinem castrorum, perpetuò esset eisilem in vallo permanendum; multitudine sagittarum, atque omni genere telorum, multos vulneratos: ad hæc sustinenda magno usui fuisse tormenta: Fabium discessu eorum, duabus relictis portis, obstruere ceteras, pluteosque vallo addere,

et se, in posterum diem, similem ad casum parare. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar, summo studio militum, ante ortum solis in castra pervenit.

XLII. Dum hæc ad Gergoviam geruntur, Ædui, primis nunciis ab Litavico acceptis, nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt. Impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, quæ maximè illi hominum generi est innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compertâ. Bona civium Romanorum diripiunt, cædes faciunt, in servitutem abstrahunt. Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, plebemque ad furorem impellit, ut, facinore admissio, ad sanitatem pudeat reverti. M. Aristium, tribunum militum, iter ad legionem facientem, datâ fide, ex oppido Cabillono educunt. Idem facere cogunt eos, qui, negotiandi causâ, ibi constiterant. Hos continuò in itinere adorti, omnibus impedimentis exunt; repugnantes diem noctemque obsident; multis utrinque interfectis, majorem multitudinem ad arma concitant.

XLIII. Interim, nuncio allato, omnes eorum milites in potestate Cæsaris teneri, concurrunt ad Aristium; nihil publico factum consilio demonstrant; quæstionem de bonis direptis decernunt; Litavici fratrumque bona publicant; legatos ad Cæsarem, sui purgandi gratiâ, mittunt. Hæc faciunt, recuperandorum suorum causâ; sed contaminati facinore, et capti compendio ex direptis bonis, quòd ea res ad multos pertinebat, et timore pænæ exterriti, consilia clàm de bello inire incipiunt, civitatesque reliquas legationibus sollicitant. Quæ tametsi Cæsar intelligebat, tamen, quàm mitissimè potest, legatos appellat; nihil se, propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi, gravius de civitate judicare, neque de suâ in Æduos benevolentiam diminueret. Ipse, majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, consilia inibat, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, ac rursus omnem exercitum contraheret; ne profectio, nata ab timore defectionis, similis fugæ videretur.

XLIV. Hæc cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene gerendæ rei. Nam, quum minora in castra operis perspiciendi causâ venisset, animum advertit collem, qui

ab hostibus tenebatur, nudatum hominibus, qui superioribus diebus vix præ multitudine cerni poterat. Admiratus, quærit ex perfugis causam, quorum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. Constabat inter omnes, quod jam ipse Cæsar per exploratores cognoverat, dorsum esse ejus jugi prope æquum, sed silvestre et angustum, quâ esset aditus ad alteram oppidi partem : huic loco vehementer illos timere, nec jam aliter sentire, uno colle ab Romanis occupato, si alterum amisissent, quin pæne circumvallati, atque omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi viderentur ; ad hunc muniendum locum omnes a Vercingetorige evocatos.

XLV. Hâc re cognitâ, Cæsar mittit complures equitum turmas eò de mediâ nocte ; iis imperat, ut paullo tumultuosius omnibus in locis pervagarentur. Primâ luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci, eque iis stramenta detrahi, mulionesque cum cassidibus, equitum specie ac simulatione, collibus circumvehi, jubet. His paucos addit equites, qui latiùs ostentationis causâ vagarentur. Longo circuitu easdem omnes jubet petere regiones. Hæc procul ex oppido videbantur, ut erat a Gergoviâ despectus in castra ; neque tanto spatio, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. Legionem unam eodem jugo mittit, et paullo progressam inferiore constituit loco, silvisque occultat. Augetur Gallis suspicio, atque omnes illò ad munitionem copiarum transducuntur. Vacua castra hostium Cæsar conspicatus, tectis insignibus suorum, occultatisque signis militaribus, raros milites, ne ex oppido animadverterentur, ex majoribus castris in minora transducit, legatisque, quos singulis legionibus præfecerat, quid fieri vellet, ostendit : in primis monet, ut contineant milites, ne studio pugnandi, aut spe prædæ, longiùs progrediantur : quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, proponit : hoc unâ celeritate posse vitari ; occasionis esse rem, non prælii. His rebus expositis, signum dat, et ab dexterâ parte alio adscensu eodem tempore Æduos mittit.

XLVI. Oppidi murus ab planitie atque initio adscensûs, rectâ regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, nec passus aberat ; quidquid huic circuitûs ad molliendum cli-

vum accesserat, id spatium itineris augebat. At medio ferè colle in longitudinem, ut natura montis ferebat, ex grandibus saxis sex pedum murum, qui nostrorum impetum tardaret, præduxerant Galli, atque, inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi densissimis castris compleverant. Milites, dato signo, celeriter ad munitionem perveniunt, eamque transgressi, trinis castris potiuntur. Ac tanta fuit in castris capiendis celeritas, ut Teutomatus, rex Nitiobrigum, subito in tabernaculo oppressus, ut meridie conquieverat, superiore corporis parte nudatà, vulnerato equo, vix se ex manibus prædantium militum eriperet.

XLVII. Consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæsar receptui cani jussit, legionisque decimæ, quâcum erat concionatus, signa constitère. At reliquarum milites legionum, non exaudito tubæ sono, quòd satìs magna vallis intercedebat, tamen ab tribunis militum legatisque, ut erat a Cæsare præceptum, retinebantur. Sed, elati spe celeris victoriæ, et hostium fugâ, superiorumque temporum secundis præliis, nihil adèò arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent; neque priùs finem sequendi fecerunt, quàm muro oppidi portisque appropinquarent. Tum verò ex omnibus urbis partibus orto clamore, qui longiùs aberant, repentino tumultu perterriti, quum hostem intra portas esse existimarent, sese ex oppido ejecerunt. Matres familiæ de muro vestem argentumque jactabant; et, pectoris fine prominentes, passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut sibi parcerent; neu, sicut Avarici fecissent, ne mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstinerent. Nonnullæ, de muris per manus demissæ, sese militibus transdebant. L. Fabius, centurio legionis octavæ, quem inter suos eo die dixisse constabat, excitari se Avaricensibus præmiis, neque commissurum, ut priùs quisquam murum adscenderet, tres suos nactus manipulares, atque ab iis sublevatus, murum adscendit. Eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, in murum extulit.

XLVIII. Interim ii, qui ad alteram partem oppidi, ut suprâ demonstravimus, munitionis causâ, convenerant, primo exaudito clamore, inde etiam crebris nunciis in-

citati, oppidum ab Romanis teneri, præmissis equitibus, magno concursu eò contenderunt. Eorum ut quisque primus venerat, sub muro consistebat, suorumque pugnantium numerum augebat : quorum quum magna multitudo convenisset, matres familiæ, quæ paullo antè Romanis de muro manus tendebant, suos obtestari, et, more Gallico, passum capillum ostentare, liberosque in conspectum proferre, cœperunt. Erat Romanis nec loco nec numero æqua contentio ; simul, et cursu et spatio pugnae defatigati non faciliè recentes atque integros sustinebant.

XLIX. Cæsar, quum iniquo loco pugnari hostiumque augeri copias videret, præmetuens suis, ad T. Sextium legatum, quem minoribus castris præsidio reliquerat, mittit, ut cohortes ex castris celeriter educeret, et sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret ; ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minùs libere hostes insequerentur, terreret. Ipse, paullum ex eo loco cum legione progressus, ubi constiterat, eventum pugnae exspectabat.

L. Quum acerrimè comminus pugnaretur, hostes loco et numero, nostri virtute confiderent, subito sunt Ædui visi, ab latere nostris aperto, quos Cæsar ab dextrâ parte alio adscensu, manûs distinendæ causâ, miserat. Hi similitudine armorum vehementer nostros perterruerunt : ac, tametsi dextris humeris exsertis animadvertebantur, quod insigne pacatis esse consuevit ; tamen id ipsum sui fallendi causâ milites ab hostibus factum existimabant. Eodem tempore L. Fabius centurio, qui-que unà murum adscenderant, circumventi atque interfecti, de muro præcipitantur. M. Petreius, ejusdem legionis centurio, quum portas excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus, ac sibi desperans, multis jam vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus suis, qui illum secuti erant, Quoniam, inquit, me unà vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certè vitæ prospiciam, quos, cupiditate gloriæ adductus, in periculum deduxi. Vos, datâ facultate, vobis consulite. Simul in medios hostes irrupit ; duobusque interfectis, reliquos a portâ paullum submovit. Conantibus auxiliari suis, Frustra, inquit, meæ

vitæ subvenire conamini. quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde hinc abite, dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite. Ita pugnans post paululum concidit, ac suis saluti fuit.

LI. Nostri, quum undique premerentur, XLVI centurionibus amissis, dejecti sunt loco; sed intolerantiùs Gallos insequentes legio x tardavit, quæ pro subsidio paullo æquiore loco constiterat. Hanc rursus XIII legionis cohortes exceperunt, quæ, ex castris minoribus eductæ, cum T. Sextio legato locum ceperant superiorem. Legiones, ubi primùm planitiem attigerunt, infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt. Vercingetorix ab radicibus collis suos intra munitiones reduxit. Eo die milites sunt paullo minùs DCC desiderati.

LII. Postero die, Cæsar, concione advocatâ, temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, quòd sibi ipsi judicavissent, quòd procedendum, aut quid agendum videretur, neque, signo recipiendi dato, constitissent, neque ab tribunis militum legatisque retineri potuissent, exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, quum, sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, exploratam victoriam dimisisset, ne parvum modò detrimentum in contentione propter iniquitatem loci accideret. Quanto opere eorum animi magnitudinem admiraretur, quos non castrorum munitiones, non altitudo montis, non murus oppidi tardare potuisset; tanto opere licentiam arrogantiamque reprehendere, quòd plus se, quàm imperatorem, de victoriâ atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent: nec minùs se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quàm virtutem atque animi magnitudinem, desiderare.

LIII. Hâc habitâ concione, et ad extremum oratione confirmatis militibus, ne ob hanc causam animo permoveerentur, neu, quod iniquitas loci attulisset, id virtuti hostium tribuerent; eadem de profectione cogitans, quæ antè senserat, legiones ex castris eduxit, aciemque idoneo loco constituit. Quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in æquum locum descenderet, levi facto equestri prælio, atque eo secundo, in castra exercitum reduxit. Quum hoc idem postero die fecisset, satîs ad Gallicam

ostentationem minuendam, militumque animos confirmandos, factum existimans, in Æduos castra movit. Ne tum quidem insecutis hostibus, III die ad flumen Elaver pontem refecit, atque exercitum transduxit.

LIV. Ibi a Virдумaro atque Eporedorige Æduis appellatus, discit, cum omni equitatu Litavicum ad sollicitandos Æduos profectum esse: opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem. Etsi multis jam rebus perfidiam Æduorum perspectam habebat, atque horum discessu admaturari defectionem civitatis existimabat; tamen eos retinendos non censuit, ne aut inferre injuriam videretur, aut dare timoris aliquam suspicionem. Discedentibus his, breviter sua in Æduos merita exponit; quos et quàm humiles accepisset, compulsos in oppida, multatos agris, omnibus ereptis copiis, imposito stipendio, obsidibus summâ cum contumeliâ extortis, et quam in fortunam, quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset, ut non solùm in pristinum statum redissent, sed omnium temporum dignitatem et gratiam antecessisse viderentur. His datis mandatis, eos ab se dimisit.

LV. Noviodunum erat oppidum Æduorum, ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco, positum. Huc Cæsar omnes obsides Galliæ, frumentum, pecuniam publicam, suorum atque exercitûs impedimentorum magnam partem contulerat: huc magnum numerum equorum, hujus belli causâ in Italiâ atque Hispaniâ coëntum, miserat. Eò quum Eporedorix Virдумarusque venissent, et de statu civitatis cognovissent, Litavicum Bibracte ab Æduis receptum, quod est oppidum apud eos maximæ auctoritatis, Convictolitanem magistratum, magnamque partem senatûs ad eum convenisse, legatos ad Vercingetorigem de pace et amicitia conciliandâ publicè missos; non prætermittendum tantum commodum existimaverunt. Itaque, interfectis Novioduni custodibus, quique eò negotiandi aut itineris causâ convenerant, pecuniam atque equos inter se partiti sunt; obsides civitatum Bibracte ad magistratum deducendos curaverunt; oppidum, quod ab se teneri non posse judicabant, ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt; frumenti quod subitò potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, reliquum flumine atque incendio cor-

ruperunt ; ipsi ex finitimis regionibus copias cogere, præsidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris disponere, equitatumque omnibus locis injiciendi timoris causâ ostentare cœperunt ; si ab re frumentariâ Romanos excludere aut adductos inopiâ ex Provinciâ excludere possent. Quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ut omnino vado non posse transiri videretur.

LVI. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar maturandum sibi censuit, si esset in perficiendis pontibus periclitandum, ut, prius quàm essent majores eò coactæ copiæ, dimicaret. Nam, ut commutato consilio iter in Provinciam converteret, id nemo tunc quidem necessariò faciendum existimabat, quum infamia atque indignitas rei, et oppositus mons Cevenna, viarumque difficultas impediēbat ; tum maximè, quod abjuncto Labieno, atque iis legionibus, quas unâ miserat, vehementer timebat. Itaque, admodum magnis diurnis atque nocturnis itineribus confectis, contra omnium opinionem ad Ligirim pervenit ; vadoque per equites invento, pro rei necessitate, opportuno, ut brachia modò, atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aquâ esse possent, disposito equitatu, qui vim fluminis refringeret, atque hostibus primo adspectu perturbatis, incolumem exercitum transduxit : frumentumque in agris et pecoris copiam nactus, repleto iis rebus exercitu, iter in Senonas facere instituit.

LVII. Dum hæc apud Cæsarem geruntur, Labienus, eo supplemento, quod nuper ex Italiâ venerat, relicto Agendici, ut esset impedimentis præsidio, cum iv legionibus Lutetiam proficiscitur ; id est oppidum Parisiorum, positum in insulâ fluminis Sequanæ. Cujus adventu ab hostibus cognito, magnæ ex finitimis civitatibus copiæ convenerunt. Summa imperii traditur Camulogeno Aulerco, qui, prope confectus ætate, tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris ad eum est honorem evocatus. Is, quum animum advertisset, perpetuam esse paludem, quæ influeret in Sequanam, atque illum omnem locum magno opere impediret, hîc consedit, nostrosque transitu prohibere instituit.

LVIII. Labienus primò, vineas agere, cratibus at-

que aggere paludem explere, atque iter munire, conabatur. Postquam id difficilius confieri animadvertit, silentio e castris tertiâ vigiliâ egressus, eodem, quo venerat, itinere Melodunum pervenit. Id est oppidum Senonum in insulâ Sequanæ positum, ut paullo antè Lutetiam diximus. Deprehensis navibus circiter L, celeriterque conjunctis, atque eò militibus impositis, et rei novitate perterritis oppidanis, quorum magna pars ad bellum erat evocata, sine contentione oppido potitur. Refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, exercitum transducit, et secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cœpit. Hostes, re cognitâ ab iis, qui a Meloduno profugerant, Lutetiam incendunt, pontesque ejus oppidi rescindi jubent; ipsi, profecti a palude, in ripis Sequanæ, e regione Lutetiæ, contra Labieni castra considunt.

LIX. Jam Cæsar a Gergoviâ discessisse audiebatur: jam de Æduorum defectione, et secundo Galliæ motu, rumores afferebantur, Gallique in colloquiis, interclusum itinere et Ligeri Cæsarem, inopiâ frumenti coactum, in Provinciam contendisse, confirmabant. Bellovaci autem, defectione Æduorum cognitâ, qui antè erant per se infideles, manus cogere, atque apertè bellum parare, cœperunt. Tum Labienus, tantâ rerum commutatione, longè aliud sibi capiendum consilium, atque antea senserat, intelligebat; neque jam, ut aliquid acquireret, prælioque hostes lacesseret, sed ut incolumem exercitum Agendicum reduceret, cogitabat. Namque alterâ ex parte Bellovaci, quæ civitas in Galliâ maximam habet opinionem virtutis, instabant; alteram Cannulogenus parato atque instructo exercitu tenebat; tum legiones a præsidio atque impedimentis interclusas maximum flumen distinebat. Tantis subitò difficultatibus objectis, ab animi virtute auxilium petendum videbat.

LX. Itaque sub vesperum consilio convocato, cohortatus, ut ea, quæ imperâset, diligenter industrièque administrarent, naves, quas a Meloduno deduxerat, singulas equitibus Romanis attribuit; et, primâ confectâ vigiliâ, IV millia passuum secundo flumine silentio progredi, ibique se expectari, jubet. Quinque cohortes,

quas minimè firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, castris præsidio relinquit; v ejusdem legionis reliquas de mediâ nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magno tumultu proficisci imperat. Conquirat etiam lintres; has, magno sonitu remorum incitatas, in eandem partem mittit. Ipse pòst paullo, silentio egressus, cum III legionibus, cum locum petit, quò naves appellari jusserat.

LXI. Eò quum esset ventum, exploratores hostium; ut omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes, quòd magna subito erat coorta tempestas, ab nostris opprimuntur: exercitus, equitatusque, equitibus Romanis administrantibus, quos ei negotio præfecerat, celeriter transmittitur. Uno ferè tempore sub lucem hostibus nunciatur, in castris Romanorum præter consuetudinem tumultuari, et magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, sonitumque remorum in eâdem parte exaudiri, et paullo infrâ milites navibus transportari. Quibus rebus auditis, quòd existimabant, tribus locis transire legiones, atque omnes, perturbatos defectione Æduorum, fugam parare, suas quòque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam, et præsidio e regione castrorum relicto, et parvâ manu Metiosedum versus missâ, quæ tantum progrediretur, quantum naves processissent, reliquas copias contra Labienum duxerunt.

LXII. Primâ luce, et nostri omnes erant transportati, et hostium acies cernebatur. Labienus, milites cohortatus, ut suæ pristinae virtutis, et tot secundissimorum præliorum memoriam retinerent, atque ipsum Cæsarem, cujus ductu sæpenumero hostes superâssent, præsentem adesse existimarent, dat signum prælii. Primo concursu, ab dextro cornu, ubi VII legio constiterat, hostes pelluntur, atque in fugam conjiciuntur: ab sinistro, quem locum XII legio tenebat, quum primi ordines hostium transfixi pilis concidissent, tamen acerrimè reliqui resistebant, nec dabat suspicionem fugæ quisquam. Ipse dux hostium Camulogenus suis aderat, atque eos cohortabatur. At, incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, quum VII legionis tribunis esset nunciatum, quæ in sinistro cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem

ostenderunt, signaque intulerunt. Ne eo quidem tempore quisquam loco cessit, sed circumventi omnes interfectique sunt. Eandem fortunam tulit Camulogenus. At ii, qui præsidio contra castra Labieni erant relictî, quum prælium commissum audissent, subsidio suis iêrunt, collemque ceperunt, neque nostrorum militum victorum impetum sustinere potuerunt. Sic, cum suis fugientibus permixti, quos non silvæ montesque texerunt, ab equitatu sunt interfecti. Hoc negotio confecto, Labienus revertitur Agendicum, ubi impedimenta totius exercitûs relictâ erant. Inde, cum omnibus copiis, ad Cæsarem pervenit.

LXIII. Defectione Æduorum cognitâ, bellum augetur; legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur: quantum gratiâ, auctoritate, pecuniâ valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur. Nacti obsides, quos Cæsar apud cos deposuerat, horum supplicio dubitantes terriant. Petunt a Vercingetorige Ædui, ad se veniat, rationesque belli gerendi communicet. Re impetratâ, contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperiî tradatur; et, re in controversiam deductâ, totius Galliæ concilium Bibracte indicitur. Eòdem conveniunt undique frequentes. Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur; ad unum omnes Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem. Ab hoc concilio Remi, Lingones, Treviri afuerunt: illi, quòd amicitiam Romanorum sequebantur; Treviri, quòd aberant longiùs, et ab Germanis premebantur; quæ fuit causa, quare toto abessent bello, et neutris auxilia mitterent. Magno dolore Ædui ferunt, se dejectos principatu; queruntur fortunæ commutationem, et Cæsaris in se indulgentiam requirunt; neque tamen, suscepto bello, suum consilium ab reliquis separare audent. Inviti, summæ spei adolescentes, Eporedorix et Virдумarus, Vercingetorigi parent.

LXIV. Ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem; huc omnes equites, quindecim millia numero, celeriter convenire jubet. Peditatu, quem antè habuerit, se fore contentum, dicit, neque fortunam tentaturum, aut in acie dimicaturum; sed, quoniam abundet equitatu, perfacile esse factu, frumen-

tationibus pabulationibusque Romanos prohibere, æquo modò animo sua ipsi frumenta corrumpant, ædificiaque incendant; quâ rei familiaris jacturâ, perpetuum imperium libertatemque se consequi videant. His constitutis rebus, Æduis, Segusianisque, qui sunt finitimi Provinciæ, x millia peditum imperat; huc addit equites dccc. His præficit fratrem Eporedorigis, bellumque inferre Allobrogibus jubet. Alterâ ex parte, Gabalos proximosque pagos Arvernorum in Helvios, item Rutenos Cadurcosque ad fines Volcarum Arecomicorum depopulandos mittit. Nihilo minùs clandestinis nunciis legationibusque Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedissee sperabat. Horum principibus pecunias, civitati autem imperium totius provinciæ pollicetur.

LXV. Ad hos omnes casus provisa erant præsidia cohortium duarum et viginti, quæ, ex ipsâ coacta Provinciâ, ab L. Cæsare legato ad omnes partes opponebantur. Helvii, suâ sponte cum finitimis prælio congressi, pelluntur, et, C. Valerio Donotauro, Caburi filio, principe civitatis, compluribusque aliis interfectis, intra oppida murosque compelluntur. Allobroges, crebris ad Rhodanum dispositis præsidiis, magnâ cum curâ et diligentia suos tuentur. Cæsar, quòd hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, et, interclusis omnibus itineribus, nullâ re ex Provinciâ atque Italiâ sublevari poterat, trans Rhenum in Germaniam mittit ad eas civitates, quas superioribus annis pacaverat; equitesque ab his arcessit, et levis armaturæ pedites, qui inter eos præliari consueverant. Eorum adventu, quòd minùs idoneis equis utebantur, a tribunis militum, reliquisque, sed et equitibus Romanis, atque evocatis, equos sumit, Germanisque distribuit.

LXVI. Interea, dum hæc geruntur, hostium copiae ex Arvernis, equitesque, qui toti Galliæ erant imperati, conveniunt. Magno horum coacto numero, quum Cæsar in Sequanos per extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret, quo faciliùs subsidium Provinciæ ferri posset, circiter millia passuum x ab Romanis, trinis castris Vercingetorix consedit; convocatisque ad concilium præ-

fectis equitum, venisse tempus victoriæ, demonstrat; fugere in Provinciam Romanos, Galliâque excedere; id sibi ad præsentem obtinendam libertatem satîs esse; ad reliqui temporis pacem atque otium parum profici, majoribus enim coactis copiis reversuros, neque finem belli facturos. Proinde in agmine impeditos adoriantur. Si pedites suis auxilium ferant, atque in eo morentur, iter confici non posse: si, id quod magis futurum confidat, relictis impedimentis, suæ saluti consulant, et usu rerum necessariarum et dignitate spoliatum iri. Nam de equitibus hostium, quin nemo eorum progredi modò extra agmen audeat, ne ipsos quidem debere dubitare. Id quo majore faciant animo, copias se omnes pro castris habiturum, et terrori hostibus futurum. Conclamant equites, sanctissimo jurejurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, ne ad liberos, ne ad parentes, ne ad uxorem aditum habeat, qui non bis per agmen hostium perequitârît.

LXVII. Probatâ re, atque omnibus ad jusjurandum adactis, postero die in tres partes distributo equitatu, duæ se acies ab duobus lateribus ostendunt, una a primo agmine iter impedire cœpit. Quâ re nunciâtâ, Cæsar suum quòque equitatum, tripartitò divisum, contra hostem ire jubet. Pugnatur unâ tunc omnibus in partibus. Consistit agmen: impedimenta inter legiones recipiuntur. Si quâ in parte nostri laborare aut graviùs premi videbantur, eò signa inferri Cæsar, aciemque converti, jubebat: quæ res et hostes ad insequendum tardabat, et nostros spe auxilii confirmabat. Tandem Germani ab dextro latere, summum jugum nacti, hostes loco depellunt: fugientes usque ad flumen, ubi Vercingetorix cum pedestribus copiis consederat, persequuntur, compluresque interficiunt. Quâ re animadversâ, reliqui, ne circumvenirentur, veriti, se fugæ mandant. Omnibus locis fit cædes. Tres nobilissimi Ædui capti ad Cæsarem perducuntur; Cotus, præfectus equitum, qui controversiam cum Convictolitane proximis comitiis habuerat; et Cavarillus, qui post defectionem Litavici pedestribus copiis præfuerat; et Eporedorix, quo duce ante adventum Cæsaris Ædui cum Sequanis bello contenderant.

LXVIII. Fugato omni equitatu, Vercingetorix copias suas, ut pro castris collocaverat, reduxit, protinusque Alesiam, quod est oppidum Mandubiorum, iter facere cœpit; celeriterque impedimenta ex castris educi, et se subsequi, jussit. Cæsar, impedimentis in proximum collem deductis, duabusque legionibus præsidio relictis, sequutus, quantum diei tempus est passum, circiter III millibus hostium ex novissimo agmine interfectis, altero die ad Alesiam castra fecit. Perspecto urbis situ, perterritisque hostibus, quòd equitatu, quâ maximè parte exercitûs confidebant, erant pulsî, adhortatus ad laborem milites, Alesiam circumvallare instituit.

LXIX. Ipsum erat oppidum in colle summo, admodum edito loco, ut, nisi obsidione, expugnari posse non videretur. Cujus collis radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina subbluebant. Ante id oppidum planities circiter millia passuum III in longitudinem patebat: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles, mediocri interjecto spatio, pari altitudinis fastigio, oppidum cingebant. Sub muro, quæ pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, hunc omnem locum copiæ Gallorum compleverant, fossamque, et maceriam VI in altitudinem pedum præduxerant. Ejus munitionis, quæ ab Romanis instituebatur, circuitus XI millium passuum tenebat. Castra opportunis locis erant posita, ibique castella XXIII facta; quibus in castellis interdum stationes disponebantur, ne qua subitò eruptio fieret; hæc eadem noctu excubitoribus ac firmis præsiidiis tenebantur.

LXX. Opere instituto, fit equestre prælium in eâ planitie, quam, intermissam collibus, III millia passuum in longitudinem patere suprâ demonstravimus. Summâ vi ab utrisque contenditur. Laborantibus nostris Cæsar Germanos submittit, legionesque pro castris constituit, ne qua subitò irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat. Præsidio legionum addito, nostris animus augetur; hostes, in fugam coniecti, se ipsi multitudine impediunt, atque angustioribus portis relictis coarctantur. Tum Germani acriùs usque ad munitiones sequuntur. Fit magna cædes: nonnulli, relictis equis, fossam transire, et maceriam transcendere conantur. Paullum legiones Cæsar, quas

pro vallo constituerat, promoveri jubet. Non minùs, qui intra munitiones erant, Galli perturbantur; veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant: nonnulli perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix portas jubet claudi, ne castra nudentur. Multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis, Germani sese recipiunt.

LXXI. Vercingetorix, priùs quàm munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit, omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat, ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat, omnesque, qui per ætatem arma ferre possint, ad bellum cogant. Sua in illos merita proponit; obtestaturque, ut suæ salutis rationem habeant, neu se, de communi libertate optimè meritum, hostibus in cruciatum dedant: quòd si indiligentiores fuerint, millia hominum delecta LXXX, unà secum interitura, demonstrat: ratione initâ, frumentum se exiguè dierum xxx habere, sed paullo etiam longiùs tolerare posse parcendo. His datis mandatis, quà erat nostrum opus intermissum, secundâ vigiliâ silentio equitatum dimittit; frumentum omne ad se ferri jubet; capitis pœnam iis, qui non paruerint, constituit; pecus, cujus magna erat ab Mandubiis compulsa copia, viritim distribuit; frumentum parcè et paullatim metiri instituit; copias omnes, quas pro oppido collocaverat, in oppidum recipit. His rationibus auxilia Galliæ exspectare et bellum administrare parat.

LXXII. Quibus rebus ex perfugis et captivis cognitis, Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit. Fossam pedum xx directis lateribus duxit; ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantùm summa labra distabant. Reliquas omnes munitiones ab eâ fossâ pedes cd reduxit: id hõc consilio, (quoniam tantum esset necessariò spatium complexus, nec facilè totum corpus coronâ militum cingeretur,) ne de improvviso aut noctu ad munitiones hostium multitudo advolaret, aut interdiu tela nostros operi destinatos conjicere possent. Hoc intermisso spatio, duas fossas, xv pedes latas, eâdem altitudine, perduxit; quarum anteriorem, campestribus ac demissis locis, aquâ ex flumine derivatâ complevit. Post eas aggerem ac vallum xii pedum extruxit, huic lo-

ricam pinnasque adjecit, grandibus cervis eminentibus ad commissuras pluteorum atque aggeris, qui adscensum hostium tardarent; et turres toto opere circumdedit, quæ pedes LXXX inter se distarent.

LXXIII. Erat eodem tempore et materiari, et frumentari, et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, deminutis nostris copiis, quæ longiùs ab castris progrediebantur: ac nonnunquam opera nostra Galli tentare, atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summâ vi facere, conabantur. Quare ad hæc rursus opera addendum Cæsar putavit, quò minore numero militum munitiones defendi possent. Itaque truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscissis, atque horum delibratis atque præacutis cacuminibus, perpetuæ fossæ quinos pedes altæ ducebantur. Huc illi stipites demissi, et ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis eminebant. Quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant. Hos Cippos appellabant. Ante hos, obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositos, scrobes trium in altitudinem pedum fodiebantur, paullatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio. Huc teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, ab summo præacuti et præusti, demittebantur ita, ut non ampliùs digitis iv ex terrâ eminerent: simul, confirmandi et stabilendi causâ, singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrâ exculcabantur: reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur. Hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, ternos inter se pedes distabant. Id ex similitudine floris liliū appellabant. Ante hæc taleæ pedem longæ, ferreis hamis infixis, totæ in terram infodiebantur, mediocribusque intermissis spatiis, omnibus locis disserebantur, quos Stimulos nominabant.

LXXIV. His rebus perfectis, regiones secutus, quàm potuit, æquissimas pro loci naturâ, xiv millia passuum complexus, pares ejusdem generis munitiones, diversas ab his, contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ut, ne magnâ quidem multitudine, si ita accidat ejus discessu, munitionum præsidia circumfundi possent: neu cum periculo ex castris egredi cogantur, dierum xxx pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum jubet.

LXXV. Dum hæc ad Alesiam geruntur, Galli, concilio principum indicto, non omnes, qui arma ferre possent, ut censuit Vercingetorix, convocandos statuunt, sed certum numerum cuique civitati imperandum; ne, tantâ multitudine confusâ, nec moderari, nec discernere suos, nec frumentandi rationem habere, possent. Imperant Æduis, atque eorum clientibus, Segusianis, Ambivaretis, Aulercis Brannovicibus, Brannoviis, millia xxxv; parem numerum Arvernīs, adjunctis Eleutheris Cadurcis, Gabalis, Velaunis, qui sub imperio Arvernorum esse consuērunt; Senonibus, Sequanis, Biturigibus, Santonis, Rutenis, Carnutibus duodena millia; Bellovacis x; totidem Lemovicibus; octona Pictonibus, et Turonis, et Parisiis, et Helviis; Suessionibus, Ambianis, Mediomatricis, Petrocoriis, Nervii, Morinis, Nitiobrigibus quina millia; Aulercis Cenomanis totidem; Atrebatibus iv; Bellocassis, Lexoviis, Aulercis Eburonibus terna; Rauracis et Boiis xxx; universis civitatibus, quæ Oceanum attingunt, quæque eorum consuetudine Armoricæ appellantur, (quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, Rhedones, Ambibari, Caletes, Osismii, Lemovices, Veneti, Unelli) vi. Ex his Bellovaci suum numerum non contulerunt; quòd, se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos, dicerent, neque cujusquam imperio obtemperaturos: rogati tamen ab Commio, pro ejus hospitio, bina millia miserunt.

LXXVI. Hujus operâ Commii, ita ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili, superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Cæsar: quibus ille pro meritis civitatem ejus immunem esse jusserat, jura legesque reddiderat; atque ipsi Morinos attribuerat. Tanta tamen universæ Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandæ, et pristinae belli laudis recuperandæ, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoriâ moverentur, omnesque et animo et opibus in id bellum incumberent; coactis equitum iix millibus, et peditum circiter cexl. Hæc in Æduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inibatur: præfecti constituebantur: Commio Atrebatī, Virдумaro et Eporedorigi, Æduis, Vergasillauno Arverno, consobri-no Vercingetorigis, summa imperii traditur. His de-

lecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur, quorum consilio bellum administraretur. Omnes alacres, et fiduciæ pleni, ad Alesiam proficiscuntur. Neque erat omnium quisquam, qui adspectum modò tantæ multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, præsertim ancipiti prælio; quum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, foris tantæ copiæ equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

LXXVII. At ii, qui Alesiæ obsidebantur, præteritâ die, quâ suorum auxilia exspectaverant, consumto omni frumento, inscii, quid in Æduis gereretur, concilio coacto, de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant. Apud quos variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars, deditionem, pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, non prætereunda videtur oratio Critognati, propter ejus singularem ac nefariam crudelitatem. Hic, summo in Arvernīs ortus loco, et magnæ habitus auctoritatis, Nihil, inquit, de eorum sententiâ dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine appellant; neque hos habendos civium loco, neque ad consilium adhibendos, censeo. Cum iis mihi res sit, qui eruptionem probant; quorum in consilio, omnium vestrum consensu, pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur. Animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paullisper ferre non posse. Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius reperiuntur, quàm qui dolorem patienter ferant. Atque ego hanc sententiam probarem, nam apud me tantum dignitas potest, si nullam, præterquam vitæ nostræ, jacturam fieri viderem; sed, in consilio capiendo, omnem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium concitavimus. Quid, hominum millibus LXXX uno loco interfectis, propinquis consanguineisque nostris animi fore existimatis, si pæne in ipsis cadaveribus prælio decertare cogentur? Nolite hos vestro auxilio exspoliare, qui vestræ salutis causâ suum periculum neglexerint; nec stultitiâ ac temeritate vestrâ, aut imbecillitate animi, omnem Galliam prosternere, et perpetuæ servituti addicere. An, quòd ad diem non venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Quid ergo? Romanos in illis ulterioribus munitionibus animine causâ quotidie exerceri putatis? Si illorum nunciis confirmari non potestis, omni aditu præ-

septo, iis utimini testibus, appropinquare eorum adventum; cujus rei timore exterriti, diem noctemque in opere versantur. Quid ergo mei consilii est? Facere, quod nostri majores, nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui, in oppida compulsi, ac simili inopiâ subacti, eorum corporibus, qui ætate inutiles ad bellum videbantur, vitam toleraverunt; neque se hostibus tradiderunt. Cujus rei si exemplum non haberemus, tamen libertatis causâ institui, et posteris prodi, pulcherrimum judicarem. Nam quid illi simile bello fuit? Depopulatâ Galliâ, Cimbri, magnâque illatâ calamitate, finibus quidem nostris aliquando excesserunt, atque alias terras petiêrunt; jura, leges, agros, libertatem nobis reliquerunt: Romani verò quid petunt aliud, aut quid volunt, nisi invidiâ adducti, quos famâ nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considerare, atque his æternam injungere servitutem? Neque enim unquam aliâ conditione bella gesserunt. Quòd si ea, quæ in longinquis nationibus geruntur, ignoratis; respicite finitimam Galliam, quæ, in provinciam redacta, jure et legibus commutatis, securibus subjecta, perpetuâ premitur servitute.

LXXVIII. Sententiis dictis, constituunt, ut, qui valetudine aut ætate inutiles sint bello, oppido excedant, atque omnia priùs experiantur, quàm ad Critognati sententiam descendant: illo tamen potiùs utendum consilio, si res cogat, atque auxilia morentur, quàm aut deditionis aut pacis subeundam conditionem. Mandubii, qui eos oppido receperant, cum liberis atque uxoribus exire coguntur. Hi, quum ad munitiones Romanorum accessissent, flentes, omnibus precibus orabant, ut se, in servitutem receptos, cibo juvarent. At Cæsar, dispositis in vallo custodiis, recipi prohibebat.

LXXIX. Interea Commius, et reliqui duces, quibus summa imperii permissa erat, cum omnibus copiis ad Alesiam perveniunt, et, colle exteriori occupato, non longiùs mille passibus ab nostris munitionibus considunt. Postero die equitatu ex castris educto, omnem eam planitiem, quam in longitudinem 111 millia passuum patere

demonstravimus, complent; pedestresque copias, paulum ab eo loco abditas, in locis superioribus constituunt. Erat ex oppido Alesiâ despectus in campum. Concurritur, his auxiliis visis; fit gratulatio inter eos, atque omnium animi ad lætitiâ excitantur. Itaque, productis copiis, ante oppidum considunt, et proximam fossam cratibus integunt, atque aggere explent, seque ad eruptionem atque omnes casus comparant.

LXXX. Cæsar, omni exercitu ad utramque partem munitionum disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, equitatum ex castris educi, et prælium committi, jubet. Erat ex omnibus castris, quæ summum undique jugum tenebant, despectus; atque omnium militum intenti animi pugnae proventum exspectabant. Galli, inter equites, raros sagittarios expeditosque levis armaturæ interjecerant, qui suis cedentibus auxilio succurrerent, et nostrorum equitum impetus sustinerent. Ab his complures de improvisò vulnerati prælio excedebant. Quum suos pugnae superiores esse Galli confiderent, et nostros multitudine premi viderent, ex omnibus partibus, et ii, qui munitionibus continebantur, et ii, qui ad auxilium convenerant, clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. Quòd in conspectu omnium res gerebatur, neque rectè ac turpiter factum celari poterat; utrosque et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominia ad virtutem excitabant. Quum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubiâ victoriâ pugnaretur, Germani unâ in parte confertis turmis in hostes impetum fecerunt, eosque propulerunt. Quibus in fugam coniectis, sagittarii circumventi interfectique sunt. Item ex reliquis partibus nostri, cedentes usque ad castra insecuti, sui colligendi facultatem non dederunt. At ii, qui ab Alesiâ processerant, mæsti, prope victoriâ desperatâ, se in oppidum receperunt.

LXXXI. Uno die intermisso, Galli, atque hòc spatium, magno cratium scalarum harpagonum numero effecto, mediâ nocte silentio ex castris egressi, ad campestres munitiones accedunt. Subito clamore sublato, quâ significatione, qui in oppido obsidebantur, de suo adventu cognoscere possent, crates projicere, fundis,

sagittis, lapidibus, nostros de vallo deturbare, reliquaque, quæ ad oppugnationem pertinent, administrare. Eodem tempore, clamore exaudito, dat tubâ signum suis Vercingetorix, atque ex oppido educit. Nostri, ut superioribus diebus suus cuique locus erat definitus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis, librilibus, sudibusque, quas in opere disposuerant, ac glandibus Gallos perterrent. Prospectu tenebris adempto, multa utrinque vulnera accipiuntur, complura tormentis tela conjiciuntur. At M. Antonius et C. Trebonius, legati, quibus eæ partes ad defendendum obvenerant, quâ ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, iis auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos submittebant.

LXXXII. Dum longiùs ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine telorum proficiebant; posteaquam propiùs successerunt, aut se ipsi stimulis inopinantes induebant, aut in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, aut ex vallo ac turribus tranjecti pilis muralibus interibant. Multis undique vulneribus acceptis, nullâ munitione perruptâ, quum lux appeteret, veriti, ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt. At interiores, dum ea, quæ a Vercingetorige ad eruptionem præparata erant, proferebant, priores fossas explent; diutius in iis rebus administrandis morati, priùs suos discessisse cognoverunt, quàm munitionibus appropinquarent. Ita, re infectâ in oppidum reverterunt.

LXXXIII. Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt; locorum peritos adhibent: ab his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt. Erat a Septentrionibus collis, quem, propter magnitudinem circuitûs, opere circumplecti non potuerant nostri, necessariòque pæne iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerant. Hæc C. Antistius Reginus et C. Caninius Rebilus, legati, cum ii legionibus obtinebant. Cognitis per exploratores regionibus, duces hostium LX millia ex omni numero deligunt, earum civitatum, quæ maximam virtutis opinionem habebant; quid, quoque pacto, agi placeat, occultè inter se constituunt; adcundi tempus definiunt, quum meridies esse videatur.

Iis copiis Vergasillaunum Arvernum, unum ex *iv* ducibus, propinquum Vercingetorigis, præficiunt. Ille, ex castris primâ vigiliâ egressus, prope confecto sub lucem itinere, post montem se occultavit, militesque ex nocturno labore sese reficere jussit. Quum jam meridies appropinquare videretur, ad ea castra, quæ suprâ demonstravimus, contendit; eodemque tempore equitatus ad campestris munitiones accedere, et reliquæ copię pro castris sese ostendere, cœperunt.

LXXXIV. Vercingetorix, ex arce Alesię suos conspicatus, ex oppido egreditur, a castris longurios, musculos, falces, reliquaque, quæ eruptionis causâ paraverat, profert. Pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis acriter, atque omnia tentantur: quâ minimè visa pars firma est, huc concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus distinetur, nec facilè pluribus locis occurrit. Multùm ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, qui post tergum pugnantibus exstitit, quòd suum periculum in alienâ vident virtute constare; omnia enim plerumque, quæ absunt, vehementiùs hominum mentes perturbant.

LXXXV. Cæsar, idoneum locum nactus, quid quâque in parte geratur, cognoscit, laborantibus auxilium submittit. Utrisque ad animum occurrit, unum illud esse tempus, quo maximè contendi conveniat. Galli, nisi prefregerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium exspectant. Maximè ad superiores munitiones laboratur, quò Vergasillaunum missum demonstravimus. Exiguum loci ad declivitatem fastigium, magnum habet momentum. Alii tela conjiciunt; alii, testudine factâ, subeunt; defatigatis invicem integri succedunt. Agger, ab universis in munitionem conjectus, et adscensum dat Gallis, et ea, quæ in terram occultaverant Romani, contegit; nec jam arma nostris nec vires suppetunt.

LXXXVI. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Labienum cum cohortibus *vi* subsidio laborantibus mittit. Imperat, si sustinere non possit, deductis cohortibus, eruptione pugnet; id, nisi necessariò, ne faciat. Ipse adit reli-

quos, cohortatur, ne labori succumbant ; omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum, in eo die atque horâ, docet consistere. Interiores, desperatis campestribus locis, propter magnitudinem munitionum, loca prærupta ex adscensu tentant : huc ea, quæ paraverant, conferunt ; multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnantes deturbant ; aggere et cratibus fossas explent, aditus expediunt ; falcibus vallum ac loricam rescindunt.

LXXXVII. Cæsar mittit primò Brutum adolescentem cum cohortibus VI, pòst cum aliis VII C. Fabium legatum ; postremò ipse, quum vehementiùs pugnarent, integros subsidio adducit. Restituto prælio, ac repulsis hostibus, eò, quò Labienum miserat, contendit ; cohortes IV ex proximo castello deducit, equitum se partem sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones, et ab tergo hostes adoriri, jubet. Labienus, postquam neque aggeres neque fossæ vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis undequadraginta cohortibus, quas, ex proximis præsidiis deductas, fors obtulit, Cæsarem per nuncios facit certiolem, quid faciendum existimet. Accelerat Cæsar, ut prælio intersit.

LXXXVIII. Ejus adventu ex colore vestitùs cognito, quo insigni in præliis uti consueverat, turmisque equitum et cohortibus visis, quas se sequi jusserat, ut de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, hostes prælium committunt. Utrinque clamore sublato, excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus clamor. Nostri, emissis pilis, gladiis rem gerunt. Repentè post tergum equitatus cernitur : cohortes aliæ appropinquant : hostes terga vertunt : fugientibus equites occurrunt : fit magna cædes. Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur : Vergasillaunus Arvernus vivus in fugâ comprehenditur : signa militaria LXXIV ad Cæsarem referuntur : pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. Conspicati ex oppido cædem et fugam suorum, desperatâ salute, copias a munitionibus reducunt. Fit protinus, hâc re auditâ, ex castris Gallorum fuga. Quòd nisi crebris subsidiis, ac totius diei labore, milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copię deleri potuissent. De mediâ nocte missus equitatus no-

vissimum agmen consequitur ; magnus numerus capitur, atque interficitur ; reliqui ex fugâ in civitates discedunt.

LXXXIX. Postero die Vercingetorix, concilio convocato, id se bellum suscepisse, non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis, causâ, demonstrat ; et, quoniam sit fortunæ cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte suâ Romanis satisfacere, seu vivum transdere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Cæsarem legati. Jubet arma transdi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit : eò duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur ; arma projiciuntur. Reservatis Æduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates recuperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitu capita singula prædæ nomine distribuit.

XC. His rebus confectis, in Æduos proficiscitur ; civitatem recipit. Eò legati ab Arvernīs missi, quæ imperaret, se facturos pollicentur. Imperat magnum numerum obsidum. Legiones in hiberna mittit ; captivorum circiter xx millia Æduis Arvernisque reddit. T. Labienum ii cum legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci jubet. Huic M. Sempronium Rutilum attribuit. C. Fabium et L. Minucium Basilum cum ii legionibus in Remis collocat, ne quam ab finitimis Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. C. Antistium Reginum in Ambivaretos, T. Sextium in Bituriges, C. Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos, cum singulis legionibus mittit. Q. Tullium Ciceronem et P. Sulpicium Cabilloni et Matiscone in Æduis ad Ararim, rei frumentariæ causâ, collocat. Ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit. His rebus literis Cæsaris cognitis, Romæ dierum xx supplicatio indicitur.

C. JULII CÆSARIS
COMMENTARIORUM
DE BELLO CIVILI.

LIBER I.

I. LITERIS a Caio Cæsare consulibus redditis, ægre ab iis impetratum est, summâ tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur: ut verò ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit¹. Referunt consules de republicâ². L. Lentulus consul senatui rei-que publicæ se non defuturum³ pollicetur, si audacter ac fortiter sententias dicere⁴ velint; sin Cæsarem respiciant atque ejus gratiam sequantur⁵, ut superioribus fecerint temporibus, se sibi consilium capturum, neque senatûs auctoritati obtemperaturum⁶; habere se quòque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum. In eandem sententiam⁷ loquitur Scipio; Pompeio esse in animo, reipublicæ non deesse, si senatus sequatur⁸; sin

¹ Ordo est; *Literis a Caio Cæsare redditis consulibus, ægre impetratum est ab iis* [consulibus] *summâ contentione tribunorum plebis, ut* [literæ C. Cæsaris] *recitarentur in senatu; verò non potuit impetrari* [ab Consulibus] *ut referretur* [that a reference should be made] *ex literis ad senatum.* ² *Republicâ*: here most editions and MSS. have *in civitate*, which all the Commentators consider spurious. Hence it was thought proper to exclude these words from a school copy. ³ *Se non defuturum* [esse], that he would not be wanting; that he would discharge his duty to, or, that he would support the cause of. ⁴ *Dicere sententias*, to deliver their opinions. ⁵ *Sequantur*, court. ⁶ *Obtemperaturum* [esse], would obey; would regard. ⁷ *In eandem sententiam*, to the same effect. ⁸ *Si senatus sequatur* [eum, i. e. Pompeium], if the senate support him.

cunctetur, atque agat leniùs¹, nequidquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum.

II. Hæc Scipionis oratio, quòd senatus in urbe habebatur, Pompeiusque aderat², ex ipsius ore Pompeii miti videbatur. Dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, ut primò M. Marcellus, ingressus in eam orationem, non oportere antè de eâ re ad senatum referri, quàm dilectus totâ Italiâ habiti, et exercitus conscripti essent; quo præsidio tutò et liberè senatus, quæ vellet, decernere auderet; ut M. Calidius, qui censebat³, ut Pompeius in suas provincias proficisceretur, ne qua esset armorum causa; timere Cæsarem⁴, abreptis ab eo duabus legionibus, ne ad ejus periculum reservare et retinere eas ad urbem Pompeius videretur; ut M. Rufus, qui sententiam Calidii, paucis ferè mutatis rebus, sequebatur. Hi omnes, convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti, exagitabantur. Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronunciaturum se omnino negavit⁵. Marcellus, perterritus conviciis, a suâ sententiâ discessit. Sic vocibus consulis, terrore præsentis exercitûs, minis amicorum Pompeii, plerique compulsi, inviti et coacti, Scipionis sententiam sequuntur⁶: uti ante certam diem Cæsar exercitum dimittat; si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri. Intercedit⁷ M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis. Refertur confestim de intercessione⁸ tribunorum: dicuntur sententiæ graves⁹; ut quisque acerbissimè crudelissimèque dixit, ita quàm maximè ab inimicis Cæsaris colaudatur¹⁰.

¹ [Senatus] *leniùs agat*, should act too mildly. ² *Aderat*, was near, *i. e.* in the suburbs of Rome. Previously to this period, Pompey having been appointed Proconsul of Spain, the laws of the Republic did not allow him even to enter the city, much less to reside in it. ³ *Censebat*, thought; voted, or, was of opinion. ⁴ *Cæsarem timere*, Cæsar was afraid; Cæsar had cause to fear. ⁵ *Lentulus negavit se omnino pronunciaturum* [esse] *sententiam*, Lentulus said that he would not at all put to the vote the opinion; Lentulus positively refused to put, &c. ⁶ *Inviti et coacti sequuntur sententiam*, unwillingly and reluctantly adopt the opinion. ⁷ *Intercedit*, interpose their negative. See *Tribunus Plebis*. ⁸ *Confestim refertur de intercessione*, a reference is instantly made respecting the interposition. ⁹ *Graves*, severe, or, harsh. ¹⁰ *Quisque acerbissimè crudelissimèque dixit, ita quàm maximè collaudatur*, the more violently and the more cruelly each spoke, the more highly he is applauded.

III. Misso ad vesperum senatu, omnes, qui sunt ejus ordinis, a Pompeio evocantur. Laudat Pompeius, atque in posterum confirmat; segniores¹ castigat atque incitat. Multi undique ex veteribus Pompeii exercitiis, spe præmiorum atque ordinum, evocantur: multi ex duabus legionibus, quæ sunt traditæ a Cæsare, accessunt. Completur urbs, et ejus comitium tribunis, centurionibus, evocatis. Omnes amici consulum, necessarii Pompeii, atque eorum, qui veteres inimicitias cum Cæsare gerebant², in senatum coguntur, quorum vocibus et concursu terrentur infirmiores³, dubii⁴ confirmantur, plerisque verò liberè decernendi potestas eripitur. Pollicetur L. Piso, censor, sese iturum ad Cæsarem; item L. Roscius, prætor, qui de his rebus cum doceant: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii⁵ postulant. Dicuntur etiam a nonnullis sententiæ, ut legati ad Cæsarem mittantur, qui voluntatem senatûs ei proponant.

IV. Omnibus his resistitur⁶, omnibusque oratio consulis, Scipionis, Catonis opponitur. Catonem veteres inimiciæ Cæsaris incitant et dolor repulsæ⁷. Lentulus æris alieni magnitudine, et spe exercitûs ac provinciarum, et regum appellandorum largitionibus movetur; seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, ad quem summa imperii redeat. Scipionem eadem spes provinciæ atque exercituum impellit, quos se pro necessitudine⁸ partitum cum Pompeio arbitratur; simul judiciorum⁹ metus, adulatio atque ostentatio sui et potentium, qui in republicâ judiciisque tum plurimum pollebant¹⁰. Ipse Pompeius, ab inimicis Cæsaris incitatus

¹ *Segniores*, the more gentle; the more moderate. ² *Gerebant veteres inimicitias*, bore ancient enmities; had any former hatred at. ³ *Infirmiores*, the more irresolute. ⁴ *Dubii*, the undetermined; the hesitating. ⁵ *Sex dies spatii*, i. e. *spatium sex dierum*. ⁶ *Resistitur omnibus his* [rebus], resistance is made to all these things, or, proposals. ⁷ *Dolor repulsæ*, resentment from being worsted, viz. in his canvass for the consulship. The friends of Pompey and Cæsar exerted their interest against him, and prevented his election. ⁸ *Necessitudine*, his connection, his affinity, viz. with Pompey, who was his son-in-law. ⁹ *Judiciorum*, of prosecutions. ¹⁰ *Tum plurimum pollebant in republicâ judiciisque*, had at that time very great influence in the State, and in trials, i. e. in judicatories, or, courts of justice.

et quòd neminem secum dignitate exæquari volebat, totum se ab ejus amicitia averterat, et cum communibus inimicis in gratiam redierat, quorum ipse maximam partem, illo affinitatis tempore, injunxerat Cæsari¹. Simul infamia² duarum legionum permotus, quas ab itinere Asiæ Syriæque ad suam potentiam dominatumque converterat, rem ad arma deduci studebat.

V. His de causis aguntur omnia raptim atque turbatè; nec docendi Cæsaris propinquis ejus spatium datur; nec tribunis plebis sui periculi deprecandi, neque etiam extremi juris intercessione retinendi, quod L. Sulla reliquerat, facultas tribuitur; sed de suâ salute septimo die cogitare coguntur; quod illi turbulentissimi superioribus temporibus tribuni plebis octavo denique mense suarum actionum respicere ac timere consueverant. Decurritur³ ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatûs consultum, quo, nisi pæne in ipso urbis incendio, atque in desperatione omnium salutis, latorum audaciâ nunquam antè discessum est⁴; Dent operam consules, prætores, tribuni plebis, quique consulares sunt ad urbem, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat. Hæc senatûs consulta perscribuntur ante diem octavum Idus Januarias. Itaque quinque primis diebus, quibus haberi senatus potuit, quâ ex die consulatum iniit Lentulus, biduo excepto comitali, et de imperio Cæsaris, et de amplissimis⁵ viris, tribunis plebis, gravissimè acerbissimèque decernitur. Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis, seseque ad Cæsarem conferunt. Is eo tempore erat Ravennæ, exspectabatque suis lenissimis postulatis responsa, si quâ hominum æquitate⁶ res ad otium⁷ deduci posset.

VI. Proximis diebus habetur senatus extra urbem.

¹ *Maximam partem quorum* [inimicorum] *ipse* [Pompeius] *injunxerat Cæsari illo tempore affinitatis*, the greatest part of whom he himself had created to Cæsar, during the time of their affinity. In consequence of their illegal compact, Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar, whose death put an end to their pretended friendship. ² *Infamiâ*, by the disgrace; by the scandalous use of. ³ *Decurritur*, recourse is had. ⁴ *Discessum est*, resorted to. ⁵ *Amplissimis*, most respectable; most honourable. ⁶ *Quâ æquitate*, by any equity; by any just proposal. ⁷ *Ad otium*, to a peaceful termination.

Pompeius eadem illa, quæ per Scipionem ostenderat, agit; senatûs virtutem constantiamque collaudat; copias suas exponit; legiones habere sese paratas decem, præerea cognitum compertumque sibi, alieno esse animo ¹ in Cæsarem milites, neque iis posse persuaderi, uti eum defendant, aut sequantur saltem. De reliquis rebus ad senatum refertur; totâ Italiâ dilectus habeantur; Fauftus Sulla proprætor in Mauritaniam mittatur; pecunia uti ex ærario Pompeio detur. Refertur etiam de rege Jubâ, ut socius sit atque amicus; Marcellus verò passurum se ² in præsentîâ negat. De Fausto impedit ³ Philippus, tribunus plebis. De reliquis rebus senatûs consulta perscribuntur. Provinciæ privatis decernuntur duæ consulares, reliquæ prætorîæ. Scipioni obvenit ⁴ Syria, L. Domitio, Gallia. Philippus et Marcellus privato consilio ⁵ prætereuntur, neque eorum sortes dejiciuntur. In reliquis provincias prætores mittuntur, neque expectant, quod superioribus annis acciderat ⁶, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, paludatique, votis nuncupatis, exeant ⁷, quod ante id tempus acciderat nunquam. Consules ex urbe proficiscuntur, lictoresque habent in urbe et Capitolio privati, contra omnia vetustatis exempla ⁸. Totâ Italiâ dilectus habentur, arma imperantur, pecuniæ a municipiis exiguntur, e fanis tolluntur, omnia divina humanaque ⁹ jura permiscuntur ¹⁰.

VII. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar apud milites concionatur. Omnium temporum injurias inimicorum in se commemorat, a quibus seductum ac depravatum Pompeium queritur, invidiâ atque obtreccatione laudis suæ ¹¹, cujus ¹² ipse ¹³ honori et dignitati semper faverit, adju-

¹ *Alieno animo*, disaffected. ² *Se passurum* [esse hoc], that he will allow this, i. e. this last reference to pass into a law, viz. that Juba should be admitted an Ally of the Roman people. ³ *Impedit de Fausto*, interposes respecting Faustus, viz. to prevent his being sent Proprætor into Mauritania. ⁴ *Obvenit*, falls to the lot of. ⁵ *Privato consilio*, from a private consideration. ⁶ *Quod acciderat*, which had happened; which had been the practice. ⁷ *Exeant* [ex urbe, i. e. Româ]. ⁸ *Exempla*, precedents. ⁹ *Divina humanaque*, divine and human; civil and religious. ¹⁰ *Permiscuntur*, are blended, or, confounded; are disregarded. ¹¹ *Suæ*, i. e. *Cæsaris*. ¹² *Cujus* [Pompeii]. ¹³ *Ipse* [Cæsar].

torque fuerit. Novum in republicâ introductum exemplum queritur, ut tribunicia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, quæ superioribus annis armis esset restituta. Sullam, nudatâ omnibus rebus tribunicia potestate, tamen intercessionem liberam reliquisse: Pompeium, qui amissa restituisset videatur, dona etiam, quæ antè habuerat¹, ademisse. Quotiescunque sit decretum, Darent magistratus operam, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet, quâ voce, et quo senatûs consulto Populus Romanus ad arma sit vocatus; factum in perniciosis legibus, in vi tribunicia, in secessionem populi, templis locisque edictioribus occupatis. Atque hæc superioris ætatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet: quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem, nulla lex promulgata, non cum populo agi cœptum, nulla secessio facta. Hortatur, cujus imperatoris ductu novem annis rempublicam felicissimè gesserint, plurimaque prælia secunda fecerint, omnem Galliam Germaniamque pacaverint, ut ejus existimationem dignitatemque ab inimicis defendant². Conclamant legionis decimæ tertiæ quæ aderat, milites, (hanc enim initio tumultûs³ evocaverat; reliquæ nondum convenerant,) sese paratos esse, imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias defendere.

VIII. Cognitâ militum voluntate⁴, Ariminum cum eâ legione proficiscitur, ibique tribunos plebis, qui ad eum confugerant, convenit; reliquas legiones ex hibernis evocat, et subsequi jubet. Eo L. Cæsar adolescens venit, cujus pater Cæsaris erat legatus. Is, reliquo sermone confecto, cujus rei causâ venerat, habere se a Pompeio ad eum privati officii⁵ mandata demonstrat: velle Pom-

¹ *Etiam dona* [a privilege] *quæ* [Tribunicia potestas] *antè habuerat.*

² *Ordo est; [Cæsar] hortatur [milites], ut [milites] defendant existimationem dignitatemque ejus imperatoris cujus ductu [milites] felicissimè gesserint, &c.* ³ *Tumultûs*, of the insurrection. *Tumultus* was never used to denote war, unless when it was in *Italy* or in *Cisalpine Gaul*. Whenever the former country became the theatre of contending armies, *tumultus*, not *bellum*, was the term employed by Roman authors. ⁴ *Voluntate militum cognitâ*, having known the good-will of his soldiers; being assured of the affection of his soldiers. ⁵ *Privati officii*, of private duty; of a private nature.

peium se Cæsari purgatum, ne ea, quæ reipublicæ causâ egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat¹; semper se reipublicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus² habuisse potiora; Cæsarem quodque pro suâ dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicæ dimittere³, neque adeò graviter irasci inimicis, ne, quum illis nocere se speret, reipublicæ noceat. Pauca ejusdem generis addit, cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta⁴. Eadem ferè, atque eisdem rebus, prætor Roscius agit cum Cæsare, sibi que Pompeium commemorâsse⁵ demonstrat.

IX. Quæ res etsi nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere⁶ videbantur, tamen, idoneos nactus homines, per quos ea, quæ vellet, ad eum perferrentur, petit ab utroque⁷, quoniam Pompeii mandata ad se detulerint, ne graventur sua quodque ad eum postulata deferre; si parvo labore magnas controversias tollere⁸, atque omnem Italiam metu liberare, possint; sibi semper reipublicæ primam fuisse dignitatem, vitæque potiozem; doluisse se, quod Populi Romani beneficium sibi per contumeliam⁹ ab inimicis extorqueretur, creptoque semestri imperio, in urbem retraheretur, cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset¹⁰; tamen hanc jacturam honoris sui, reipublicæ causâ, æquo animo tulisse; quum literas ad senatum miserit, ut omnes ab exercitibus discederent, ne id quidem impetravisse; totâ Italiâ dilectus haberi, retineri legiones duas, quæ ab se simulatione Parthici belli sint abductæ; civitatem esse in armis. Quoniam hæc omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem, pertinere? Sed tamen ad omnia se descendere paratum, atque omnia pati reipublicæ causâ. Proficiscatur Pompeius in suas

¹ Ordo est; *Ne* [Cæsar] *vertat in suam contumeliam ea quæ* [Pompeius] *egerit*. ² *Necessitatibus*, obligations, or, considerations. ³ *Dimittere et studium et suam iracundiam*, to give up both his ambition and his resentment. ⁴ *Conjuncta*, connected. ⁵ *Pompeium commemorâsse* [ea] *sibi*, that Pompey had stated *them* to him; that he was commissioned by Pompey. ⁶ *Pertinere nihil ad levandas injurias*, had no tendency to lessen the injuries, viz. of Cæsar. ⁷ *Ab utroque*, i. e. *L. Cæsare et Roscio*. ⁸ *Tollere*, take away, or, terminale. ⁹ *Per contumeliam*, by insult; insultingly. ¹⁰ *Cujus absentis rationem populus jussisset haberi*, whose application in his absence the people had ordered to be regarded.

provincias ; ipsi exercitus dimittant ; discedant in Italiâ omnes ab armis ; metus e civitate tollatur ; libera comitia, atque omnis respublica senatui Populoque Romano permittatur. Hæc quo faciliùs certisque conditionibus fiant, et jurejurando sanciantur, aut ipse propiùs accedat, aut se patiatur accedere : fore, uti per colloquia omnes controversiæ componantur¹.

X. Acceptis mandatis², Roscius cum L. Cæsare Capuam pervenit, ibique consules Pompeiumque invenit ; postulata Cæsaris renunciat. Illi³, deliberatâ re, respondent, scriptaque ad eum⁴ mandata per eos remittunt, quorum hæc erat summa⁵ : Cæsar in Galliam reverteretur ; Arimino excederet ; exercitus dimitteret : quæ si fecisset, Pompeium in Hispanias iturum. Interea, quoad fides⁶ esset data, Cæsarem facturum, quæ polliceretur, non intermissuros Consules Pompeiumque dilectus.

XI. Erat iniqua ceditio⁷, postulare, ut Cæsar Arimino excederet, atque in provinciam reverteretur ; ipsum⁸ et provincias et legiones alienas⁹ tenere ; exercitum Cæsaris velle dimitti ; dilectus habere ; polliceri, se in provinciam iturum ; neque ante quem diem iturus sit, definire¹⁰ : ut si, peracto Cæsaris consulatu, Pompeius profectus non esset, nullâ tamen mendacii religione¹¹ obstructus videretur. Tempus verò colloquio non dare, neque accessurum polliceri, magnam pacis desperationem afferebat. Itaque ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit : ipse Arimini cum duabus cohortibus subsistit, ibique dilectum habere instituit. Pisaurum, Fanum, Anconam, singulis cohortibus occupat.

XII. Interea certior factus, Iguvium, Thermum prætorem, cohortibus quinque, tenere, oppidum munire, omniumque esse Iguvinorum optimam erga se voluntatem,

¹ *Uti omnes controversiæ componantur per colloquia*, that all quarrels may be settled by a conference. ² *Mandatis*, instructions. ³ *Illi*, i. e. Consules et Pompeius. ⁴ *Eum*, i. e. Cæsarem. ⁵ *Summa*, purport. ⁶ *Quoad fides*, until security. ⁷ *Iniqua ceditio*, an unjust offer ; an unfair proposal. ⁸ *Ipsium*, i. e. Pompeium. ⁹ *Alienas*, another's. ¹⁰ *Definire*, to fix. ¹¹ *Obstructus nullâ religione mendacii*, bound by no promise of falsehood ; bound by no false promise, or, guilty of no breach of faith.

Curionem cum tribus cohortibus, quas Pisauri et Arimini habebat, mittit. Cujus adventu cognito, diffusus municipii voluntate Thermus cohortes ex urbe educit, et profugit; milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, ac domum revertuntur. Curio, omnium summana voluntate, Iguvium recipit. Quibus rebus cognitis, confusus municipiorum voluntatibus Cæsar cohortes legionis decimæ tertiæ ex præsiidiis deducit, Auximumque proficiscitur; quod oppidum Attius, cohortibus introductis, tenebat, dilectumque toto Piceno, circummissis senatoribus, habebat.

XIII. Adventu Cæsaris cognito, decuriones Auximi ad Attium Varum frequentes conveniunt: docent, sui judicii rem non esse¹; neque se, neque reliquos municipales pati posse, C. Cæsarem, imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum, tantis rebus gestis, oppido mœnibusque prohiberi: proinde habeat rationem posteritatis², et periculi sui. Quorum oratione permotus Attius Varus præsidium, quod introduxerat, ex oppido educit, ac profugit. Hunc ex primo ordine pauci Cæsaris consecuti milites, consistere cogunt; commisso prælio, deseritur a suis Varus; nonnulla pars militum domum discedit; reliqui ad Cæsarem perveniunt; atque unâ cum iis deprehensus L. Pupius, primi pili centurio, adducitur, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Cn. Pompeii antea duxerat. At Cæsar milites Attianos collaudat, Pupium dimittit, Auximatibus agit gratias, seque eorum facti memorem fore pollicetur.

XIV. Quibus rebus Romam nunciatis, tantus repente terror invasit, ut, quum Lentulus consul ad aperiendum ærarium venisset, ad pecuniam Pompeio ex senatûs consulto proferendam, protinus, aperto sanctiore ærario³, ex

¹ *Rem non esse sui judicii*, that it was not a matter for their decision; that it was not their province to judge, or, that it did not belong to them to determine, viz. which party was in the right. ² *Habeat rationem posteritatis*, should have regard to posterity, i. e. to the judgment of posterity; should consult his own reputation. ³ *Sanctiore ærario aperto*, the more sacred treasury being open. This fund was called *sanctius*, perhaps, from its being used only in cases of the most urgent necessity. It consisted of the twentieth part of the value of every slave who was manumitted. See Livy VII. 16. and XXVII. 10.

urbe profugeret; Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falsò nunciabantur. Hunc Marcellus collega et plerique magistratus consecuti sunt. Cn. Pompeius, pridie ejus diei ex urbe profectus, iter ad legiones habebat, quas a Cæsare acceptas in Apuliâ hibernorum causâ disposuerat. Dilectus intra urbem intermittuntur: nihil citra Capuam tutum esse omnibus videtur. Capuæ primùm sese confirmant, et colligunt, dilectumque colonorum, qui lege Juliâ Capuam deducti erant¹, habere instituunt; gladiatoresque, quos ibi Cæsar in ludo habebat, in forum productos, Lentulus libertati confirmat, atque iis equos attribuit, et se sequi jussit; quos postea, monitus ab suis, quòd ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, circum familias conventûs Campani, custodiæ causâ, distribuit.

XV. Auximo Cæsar progressus omnem agrum² Picenum percurrit. Cunctæ earum regionum præfecturæ libentissimis animis eum recipiunt, exercitumque ejus omnibus rebus juvant. Etiam Cingulo, quod oppidum Labienus constituerat, suâque pecuniâ exædificaverat, ad eum legati veniunt, quæque imperaverit, se cupidissimè facturos pollicentur. Milites imperat; mittunt. Interea legio duodecima Cæsarem consequitur. Cum his duabus Asculum Picenum proficiscitur. Id oppidum Lentulus Spinther decem cohortibus tenebat; qui, Cæsaris adventu cognito, profugit ex oppido, cohortesque secum abducere conatus, a magnâ parte militum deseritur. Relictus in itinere cum paucis, incidit in Vibullium Rufum, missum a Pompeio in agrum Picenum, confirmandorum hominum causâ: a quo factus Vibullius certior, quæ res in Piceno gererentur, milites ab eo accipit, ipsum dimittit. Item ex finitimis regionibus, quas potest, contrahit cohortes ex dilectibus Pompeianis; in iis Camerino fugientem Ulcillem Hirrum, cum sex cohortibus, quas ibi in præsidio habuerat, excipit: quibus coactis, tredecim efficit. Cum iis ad Domitium Ahenobarbum, Corfinium, magnis itineribus, pervenit; Cæsaremque adesse cum legionibus duabus nunciat. Domitius per se circiter viginti

¹*Deducti erant*, had been planted. ²*Agrum*, territory.

cohortes Albâ, ex Marsis et Pelignis, et finitimis regionibus coëgerat.

XVI. Recepto Asculo, expulsoque Lentulo, Cæsar conquiri milites, qui ab eo discesserant, dilectumque institui, jubet: ipse, unum diem ibi rei frumentariæ causâ moratus, Corfinium contendit. Eò quum venisset, cohortes quinque, præmissæ a Domitio ex oppido, pontem fluminis interrompebant, qui erat ab oppido millia passuum circiter tria. Ibi cum antecursoribus Cæsaris prælio commisso, celeriter Domitiani, a ponte repulsi, se in oppidum receperunt. Cæsar, legionibus transductis, ad oppidum constitit, juxtaque murum castra posuit.

XVII. Re cognitâ, Domitius ad Pompeium in Apuliam peritos regionum, magno proposito præmio, cum literis mittit; qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat: Cæsarem duobus exercitibus, et locorum angustiis, faciliè intercludi posse, frumentoque prohiberi. Quod nisi fecerit, se, cohortesque ampliùs triginta, magnumque numerum senatorum, atque equitum Romanorum, in periculum esse venturum. Interim, suos cohortatus, tormenta in muris disponit, certasque cuique partes ad custodiam urbis attribuit; militibus in conci ne agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro ratâ parte centurionibus evocatisque¹.

XVIII. Interim Cæsari nunciatur, Sulmonenses, quod oppidum a Corfinio septem millium intervallo abest, cupere ea facere, quæ vellet; sed a Q. Lucretio senatore, et Attio, Peligno, prohiberi, qui id oppidum septem cohortium præsidio tenebant. Mittit eò M. Antonium cum legionis octavæ cohortibus quinque. Sulmonenses, simul atque nostra signa viderunt, portas aperuerunt, universique, et oppidani et milites, obviâ gratulantes Antonio exiêrunt: Lucretius et Attius de muro se dejecerunt. Attius, ad Antonium deductus, petit, ut ad Cæsarem mitteretur. Antonius cum cohortibus et Attio eodem

¹ *Evocatis*, the volunteer veterans. Soldiers, who had completed their term of military service and had been discharged, were, on re-joining the army, known by this name. Their second enrolment was voluntary, except in dangerous conjunctures when the safety of the State required their taking up arms.

die, quo profectus erat, revertitur. Cæsar eas cohortes cum exercitu suo conjunxit, Attiumque incolumem dimisit. Cæsar, tribus primis diebus castra magnis operibus munire, et ex finitimis municipiis frumentum comportare, reliquasque copias exspectare, instituit. Eò triduo legio octava ad eum venit, cohortesque ex novis Galliæ dilectibus duæ et viginti, equitesque ab rege Norico circiter trecenti; quorum adventu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit. His castris Curionem præfecit: reliquis diebus oppidum vallo castellisque circumvenire instituit. Cujus operis maximâ parte effectâ, eodem ferè tempore missi ad Pompeium¹ revertuntur.

XIX. Literis perlectis², Domitius dissimulans in concilio pronunciat, Pompeium celeriter subsidio venturum; hortaturque eos, ne animo deficient³, quæque usui ad defendendum oppidum sint, parent: ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, consiliumque fugæ capere constituit. Quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, atque omnia trepidantiùs timidiùsque ageret, quàm superioribus diebus consuêset, multumque cum suis consiliandi⁴ causâ, secretò, præter consuetudinem, colloqueretur, concilia conventusque hominum fugeret; res⁵ diutius tegi dissimularique non potuit. Pompeius enim rescripserat, sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse; neque, suo consilio aut voluntate, Domitium se in oppidum Corfinium contulisse. Proinde, si qua facultas fuisset, ad se cum omnibus copiis veniret. Id ne fieri posset, obsidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat⁶.

XX. Divulgato Domitii consilio, milites, qui erant Corfinii, primâ vesperi⁷ secessionem faciunt; atque ita inter se per tribunos militum centurionesque, atque

¹ *Missi* [a Domitio] *ad Pompeium*, &c. See former chap. ² *Literis* [Pompeii] *perlectis*, having read *Pompey's* letter; having read the despatches from Pompey. ³ *Ne deficient animo*, not to lose courage. ⁴ *Consiliandi*, of contriving means of escape. ⁵ *Res*, the thing; the fact, or, the truth. ⁶ *Fiebat obsidione atque circummunitione oppidi, ne id posset fieri*, it happened from the blockade and the lines drawn around the town, that even that could not be done; in consequence of the blockade and lines drawn around the town, that [i. e. his escape] was impracticable. ⁷ *Primâ* [horâ] *vesper*.

honestissimos sui generis, colloquuntur : obsideri se a Cæsare ; opera, munitionesque prope esse perfectas ; duces suum Domitium, cujus spe atque fiduciâ permanserint, projectis omnibus¹, fugæ consilium capere : debere se suæ salutis rationem habere. Ab his primò Marsi dissentire incipiunt, eamque oppidi partem, quæ munitissima videretur, occupant ; tantaque inter eos dissensio existit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conentur : pòst paullo tamen, internunciis ultro citroque missis, quæ ignorabant, de L. Domitii fugâ cognoscunt. Itaque omnes uno consilio Domitium, productum in publicum, circumstant, et custodiunt, legatosque ex suo numero ad Cæsarem mittunt ; sese paratos esse portas aperire, quæque imperaverit, facere, et L. Domitium vivum in ejus potestatem transdere.

XXI. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar, etsi magni interesse arbitrabatur, quàm primùm oppido potiri, cohortesque ad se in castra transducere, ne qua aut largitionibus, aut animi confirmatione, aut falsis nunciis, commutatio fieret voluntatis, quòd sæpe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercederent² ; tamen, veritus, ne militum introitu et nocturni temporis licentiâ oppidum diriperetur, eos, qui venerant, collaudat, atque in oppidum dimittit ; portas murosque adservari jubet. Ipse iis operibus, quæ facere instituerat, milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis, ut erat superiorum dierum consuetudo ; sed perpetuis vigiliis³, stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, atque omnem munitionem expleant : tribunos militum et præfectos circummittit, atque hortatur, non solùm ab eruptionibus caveant⁴, sed etiam singulorum hominum occultos exitus adservent. Neque verò tam remisso ac languido animo quisquam omnium fuit, qui eâ nocte conquieverit⁵ : tanta erat summa rerum expectatio, ut alius in aliam partem mente

¹ *Projectis omnibus*, having disregarded all ; having disregarded the safety of all. ² *Magni casus intercederent parvis momentis*, important events are produced by trivial causes. ³ *Perpetuis vigiliis*, continued watches ; an unbroken line, or, a continued line. ⁴ *Caveant*, should be on their guard. ⁵ *Conquieverit*, rested, or, slept ; shut his eyes.

atque animo traheretur, quid ipsis Corfiniensibus, quid Domitio, quid Lentulo, quid reliquis accideret¹; qui quosque eventus exciperent.

XXII. Quartâ circiter vigiliâ Lentulus Spinther de muro cum vigiliis custodibusque nostris colloquitur², velle, si sibi fiat potestas, Cæsarem convenire³. Factâ potestate, ex oppido mittitur, neque ab eo priùs Domitiani milites discedunt⁴, quàm in conspectum Cæsaris⁵ deducatur. Cum eo de salute suâ orat atque obsecrat, sibi ut parcat, veteremque amicitiam commemorat; Cæsarisque in se beneficia exponit, quæ erant maxima: quòd per eum in collegium pontificum venerat; quòd provinciam Hispaniam ex⁶ præturâ habuerat; quòd in petitione consulatûs ab eo erat sublevatus. Cujus orationem Cæsar interpellat: se non maleficii causâ ex provinciâ egressum, sed uti se a contumeliis inimicorum defenderet; ut tribunos plebis, eâ re ex civitate expulsos, in suam dignitatem restitueret; ut se, et Populum Romanum, paucorum factione oppressum, in libertatem vindicaret⁷. Cujus oratione confirmatus Lentulus, uti in oppidum reverti liceat, petit; quod de suâ salute impetraverit, fore etiam reliquis ad suam spem solatio: adeò esse perterritos nonnullos, ut suæ vitæ duriùs consulere cogantur. Factâ potestate, discedit.

XXIII. Cæsar, ubi illuxit⁸, omnes senatores, senatorumque liberos, tribunos militum, equitesque Romanos ad se produci jubet. Erant senatorii ordinis L. Domitius, P. Lentulus Spinther, L. Vibullius Rufus, Sex. Quinctilius Varus quæstor, L. Rubrius; præterea filius Domitii, aliique complures adolescentes, et magnus numerus equitum Romanorum, et decurionum, quos ex municipiis Domitius evocaverat. Hos omnes productos a contumeliis militum conviciisque prohibet; pauca a-

¹ *Accideret*, might happen to; would be the fate of. ² *Colloquitur*, converses; enters into a conversation. ³ *Convenire*, to meet with; to speak to, or, to have an interview with. ⁴ *Discedunt ab eo*, depart from him; quit him. ⁵ *In conspectum Cæsaris*, into Cæsar's presence. ⁶ *Ex*, after. ⁷ *Vindicaret in libertatem*, maintain the privileges; assert the independence. ⁸ *Ubi illuxit*, at day-break; at dawn of day.

pud eos loquitur, quòd sibi, a parte eorum, gratia relata non sit pro suis in eos maximis beneficiis. Dimittit omnes incolumes. Sestertium sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, atque in publicum deposuerat, allatum ad se ab duumviris Corfiniensibus, Domitio reddit, ne continentior¹ in vitâ hominum, quàm in pecuniâ, fuisse videatur; etsi eam pecuniam publicam esse constabat, datamque a Pompeio in stipendium. Milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere² jubet; atque eo die castra movet, justumque iter³ conficit; septem omnino dies ad Corfinium commoratus, et per fines Marrucinarum, Frentanorum, Larinatum, in Apuliam pervenit.

XXIV. Pompeius, iis rebus cognitis, quæ erant ad Corfinium gestæ, Luceriâ proficiscitur Canusium, atque inde Brundisium. Copias undique omnes ex novis dilectibus ad se cogi jubet; servos, pastores armat, atque his equos attribuit; ex iis circiter trecentos equites conficit. L. Manlius prætor Albâ cum cohortibus sex profugit; Rutilius Lupus prætor Tarracinâ cum tribus, quæ, procul equitatum Cæsaris conspicatæ, cui præerat Bivius Curius, relicto prætore, signa ad Curium transferunt. atque ad eum transeunt. Item reliquis itineribus nonnullæ cohortes in agmen Cæsaris⁴, aliæ in equites incidunt. Reducitur ad eum deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius Cremonâ, præfectus fabrûm Cn. Pompeii, quem Cæsar ad eum remittit cum mandatis: quoniam ad id tempus facultas colloquendi non fuerit, atque ad se Brundisium sit venturus, interesse reipublicæ et communis salutis, se cum Pompeio colloqui; neque verò idem profici longo itineris spatio, quum per alios conditiones ferantur, ac si coràm de omnibus conditionibus disceptetur.

XXV. His datis mandatis, Brundisium cum legionibus sex pervenit, veteranis tribus, reliquis, quas ex novo dilectu confecerat, atque in itinere compleverat. Domitianas enim cohortes protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam mi-

¹ *Continentior*, more moderate; more sparing. ² *Dicere sacramentum apud se*, to take the oath of fidelity to him in his presence.

³ *Justum iter*, a proper march, or, an ordinary march, *i. e.* 20 Roman miles. ⁴ *In agmen Cæsaris*, with Cæsar's army on a march.

serat. Reperit, consules Dyrrachium profectos cum magnâ parte exercitûs, Pompeium remanere Brundisii cum cohortibus viginti; neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine¹ Brundisii causâ ibi remansisset, quo faciliùs omne Hadriaticum mare, extremis Italiæ partibus regionibusque Græciæ, in potestatem haberet, atque ex utrâque parte bellum administrare posset, an inopiâ navium ibi restitisset; veritusque, ne Italiam ille dimittendam non existimaret, exitus administrationesque Brundisini portûs impedire instituit: quorum operum hæc erat ratio². Quâ fauces erant angustissimæ portûs, moles atque aggerem ab utrâque parte litoris jaciebat, quòd his locis erat vadosum mare. Longiùs progressus, quum agger altiore aquâ contineri non posset, rates duplices, quoquo versus pedum triginta, e regione molis collocabat. Has quaternis anchoris ex quatuor angulis destinabat, ne fluctibus moverentur. His perfectis, collocatisque, alias deinceps pari magnitudine rates jungebat; has terrâ atque aggere integebat, ne aditus, atque incursus ad defendendum impediretur; a fronte, atque ab utroque latere, cratibus ac pluteis protegebat; in quartâ quâque earum turres binorum tabulatorum excitabat, quo commodiùs ab impetu navium, incendiisque, defenderet.

XXVI. Contra hæc Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat, easque, multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas, ad opera Cæsaris appellebat, ut rates perrumperet, atque opera disturbaret. Sic quotidie utrinque eminus fundis, sagittis, reliquisque telis, pugnabatur. Atque hæc ita Cæsar administrabat, ut conditiones pacis dimittendas non existimaret. Ac, tametsi magno opere admirabatur, Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti; atque ea res sæpe tentata etsi impetus ejus consiliaque tardabat; tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat. Itaque Caninium Rebilum legatum, familiarem necessariumque Scribonii Libonis, mittit ad

¹ *Obtinendi*, of keeping possession of. *Ratio*, the plan.

eum colloquii causâ. Mandat, ut Libonem de conciliandâ pace hortetur; in primis, ut ipse cum Pompeio colloqueretur, postulat: magno opere sese confidere demonstrat, si ejus rei sit potestas facta, fore, ut æquis conditionibus ab armis discedatur; cujus rei¹ magnam partem laudis atque existimationis ad Libonem perventuram, si, illo auctore atque agente², ab armis sit discessum. Libo, a colloquio Caninii digressus, ad Pompeium proficiscitur. Paulo pòst renunciat, quòd consules absint, sine illis de compositione agi non posse. Ita sæpius rem frustra tentatam Cæsar aliquando dimittendam sibi judicat, et de bello agendum.

XXVII. Prope dimidiâ parte operis a Cæsare effectâ, diebusque in eâ re consumtis novem, naves, a consulibus Dyrrachio remissæ, quæ priorem partem exercitûs eò deportaverant, Brundisium revertuntur. Pompeius, sive operibus Cæsaris permotus, sive etiam quòd ab initio Italiâ excedere constituerat, adventu navium profectionem parare incipit; et, quo faciliùs impetum Cæsaris tardaret, ne sub ipsâ profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inædificat, fossas transversas viis præducit, atque ibi sudes stipitesque præacutos defigit. Hæc levibus cratibus, terrâque inæquat; aditus autem, atque itinera duo, quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant, maximis defixis trabibus, atque iis præacutis præsepit. His paratis rebus, milites silentio naves conscendere jubet; expeditos autem ex evocatis, sagittariis, funditoribusque, raros in muro turribusque disponit. Hos certo signo revocare constituit, quum omnes milites naves conscendissent; atque iis expedito loco³ actuaria navigia relinquit.

XXVIII. Brundisini, Pompeianorum militum injuriis⁴ atque ipsius Pompeii contumeliis⁵ permoti, Cæsaris rebus⁶ favebant. Itaque, cognitâ Pompeii profectione, concursantibus illis, atque in eâ re occupatis, vulgò ex tectis significabant; per quos re cognitâ, Cæsar

¹ *Cujus rei*, of which treaty; of which reconciliation, or, of which pacification. ² *Illo auctore atque agente*, by his mediation and agency. ³ *Expedito loco*, in a convenient place. ⁴ *Injuriis*, by the outrages. ⁵ *Contumeliis*, by the insults. ⁶ *Rebus*, the interest.

scalas parari, militesque armari jubet, ne quam rei gerendæ facultatem dimittat. Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit. Qui erant in muro custodiæ causâ collocati, eo signo, quod convenerat, revocantur, notisque itineribus ad naves decurrunt. Milites, positis scalis, muros adscendunt; sed, moniti a Brundisinis, ut vallum cæcum¹ fossasque caveant, subsistunt, et, longo itinere ab his circumducti, ad portum perveniunt, duasque naves cum militibus, quæ ad moles Cæsaris adhæserant², scaphis lintribusque deprehendunt, deprehensas excipiunt.

XXIX. Cæsar, etsi ad spem³ conficiendi negotii maximè probabat, coactis navibus mare transire, et Pompeium sequi, priùs quàm ille sese transmarinis auxiliis confirmaret; tamen ejus rei moram, temporisque longinquitatem timebat, quòd omnibus coactis navibus, Pompeius præsentem facultatem⁴ insequendi sui ademerat. Relinquebatur, ut ex longinquiorebus regionibus Galliæ, Piconique, et a freto naves essent expectandæ. Id, propter anni tempus, longum atque impeditum videbatur. Interea, veterem exercitum, duas Hispanias confirmari, quarum altera⁵ erat maximis beneficiis Pompeio devincta, auxilia, equitatum parari, Galliam Italiamque tentari, se absente, nolebat.

XXX. Itaque in præsentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit⁶; in Hispaniam proficisci constituit; Duumviris municipiorum omnium imperat, ut naves conquirant, Brundisiumque deducendas curent. Mittit in Sardiniam cum legione unâ Valerium legatum, in Siciliam Curionem proprætorem cum legionibus tribus: eundem, quum Siciliam recepisset, protinus in Africam transducere exercitum jubet. Sardiniam obtinebat M. Cotta; Siciliam M. Cato; Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat. Caralitani, simul ad se Valerium mitti audiêrunt.

¹ *Cæcum vallum*, the blind rampart. When a rampart was stuck full of sharp stakes, the points of which were covered with grass, shrubs, &c. to conceal them, it had this name. ² *Adhæserant ad*, had stuck upon, or, had run aground on. ³ *Ad spem*, with the view. ⁴ *Præsentem facultatem*, an immediate opportunity. ⁵ *Alterâ*, i. e. *Hispania Citerior*. See *Hispania*. ⁶ [Cæsar] omittit rationem, Cæsar lays aside the design; Cæsar gives up the idea.

nondum profecto ex Italiâ, suâ sponte ex oppido Cottam ejiciunt. Ille perterritus, quòd omnem provinciam consentire intelligeret, ex Sardiniâ in Africam profugit. Cato in Siciliâ naves longas veteres reficiebat, novas civitatibus imperabat; hæc magno studio agebat. In Lucanis, Bruttiisque, per legatos suos civium Romanorum dilectus habebat; equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliæ exigebat. Quibus rebus pæne perfectis, adventu Curionis cognito, queritur in concione, sese projectum ac proditum a Cn. Pompeio, qui, omnibus rebus imparatissimus, non necessarium bellum suscepisset, et, ab se reliquisque in senatu interrogatus, omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata confirmavisset. Hæc in concione questus, ex provinciâ fugit.

XXXI. Nacti vacuas ab imperiis, Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam, cum exercitibus eò perveniunt. Tubero, quum in Africam venisset, invenit in provinciâ cum imperio Attium Varum, qui, ad Auximum, ut supra demonstravimus, amissis cohortibus, protinus ex fugâ in Africam pervenerat, atque eam suâ sponte vacuam¹ occupaverat, dilectuque habito, II legiones effecerat; hominum et locorum notitiâ, et usu ejus provinciæ, nactus aditus ad ea conanda, quòd paucis antè annis ex præturâ eam provinciam obtinuerat. Hic, venientem Uticam navibus, Tuberonem portu atque oppido prohibet, neque affectum valetudine filium exponere in terram patitur, sed, sublatis anchoris, excedere eo loco cogit.

XXXII. His rebus confectis, Cæsar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, milites in proxima municipia deducit: ipse ad urbem proficiscitur. Coacto senatu, injurias inimicorum commemorat, docet, se nullum extraordinarium honorem appetisse, sed, expectato legitimo tempore² consulatûs, eo fuisse contentum, quod omnibus civibus pateret; latum³ ab x tribunis plebis, contradicentibus inimicis. Catone verò acerrimè repugnante, et, pristinâ consuetudine, dicendi morâ dies extrahente, ut sui ratio absentis haberetur,

¹ *Vacuam* [imperio], without a governor. ² *Legitimo tempore*, the legal time, i. e. ten years after the expiry of his first consulship.

³ *Latum* [esse], that a law had been passed.

ipso consule Pompeio ; qui si improbâsset, cur ferri passus esset ? sin probâsset, cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset ? Patientiam proponit suam, quum de exercitibus dimittendis ultro postulavisset ; in quo jacturam dignitatis atque honoris ipse facturus esset. Acerbitatem inimicorum docet ; qui, quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, atque omnia permisceri mallent, quàm imperium exercitusque dimittere. Injuriam in eripendis legionibus prædicat ; crudelitatem et insolentiam circumscribendis tribunis plebis, conditiones a se latas, et expetita colloquia et denegata, commemorat. Pro quibus rebus orat ac postulat, rempublicam suscipiant, atque unâ secum administrent. Sin timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum, et per se rempublicam administraturum. Legatos ad Pompeium de compositione mitti oportere ; neque se reformidare, quod in senatu paullo antè Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, timoremque eorum, qui mitterent, significari ; tenuis atque infirmi hæc animi videri¹ : se verò, ut operibus² anteire studuerit, sic justitiâ et æquitate velle superare.

XXXIII. Probat rem³ senatus de mittendis legatis : sed, qui mitterentur, non reperiebantur ; maximèque timoris causâ pro se quisque id munus legationis recusabat. Pompeius enim, discedens ab urbe, in senatu dixerat, eodem se habiturum loco, qui Romæ remansissent, et qui in castris Cæsaris fuissent. Sic triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur. Subjicitur⁴ etiam L. Metellus tribunus plebis, ab inimicis Cæsaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, reliquasque res⁵, quas cumque agere instituerit, impediât. Cujus cognito consilio, Cæsar, frustra diebus aliquot consumptis, ne reliquum tempus omittat, infectis eis⁶, quæ agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, atque in ulteriorem Galliam pervenit.

XXXIV. Quò quum venisset, cognoscit, inissum in

¹ *Hæc videri* [esse] *tenuis atque infirmi animi*, that these appeared to be the notions of a weak and feeble mind. ² *Operibus*, by works ; in action. ³ *Rem*, the proposal. ⁴ *Subjicitur*, is induced, or, is instigated. ⁵ *Reliquasque res*, and other things ; among these was the plundering of *sanctius ærarium* : See Chap. 14. ⁶ *Infectis eis*, without accomplishing these things. This statement is false ; Cæsar did rob the treasury : See his Life.

Hispaniam a Pompeio Vibullium Rufum, quem paucis antè diebus Corfinio captum ipse dimiserat; profectum item Domitium ad occupandum Massiliam navibus actuariis VII, quas, Igilii et in Cosano a privatis coactas, servis, libertis, coloniis suis compleverat; præmissos etiam legatos Massilienses domum, nobiles adolescentes, quos ab urbe discedens Pompeius erat adhortatus, ne nova Cæsaris officia veterum suorum beneficiorum in eos memoriam expellerent. Quibus mandatis acceptis, Massilienses portas Cæsari clausurant: Albicos, barbaros homines, qui in eorum fide antiquitùs erant, montesque supra Massiliam incolebant, ad se vocaverant; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus atque ex omnibus castellis in urbem convexerant; armorum officinas in urbe instituerant; muros, classem, portas reficiebant.

XXXV. Evocat ad se Cæsar Massiliensium xv primos: cum his agit, ne initium inferendi belli ab Massiliensibus oriatur: debere eos Italiæ totius auctoritatem sequi potiùs, quàm unius hominis voluntati obtemperare. Reliqua, quæ ad eorum sanandas mentes¹ pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat. Cujus orationem legati domum referunt, atque ex auctoritate hæc Cæsari renunciant: intelligere se, divisum esse Populum Romanum in partes duas; neque sui iudicii, neque suarum esse virium, decernere, utra pars justiore habeat causam; principes verò esse earum partium Cn. Pompeium et C. Cæsarem, patronos civitatis; quorum alter agros Volcarum Arecomicorum et Helviorum publicè iis concesserit; alter bello victas Gallias² attribuerit, vectigaliaque auxerit. Quare, paribus eorum beneficiis, parem se quòque voluntatem tribuere debere, et neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare, aut urbe aut portibus recipere.

XXXVI. Hæc dum inter eos aguntur, Domitius navibus Massiliam pervenit, atque, ab iis receptus, urbi præficitur³. Summa ei belli administrandi permittitur⁴.

¹ *Ad sanandas mentes eorum*, to cure their minds; to restore their minds to reason. ² *Gallias*, see *Gallia*. ³ *Præficitur urbi*, is set over the city; is made governor of the city. ⁴ *Summa administrandi belli permittitur ei*, the whole conducting of the war is intrusted to him; he is appointed Commander-in-chief.

Ejus imperio classem quoquoersus dimittunt; onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, atque in portum deducunt; parum clavis, aut materiâ, atque armamentis instructis, ad reliquas armandas reficiendasque, utuntur; frumenti quod inventum est, in publicum conferunt: reliquas merces conmeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, si accidat, reservant. Quibus injuriis permotus Cæsar legiones tres Massiliam adducit; turres vineasque ad oppugnationem urbis agere, naves longas Arelate, numero duodecim, facere, instituit. Quibus effectis armatisque diebus triginta, a quâ die materia cæsa est, adductisque Massiliam, his D. Brutum præficit; C. Trebonium legatum ad oppugnationem Massiliæ relinquit.

XXXVII. Dum hæc parat atque administrat, C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus III, quas Narbone circumque ea loca, hiemandi causâ, disposuerat, in Hispaniam præmittit; celeriterque Pyrenæos saltus occupari jubet, qui eo tempore ab L. Afranio legato præsidiis tenebantur: reliquas legiones, quæ longiùs hiemabant, subsequi jubet. Fabius, ut erat imperatum, adhibitâ celeritate, præsidium ex saltu dejecit, magnisque itineribus ad exercitum Afranii contendit.

XXXVIII. Adventu L. Vibullii Rufi, quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, Afranius et Petreius et Varro, legati Pompeii, quorum unus tribus legionibus Hispaniam citeriorem, alter a saltu Castulonensi ad Anam duabus legionibus, tertius ab Anâ Vettonum agrum Lusitaniamque, pari numero legionum, obtinebat, officia inter se partiuntur; uti Petreius ex Lusitaniâ per Vettones cum omnibus copiis ad Afranium proficiscatur; Varro cum iis, quas habebat, legionibus, omnem ulteriorem Hispaniam tueatur. His rebus constitutis, equites auxiliaque toti Lusitaniæ a Petreio; Celtiberis, Cantabris, barbarisque omnibus, qui ad Oceanum pertinent, ab Afranio, imperantur. Quibus coactis, celeriter Petreius per Vettones ad Afranium pervenit. Constituunt communi consilio bellum ad Ilerdam, propter ipsius loci opportunitatem, gerere.

XXXIX. Erant, ut suprâ demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, Petreii duæ, præterea scutatæ citerioris pro-

vinciæ, et cetratæ¹ ulterioris Hispaniæ cohortes circiter octoginta, equitum utriusque provinciæ circiter quinque millia. Cæsar legiones in Hispaniam præmiserat, ad sex millia auxilia peditum, equitum tria millia, quæ omnibus superioribus bellis habuerat, et parem ex Galliâ numerum, quem ipse paraverat, nominatim ex omnibus civitatibus nobilissimo et fortissimo quoque evocato. Hinc optimi generis hominum ex Aquitanis, montanisque, qui Galliam provinciam attingunt. Audierat, Pompeium per Mauritaniam cum legionibus iter in Hispaniam facere, confestimque esse venturum. Simul a tribunis militum centurionibusque mutuas pecunias² sumsit; has exercitui distribuit. Quo facto duas res³ consecutus est, quod pignore animos centurionum devinxit, et largitione redemit militum voluntates.

XL. Fabius finitimarum civitatum animos literis nunciisque tentabat⁴. In Sicore flumine pontes effecerat duos, inter se distantes millia passuum quatuor. His pontibus pabulatum mittebat, quod ea, quæ citra flumen fuerant, superioribus diebus consumserat. Hoc idem ferè, atque eâdem de causâ, Pompeiani exercitûs duces faciebant, crebròque inter se equestribus præliis contendebant. Huc quum quotidianâ consuetudine congressæ, pabulatoribus præsidio proprio, legiones Fabianæ duæ flumen transissent, impedimenta⁵que, et omnis equitatus sequeretur; subitò vi ventorum et aquæ magnitudine pons est interruptus⁶, et reliqua multitudo equitum interclusa. Quo cognito a Petreio et Afranio ex aggere atque cratibus, quæ flumine ferebantur⁶, celeriter suo ponte Afranius, quem oppido castrisque conjunctum habebat, legiones quatuor equitatumque omnem transjecit, duabusque Fabianis occurrit legionibus. Cujus adventu nunciato, L. Plancus, qui legionibus præerat, necessariâ re coactus, locum capit superiorem, diversamque aciem in duas partes⁷ constituit, ne ab

¹ *Cetratæ*, see *Cetra*. ² *Mutuas pecunias*, borrowed money.

³ *Res*, advantages. ⁴ *Tentabat animos*, sounded the dispositions.

⁵ *Interruptus est*, was broken down. ⁶ *Ferebantur flumine*, were carried down by the current. ⁷ *Aciem diversam in duas partes*, the army turned into two parts; the army facing two ways.

equitatu circumveniri posset. Ita, congressus impari numero, magnos impetus legionum equitatûsque sustinet. Commisso ab equitibus prælio, signa duarum legionum procul ab utrisque conspiciuntur, quas C. Fabius ulteriore ponte subsidio nostris miserat, suspicatus fore id, quod accidit, ut duces adversariorum occasione et beneficio fortunæ ad nostros opprimendos uterentur: quarum adventu prælium dirimitur, ac suas uterque legiones reducit in castra.

XLI. Eò biduo Cæsar cum equitibus nongentis, quos sibi præsidio reliquerat, in castra pervenit. Pons, qui fuerat tempestate interruptus, pæne erat reffectus; hunc noctu perfici jussit. Ipse, cognitâ locorum naturâ, ponti castrisque præsidio sex cohortes relinquit, atque omnia impedimenta, et postero die omnibus copiis, triplici instructâ acie, ad Ilerdam proficiscitur, et sub castris Afranii constitit; et, ibi paullisper sub armis moratus, facit æquo loco pugnandi potestatem. Potestate factâ, Afranius copias educit, et in medio colle sub castris constituit. Cæsar, ubi cognovit, per Afranium stare, quo minùs prælio dimicaretur, ab infinis radicibus montis, intermissis circiter passibus quadringentis, castra facere constituit; et, ne in opere faciendo milites repentino hostium incursu exterrerentur, atque opere prohiberentur, vallo muniri vetuit, quod eminere et procul videri necesse erat; sed a fronte contra hostem pedum quindecim fossam fieri jussit. Prima et secunda acies in armis, ut ab initio constituta erat, permanebat: post hos opus in occulto a tertiâ acie fiebat. Sic omne priùs est perfectum¹, quàm intelligeretur ab Afranio, castra muniri.

XLII. Sub vesperum Cæsar intra hanc fossam legiones reducit, atque ibi sub armis proximâ nocte conquiescit. Postero die omnem exercitum intra fossam continet; et, quòd longiùs erat agger petendus, in præsentâ similem rationem operis instituit, singulaque latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munienda, fossasque ad eandem magnitudinem perfici jubet: reliquas legiones in armis expeditas contra hostem constituit. A-

¹ Omne [opus] perfectum est.

franius Petreiusque, terrendi causâ atque operis impediendi, copias suas ad infimas montis radices producunt, et prælio lacesunt. Neque idcirco Cæsar opus intermittit, confusus præsidio legionum trium, et munitione fossæ. Illi, non diu commorati, nec longiùs ab infimo colle progressi, copias in castra reducunt. Tertio die Cæsar vallo castra communit; reliquas cohortes, quas in superioribus castris reliquerat, impedimenta que ad se transduci jubet.

XLIII. Erat inter oppidum Ilerdam, et proximum collem, ubi castra Petreius atque Afranius habebant, planities circiter passuum trecentorum; atque in hóc ferè medio spatio tumulus erat paullo editior; quem si occupâisset Cæsar, et communisset, ab oppido, et ponte, et commeatu omni, quem in oppidum contulerant, se interclusurum adversarios, confidebat. Hoc sperans, legiones tres ex castris educit, acieque in locis idoneis instructâ, unius legionis antesignanos¹ procurrere, atque occupare eum tumulum, jubet. Quâ re cognitâ, celeriter, quæ in statione pro castris erant Afranii cohortes, brevior itinere ad eundem occupandum locum mittuntur. Contenditur prælio, et, quòd priùs in tumulum Afraniani venerant, nostri repelluntur, atque, aliis submissis subsidiis, terga vertere, seque ad signa legionum recipere, coguntur.

XLIV. Genus erat pugnæ militum illorum, ut magno impetu primò² procurrerent, audacter locum³ caperent, ordines suos non magno opere servarent⁴, rari dispersique pugnarent; si premerentur, pedem referre, et loco excedere, non turpe existimarent, cum Lusitanis, reliquisque barbaris genere quodam pugnæ assuefacti: quod ferè fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, uti multùm earum regionum consuetudine moveatur⁵. Hæc tamen ratio⁶ nostros perturbavit, insuetos hujus

¹ *Antesignanos*, the soldiers who fought before the standards, i. e. those in the first line. See *Legio*. ² *Magno impetu primò*, with great fury at first. ³ *Locum*, a place, or, a post. ⁴ *Non magno opere servarent suos ordines*, did not much observe their ranks, or, paid little attention to keeping their ranks. ⁵ *Multùm moveatur*, is much influenced; is chiefly regulated. ⁶ *Ratio*, mode, or, plan.

generis pugnæ ; circumiri enim sese ab aperto latere, procurrentibus singulis, arbitrabantur ; ipsi autem suos ordines servare, neque ab signis discedere, neque sine gravi¹ causâ eum locum, quem ceperant, dimitti, censuerant oportere. Itaque, perturbatis antesignanis, legio, quæ in eo cornu constiterat, locum non tenuit², atque in proximum collem sese recepit.

XLV. Cæsar, pæne omni acie perterritâ, quod præter opinionem consuetudinemque acciderat, cohortatus suos, legionem nonam subsidio ducit : hostem, insolenter atque acriter nostros insequentem, suppressit³, rursusque terga vertere, seque ad oppidum Ilerdam recipere, et sub muro consistere, cogit. Sed nonæ legionis milites, elati studio, dum sarcire acceptum detrimentum volunt, temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur, et sub montem⁴, in quo erat oppidum positum Ilerda, succedunt. Hinc se recipere quum vellent, rursus illi, ex loco superiore, nostros premebant. Præruptus locus erat, utrâque ex parte directus ; ac tantum in latitudinem patebat, ut tres instructæ cohortes eum locum explerent, et neque subsidia a lateribus submitti, neque equites laborantibus usui esse, possent ; ab oppido autem declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum. Hæc nostris erat receptus ; quod eò, incitati studio, inconsultius processe- rant. Hæc pugnabatur loco, et propter angustias iniquo, et quod sub ipsis radicibus montis constiterant, ut nulum frustra⁵ telum in eos mitteretur ; tamen virtute et patientiâ nitebantur, atque omnia vulnera sustinebant. Augeretur illis copia, atque ex castris cohortes per oppidum crebrò submittebantur, ut integri defessis succederent. Hoc idem Cæsar facere cogebatur, ut, submissis in eundem locum cohortibus, defessos reciperet.

XLVI. Hæc quum esset modo pugnatum continenter horis quinque, nostrique gravius a multitudine premerentur ; consumtis omnibus telis, gladiis destituti, impetum

¹ *Gravi*, a weighty, or, an important. ² *Non tenuit locum*, did not keep its ground, i. e. retreated. ³ *Suppressit*, checks, stops, or, keeps in check. ⁴ *Sub montem*, to the bottom of the mountain. ⁵ *Frustra*, in vain ; without effect.

adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, paucisque dejectis, reliquos sese convertere cogunt. Submotis sub murum cohortibus, ac nonnullâ parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis, facilis¹ est nostris receptus datus. Equitatus autem noster ab utroque latere, etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, tamen summum in jugum virtute connititur, atque, inter duas acies perequitans, commodiorem ac tutiorem nostris receptum dat. Ita vario certamine pugnatum est. Nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, in his Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis decimæ quartæ, qui, propter eximiam virtutem, ex inferioribus ordinibus in eum locum pervenerat. Vulnerantur ampliùs sexcenti. Ex Afranianis interficiantur T. Cæcilius, primi pili centurio, et, præter eum, centuriones quatuor, milites ampliùs ducenti.

XLVII. Sed hæc ejus diei præfertur opinio, ut se utrique superiores² discessisse existimarent; Afraniani, quòd, quum esse omnium judicio inferiores viderentur, comminus tamen diu stetissent, et nostrorum impetum sustinuissent, et initio locum tumultumque tenuissent, quæ causa pugnandi fuerat, et nostros primo congressu terga vertere coëgissent; nostri autem, quòd, iniquo loco atque impari congressi numero, quinque horis prælium sustinuissent, quòd montem gladiis dstrictis adscendissent, quòd ex loco superiore terga vertere adversarios coëgissent, atque in oppidum compulissent. Illi eum tumultum, pro quo pugnatum est, magnis operibus muniêrunt, præsidiumque ibi posuerunt.

XLVIII. Accidit etiam repentinum incommodum biduo, quo³ hæc gesta sunt. Tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, nunquam illis locis majores aquas fuisse, constaret⁴; tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit⁵, ac summas ripas fluminis superavit, pontesque ambos, quos C. Fabius fecerat, uno die interrupit. Quæ res magnas difficultates exercitui Cæsaris attulit. Castra enim, ut suprâ demonstratum est, quum essent inter flumina duo,

¹ *Facilis*, easy; safe. ² *Superiores*, victorious. ³ *Biduo, quo*, on the second day after which. ⁴ *Ut constaret aquas nunquam fuiss majores* [higher] *illis locis*. ⁵ [*Tempestas*] *proluit nives*.

Sicorim et Cingam, spatio millium triginta, neutrum horum transiri poterat, necessariòque omnes his angustii continebantur. Neque civitates, quæ ad Cæsaris amicitiam accesserant, frumentum supportare; neque ii, qui pabulatum longiùs progressi erant, interclusi fluminibus, reverti; neque maximi comitatus, qui ex Italiâ Galliâque veniebant, in castra pervenire poterant. Tempus erat anni difficillimum, quo neque frumenta in hibernis erant, neque multum a maturitate aberant: ac civitates exinanitæ, quòd Afranius pæne omne frumentum ante Cæsaris adventum Ilerdam convexerat; reliqui si quid fuerat, Cæsar superioribus diebus consumserat; pecora, quod secundum poterat esse inopiæ subsidium, propter bellum finitimæ civitates longiùs removerant; qui erant, pabulandi aut frumentandi causâ, progressi, hos levis armaturæ Lusitani, peritique earum regionum cetrati citerioris Hispaniæ, consecabantur, quibus erat proclive transnare flumen, quòd consuetudo eorum omnium est, ut sine utribus ad exercitum non eant.

XLIX. At exercitus Afranii omnium rerum abundabat copiâ. Multum erat frumentum provisum et convectorum superioribus temporibus; multum ex omni Provinciâ comportabatur; magna copia pabuli suppetebat. Harum rerum omnium facultates sine ullo periculo pons Ilerdæ præbebat, et loca trans flumen integra¹, quò omnino Cæsar adire non poterat.

L. Hæ permanserunt aquæ dies complures. Conatus est Cæsar reficere pontes: sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, neque ad ripam dispositæ cohortes adversariorum perfici patiebantur; quod illis prohibere erat facile, tum ipsius fluminis naturâ, atque aquæ magnitudine, tum quòd ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela jaciebantur; atque erat difficile, eodem tempore, rapidissimo flumine, opera perficere et tela vitare.

LI. Nunciatur Afranio, magnos comitatus², qui iter habebant³ ad Cæsarem, ad flumen constitisse. Venerant eò sagittarii ex Rutenis, equites ex Galliâ, cum

¹ *Integra*, untouched, i. e. no part of the crop had been carried off by the foragers. ² *Comitatus*, convoys; reinforcements. ³ *Habebant iter*, were on their march.

multis carris magnisque impedimentis, ut fert Gallica consuetudo. Erant præterea cujusque generis hominum millia circiter sex cum servis, liberisque; sed nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, quum suo quisque consilio uteretur, atque omnes sine timore iter facerent, usi superiorum temporum atque itinerum licentiâ. Erant complures honesti adolescentes¹, senatorum filii, et ordinis equestris; erant legationes civitatum; erant legati Cæsaris. Hos omnes flumina continebant. Ad hos opprimendos cum omni equitatu tribusque legionibus, Afranius de nocte proficiscitur, imprudentesque antè missis equitibus aggreditur. Celeritur tamen sese Galli equites expediunt, præliumque committunt. Hi, dum pari certamine res geri potuit, magnum hostium numerum pauci sustinuère; sed, ubi signa legionum appropinquare cœperunt, paucis amissis, sese in montes proximos conferunt. Hoc pugnae tempus magnum attulit nostris ad salutem momentum; nacti enim spatium, se in loca superiora receperunt. Desiderati sunt eo die sagittarii circiter ducenti, equites pauci, calonum atque impedimentorum non magnus numerus.

LII. His tamen omnibus annona crevit²: quæ ferè res non solùm inopiâ præsentis, sed etiam futuri temporis timore ingravescere consuevit. Jamque ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, et militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat; atque incommoda in dies augebantur; et tam paucis diebus magna erat rerum facta commutatio, ac se fortuna inclinaverat, ut nostri magnâ inopiâ necessariarum rerum conflictarentur; illi³ omnibus abundarent rebus, superioresque haberentur. Cæsar iis civitatibus, quæ ad ejus amicitiam accesserant, quo minor erat frumenti copia, pecus imperabat; calones ad longinquiores civitates dimittebat; ipse præsentem inopiam, quibus poterat subsidiis, tutabatur.

LIII. Hæc Afranius Petreiusque et eorum amici

¹ *Honesti adolescentes*, honourable young men; young men of family. ² *Annona crevit omnibus his*, the scarcity was increased by all these things. ³ *Illi*, they, i. e. Afranius and Petreius, and the troops under their command.

pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribebant¹. Multa rumor fingebat, ut pæne bellum confectum videretur. Quibus literis nunciisque Romam perlatis, magni domum concursus ad Afranium, magnæ gratulationes fiebant: multi ex Italiâ ad Cn. Pompeium proficiscebantur; alii, ut principes talem nuncium attulisse; alii, ne eventum belli exspectâsse, aut ex omnibus novissimi venisse, viderentur².

LIV. Quum in his angustiis res esset, atque omnes viæ ab Afranianis militibus equitibusque obsiderentur, nec pontes perfici possent, imperat militibus Cæsar, ut naves faciant, cujus generis eum superioribus annis usus Britanniae docuerat. Carinæ primùm ac statumina³ ex levi materiâ fiebant; reliquum corpus navium, viminibus contextum, coriis integebatur. Has perfectas carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris duo et viginti, militesque his navibus flumen transportat, continentemque ripæ collem improvisò occupat. Hunc celeriter, priùs quàm ab adversariis sentiatur, communit. Huc legionem postea transjicit, atque ex utrâque parte pontem institutum biduo perficit. Ita comitatus, et qui frumenti causâ processerant, tutò ad se recipit, et rem frumentariam expedire⁴ incipit.

LV. Eodem die equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, qui, inopinantes pabulatores et sine ullo dissipatos timore aggressi, quàm magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum intercipiunt; cohortibusque cetratis subsidio missis, scienter in duas partes sese distribuunt; alii, ut prædæ præsidio sint; alii, ut venientibus resistent, atque eos propellant; unamque cohortem, quæ temere ante ceteras extra aciem procurrerat, seclusam ab reliquis, circumveniunt, atque interficiunt, incolumesque⁵ cum magnâ prædâ eodem ponte in castra revertuntur.

¹ *Perscribebant hæc etiam pleniora atque uberiora*, wrote accounts of these transactions considerably heightened and exaggerated. ² *Ut principes viderentur attulisse talem nuncium*, that they first might seem to have brought such news; that they might appear to be the first who brought such welcome intelligence. ³ *Statumina*, the timbers; the ribs. ⁴ *Expedire*, to open a ready passage, or, conveyance. ⁵ *Incolumes*, safe, or, uninjured; without loss.

LVI. Dum hæc ad Ilerdam geruntur, Massilienses, usi L. Domitii consilio, naves longas expediunt, numero septendecim, quarum erant undecim tectæ. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, ut ipsâ multitudine nostra classis terreatur; magnum numerum sagittariorum, magnum Albicorum, de quibus suprâ demonstratum est, imponunt, atque hos præmiis pollicitationibusque incitant. Certas sibi deposcit naves Domitius, atque has colonis pastoribusque, quos secum adduxerat, complet. Sic, omnibus rebus instructâ classe, magnâ fiduciâ ad nostras naves procedunt, quibus præerat D. Brutus. Hæ ad insulam, quæ est contra Massiliam, stationes obtinebant.

LVII. Erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus; sed, delectos ex omnibus legionibus, fortissimos viros, antesignanos, centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat, qui sibi id muneris depoposcerant. Ii manus ferreas¹ atque harpagones² paraverant; magnoque numero pilorum, tracularum, reliquorumque telorum, se instruxerant. Ita, cognito hostium adventu, suas naves ex portu educunt, cum Massiliensibus configunt. Pugnatum utrinque est fortissimè atque acerrimè; neque multùm Albici nostris virtute cedebant, homines asperi et montani, exercitati in armis; atque ii, modò digressi a Massiliensibus, recentem eorum pollicitationem animis continebant; pastoresque indomiti, spe libertatis excitati³, sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant⁴.

LVIII. Ipsi Massilienses, et celeritate navium, et scientiâ gubernatorum confisi, nostros eludebant, impetusque eorum excipiebant; et, quoad licebat latiore spatio, productâ longiùs acie, circumvenire nostros, aut pluribus navibus adoriri singulas, aut remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant; quum propiùs erat necessariò ventum, ab scientiâ gubernatorum atque artificiis ad virtutem montanorum confugiebant. Nostri, quòd minùs exercitatis⁵ remigibus minùsque peritis gubernatoribus utebantur, qui repentè ex onera-

¹ *Ferreas manus*, iron hands, i. e. hooks. ² *Harpagones*, grappling-irons. ³ *Excitati*, animated. ⁴ *Studebant probare suam operam*, were solicitous that their efforts should merit approbation. ⁵ *Minùs exercitatis*, less experienced.

riis navibus erant producti, neque dum etiam vocabulis armamentorum cognitis, tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediabantur; factæ enim subitò ex humidâ¹ materiâ, non eundem usum celeritatis habebant. Itaque, dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, æquo animo singulas binis navibus objiciebant; atque, injectâ manu ferreâ, et retentâ utrâque nave, diversi pugnabant, atque in hostium naves transcendebant²; et, magno numero Albicorum et pastorum interfecto, partem navium deprimunt; nonnullas cum hominibus capiunt; reliquas in portum compellunt. Eo die naves Massiliensium cum iis, quæ sunt captæ, intereunt novem.

LIX. Hoc primùm Cæsari ad Ilerdam nunciatur; simul, perfecto ponte, celeriter fortuna mutatur. Illi³, perterriti virtute equitum, minùs liberè⁴, minùs audacter vagabantur; aliàs, non longo ab castris progressi spatio, ut celerem receptum haberent, angustius⁵ pabulabantur; aliàs, longiore circuitu: custodias stationesque equitum vitabant, aut, aliquo accepto detrimento, aut, procul equitatu viso, ex medio itinere, projectis sarcinis, fugiebant. Postremò et plures intermittere dies, et, præter consuetudinem omnium, noctu constituerant pabulari.

LX. Interim Oscenses, et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, mittunt ad eum legatos, seseque imperata facturos pollicentur. Hos, Tarraconenses, et Jacetani, et Ausetani, et, paucis pòst diebus, Illurgavonenses, qui flumen Iberum attingunt, insequuntur. Petit ab his omnibus, ut se frumento juvent: pollicentur; atque, omnibus undique conquisitis jumentis, in castra deportant. Transit etiam cohors Illurgavonensis ad eum, cognito civitatis consilio, et signa ex statione transfert. Magna celeriter commutatio rerum. Perfecto ponte, magnis quinque civitatibus ad amicitiam adjunctis, expeditâ re frumentariâ, extinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum,

¹ *Humidâ*, moist; with its natural sap, *i. e.* unseasoned. ² *Transcendebant in naves hostium*, boarded the enemy's ships. ³ *Illi*, they, *i. e.* Cæsar's enemies. ⁴ *Minùs liberè*, omitted by Oudendorpius, contrary to the authority of the best MSS. and editions. ⁵ *Angustius*, more closely, or, keeping more closely together; in a closer body.

quæ cum Pompeio per Mauritaniam venire dicebantur, multæ longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, et Cæsaris amicitiam sequuntur.

LXI. Quibus rebus perterritis animis adversariorum, Cæsar, ne semper magno circuitu per pontem equitatus esset mittendus, nactus idoneum locum, fossas pedum triginta in latitudinem complures facere instituit, quibus partem aliquam Sicoris averteret, vadumque in eo flumine efficeret. His pæne effectis, magnum in timorem Afranius Petreiusque perveniunt, ne omnino frumento pabuloque intercluderentur; quòd multùm Cæsar equitatu valebat. Itaque constituunt ipsi iis locis excedere, et in Celtiberiam bellum transferre. Huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quòd ex duobus contrariis generibus, quæ superiore bello cum L. Sertorio steterant civitates, victæ, nomen atque imperium absentis timebant; quæ in amicitia manserant, Pompeii magnis affectæ beneficiis, eum diligebant: Cæsaris autem in barbaris erat nomen obscurius¹. Hinc magnos equitatus magnaue auxilia exspectabant, et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant. Hoc inito consilio, toto flumine Ibero naves conquirere et Octogesam adduci jubent. Id erat oppidum positum ad Iberum, milliaque passuum a castris aberat viginti. Ad eum locum fluminis, navibus junctis pontem imperant fieri, legionesque duas flumen Sicorim transducunt, castraque muniunt vallo pedum duodecim.

LXII. Quâ re² per exploratores cognitâ, summo labore militum Cæsar, continuato diem noctemque opere in flumine avertendo, huc jam deduxerat rem, ut equites, etsi difficulter atque ægre fiebat, possent tamen atque auderent flumen transire; pedites verò tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare, et, quum altitudine aquæ, tum etiam rapiditate fluminis ad transeundum impedirentur. Sed tamen eòdem ferè tempore pons in Ibero prope effectus nunciabatur, et in Sicori vadum reperiabatur.

LXIII. Jam verò eo magis illi maturandum iter

¹ *Obscurius*, less known.

² *Re*, intention, or, plan.

existimabant. Itaque, duabus auxiliaribus cohortibus Ilerdæ præsidio relictis, omnibus copiis Sicorim transeunt, et cum duabus legionibus, quas superioribus diebus transduxerant, castra conjungunt. Relinquebatur Cæsari nihil¹, nisi uti equitatu agmen adversariorum malè haberet², et carperet; pons enim ipsius magnum circuitum habebat³, ut multo breviori itinere illi ad Iberum pervenire possent. Equites ab eo missi flumen transeunt, et, quum de tertiâ vigiliâ Petreius atque Afranius castra movissent, repentè sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt; et, magnâ multitudine circumfusâ, morari atque iter impedire incipiunt.

LXIV. Primâ luce, ex superioribus locis, quæ Cæsaris castris erant conjuncta, cernebatur⁴, equitatûs nostri prælio novissimos illorum premi vehementer, ac nonnunquam sustinere extremum agmen, atque interrumpi; aliàs inferri signa, et universarum cohortium impetu nostros propelli, deinde rursus conversos insequi. Totis verò castris milites circulari⁵, et dolere, hostem ex manibus dimitti, bellum non necessariò longius duci; centuriones tribunosque militum adire, atque obsecrare, ut per eos Cæsar certior fieret, ne labori suo neu periculo parceret; paratos esse sese, posse et audere eâ⁶ transire flumen, quâ transductus esset equitatus. Quorum studio et vocibus excitatus Cæsar, etsi timebat tantæ magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, conandum tamen atque experiendum judicat. Itaque infirmiores milites ex omnibus centuriis deligi jubet, quorum aut animus aut vires videbantur sustinere non posse: hos cum legione unâ præsidio castris relinquit. Reliquas legiones expeditas educit, magnoque numero jumentorum in flumine suprâ atque infrâ constituto, transducit exercitum. Pauci ex his militibus, vi fluminis abrepti⁷, ab

¹ *Nihil relinquebatur Cæsari*, nothing remained to Cæsar; Cæsar had no resource. ² *Uti malè haberet*, to harass, to distress, or, to annoy. ³ *Pons ipsius habebat magnum circuitum*, his bridge had a great circuit; the road by his bridge was very circuitous, viz. from its being 22 miles down the river [Cap. 54]. ⁴ *Cernebatur* [a nobis], it was seen by us; we saw, or, we observed. ⁵ *Circulari*, i. e. in orbem consistere. ⁶ *Eâ* [parte]. ⁷ *Abrepti vi fluminis*, carried down by the strength of the current.

equitatu excipiuntur, ac sublevantur: interiit¹ tamen nemo. Transducto incolumi exercitu, copias instruit, triplicemque aciem ducere incipit. At tantum fuit in militibus studii, ut, millium sex ad iter addito circuitu, magnâque ad vadum fluminis² morâ interpositâ, eos, qui de tertiâ vigiliâ exissent, ante horam diei nonam consequerentur.

LXV. Quos ubi Afranius procul visos cum Petreio conspexit, novâ re perterritus, locis superioribus³ consistit, aciemque instruit. Cæsar in campis exercitum reficit, ne defessum⁴ prælio objiciat. Rursus conantes progredi insequitur, et moratur. Illi necessariò maturiùs, quàm constituerant, castra ponunt; suberant enim montes, atque a millibus passuum quinque itinera difficilia atque angusta excipiebant. Hos intra montes se recipiebant, ut equitatum effugerent Cæsar's, præsidiisque in angustiis collocatis, exercitum itinere prohiberent; ipsi, sine periculo ac timore, Iberum copias transducerent; quod fuit illis conandum, atque omni ratione efficiendum. Sed, totius diei pugnâ atque itineris labore defessi, rem in posterum diem distulerunt. Cæsar quodque in proximo colle castra ponit.

LXVI. Mediâ circiter nocte iis, qui, adaquandi causâ, longiùs⁵ a castris processerant, ab equitibus correptis, fit ab his certior Cæsar, duces adversariorum silentio copias castris educere. Quo cognito, signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari⁶. Illi, exaudito clamore, veriti, ne noctu impediti sub onere configere cogerentur, aut ne ab equitatu Cæsar's in angustiis tenerentur, iter supprimunt⁷, copiasque in castris continent. Postero die, Petreius cum paucis equitibus occultè ad exploranda loca⁸ proficiscitur; hoc idem fit ex castris Cæsar's. Mittitur L. Decidius Saxa cum pau-

Interiit, perished; was drowned. ² *Ad vadum fluminis*, at the crossing of the river; in fording the river. ³ *Superioribus locis*, on the higher grounds; on the heights. ⁴ *Defessum* [exercitum]. ⁵ *Longiùs causâ adaquandi*, too far in search of water. ⁶ *Vasa conclamari*, i. e. *conclamare* [ad] vasa [colligenda]. ⁷ *Supprimunt iter*, discontinue their journey; stop their march. ⁸ *Ad exploranda loca*, to reconnoitre the country.

cis, qui loci naturam perspiciat¹. Uterque idem suis renunciat, quinque millia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campestris²; inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa: qui prior has angustias³ occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi, nihil esse negotii.

LXVII. Disputatur in consilio⁴ a Petreio et Afranio, et tempus profectionis quæritur. Plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent; posse prius ad angustias veniri, quàm sentirentur. Alii, quòd pridie noctu conclamatum esset⁵ in castris Cæsaris, argumenti sumebant loco, non posse clàm exiri, circumfundi⁶ noctu equitatum Cæsaris, atque omnia loca atque itinera obsideri; nocturnaque prœlia esse vitanda, quòd perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis, quàm religioni, consulere⁷ consuerit; at lucem multum per se pudorem omnium oculis, multum etiam tribunorum militum et centurionum præsentiâ afferre; quibus rebus coërceri milites, et in officio contineri soleant. Quare omni ratione esse interdiu perrumpendum: etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen, summâ exercitûs salvâ, locum, quem petant, capi posse. Hæc evicit in consilio sententia, et primâ luce postridie constituunt proficisci⁸.

LXVIII. Cæsar, exploratis regionibus, albente cœlo, omnes copias castris educit; magnoque circuitu, nullo certo itinere, exercitum ducit: nam, quæ itinera ad Iberum atque Octogesam pertinebant, castris hostium oppositis tenebantur. Ipsi erant transcendendæ valles maximæ ac difficillimæ; saxa, multis locis prærupta, iter impediabant, ut arma per manus necessariò traderentur, militesque inermi sublevatique alii ab aliis magnam partem itineris conficerent. Sed hunc laborem recusabat nemo, quòd cum omnium laborum finem fore

¹ *Perspiciat*, might view; might examine, or, might discover.

² *Campestris itineris*, of plain, or, of level, road. ³ *Has angustias*, these straits; these defiles. ⁴ *Disputatur in consilio*, the subject is debated in a council of war. ⁵ *Conclamatum esset*, it had been called out; notice had been given, viz. to the soldiers to prepare for a march.

⁶ *Circumfundi*, were strolling about. ⁷ *Consulere timori magis quàm religioni*, to regard their fear more than their religion, i. e. religious obligation, or, their oath. ⁸ *Proficisci*, to set out; to begin their march.

existimabant, si hostem Ibero intercludere et frumento prohibere potuissent ¹.

LXIX. Ac primò Afraniani milites, visendi causâ, læti ex castris procurrebant, contumeliosisque vocibus prosequiebantur ²; nec non, necessarij victûs inopiâ coactos fugere, atque ad Ilerdam reverti: erat enim iter a proposito diversum, contrariamque in partem iri videbatur. Duces verò eorum suum consilium laudibus ferebant, quòd se castris tenuissent; multùmque eorum opinionem adjuvabat, quòd sine jumentis impedimentisque ad iter profectos videbant, ut, non posse diutius inopiam sustinere, confiderent. Sed, ubi paullatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, jamque primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, nemo erat adedò tardus, aut fugiens laboris, quin statim castris exeundum atque occurrendum putarent. Conclamatur ad arma; atque omnes copiæ, paucis præsidio relictis cohortibus, exeunt, rectoque ad Iberum itinere contendunt.

LXX. Erat in celeritate ³ omne positum certamen, utri priùs angustias montesque occuparent: sed exercitum Cæsaris viarum difficultates tardabant; Afranii copias equitatus Cæsaris insequens morabatur. Res tamen ab Afranianis huc erat necessariò deducta, ut, si priores montes, quos petebant, attigissent, ipsi periculum vitarent, impedimenta totius exercitûs cohortesque, in castris relictas servare non possent, quibus, interclusis exercitu Cæsaris, auxilium ferri nullâ ratione poterat. Confecit prior iter Cæsar, atque, ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, in hâc contra hostem aciem instruit. Afranius, quum ab equitatu novissimum agmen premeretur, et ante se hostem videret, collem quemdam nactus, ibi constitit. Ex eo loco quatuor cetratorum cohortes in montem, qui erat in conspectu omnium excelsissimus, mittit. Hunc magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, eo consilio, uti ipse eòdem omnibus copiis contenderet, et, mutato itinere, jugis Octogesam perveniret. Hunc quum obliquo

¹ *Si potuissent intercludere hostem Ibero et prohibere* [hostem] *frumento*, if they could get between the enemy and the *Ebro*, and intercept his provisions. ² *Prosequiebantur* [nostros milites]. ³ *In celeritate*, on quickness, on despatch.

itinere¹ cetrati peterent, conspicatus equitatus Cæsaris, in cohortes impetum facit: nec minimam partem temporis equitum vim cetrati sustinere potuerunt, omnesque, ab eis circumventi, in conspectu utriusque exercitus interficiuntur.

LXXI. Erat occasio bene gerendæ rei. Neque verò id Cæsarem fugiebat², tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, perterritum exercitum sustinere non posse, præsertim circumdātum undique equitatu, quum in loco æquo atque aperto configeretur; idque ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur. Concurrerant legati, centuriones, tribunique militum, ne dubitaret prælium committere; omnium esse militum paratissimos animos; Afranianos contrà multis rebus sui timoris signa misisse, quòd suis non subvenissent; quòd de colle non decederent; quòd vix equitum incursus sustinerent; collatisque in unum locum signis, conferti, neque ordines neque signa servarent. Quòd si iniquitatem loci³ timeret, datum iri tamen aliquo loco pugnandi facultatem; quòd certè inde decedendum esset Afranio, nec sine aquâ permanere posset.

LXXII. Cæsar in eam spem venerat⁴, se sine pugna et sine vulnere suorum rem conficere posse; quòd re frumentariâ adversarios interclusisset. Cur etiam secundo prælio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optimè de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? præsertim quum non minùs esset imperatoris, consilio superare, quàm gladio. Movebatur etiam misericordiâ civium, quos interficiendos videbat; quibus salvis atque incolumibus, rem obtinere malebat. Hoc consilium Cæsaris a plerisque non probabatur; milites verò palàm inter se loquebantur, quoniam talis occasio victoriæ dimitteretur, etiam quum veliet Cæsar, sese non esse pugnatuos. Ille in suâ sententiâ perseverat, et paullulum ex eo loco digreditur, ut timorem adversariis minuat. Petreius atque Afranius, oblata facultate, in castra sese referunt. Cæsar, præsidiis in

¹ *Obliquo itinere*, in a circuitous route. ² *Neque id fugiebat Cæsarem*, nor did it escape Cæsar; nor was it unobserved by Cæsar.

³ *Iniquitatem loci*, the disadvantage of ground. ⁴ *Venerat in eam spem*, had come into that hope; had entertained a hope.

montibus dispositis, omni ad Iberum intercluso itinere, quàm proximè potest hostium castris, castra communit.

LXXIII. Postero die duces adversariorum perturbati, quòd omnem rei frumentariæ fluminisque Iberi spem dimiserant, de reliquis rebus consultabant¹. Erat unum iter², Ilerdam si reverti vellent; alterum, si Tarraconem peterent. Hæc³ consiliantibus eis, nunciatur, aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro. Quâ re cognitâ, crebras stationes disponunt equitum et cohortium alariarum, legionariasque interjiciunt cohortes, vallumque ex castris ad aquam ducere incipiunt, ut intra munitionem, et sine timore et sine stationibus, aquari possent. Id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur; ipsique, perficiendi operis causâ, longiùs⁴ progrediuntur.

LXXIV. Quorum discessu liberam nacti milites colloquiorum facultatem⁵, vulgò procedunt, et, quem quisque in castris notum aut municipem habebat, conquirunt atque evocat. Primùm agunt gratias omnes omnibus, quòd sibi perterritis pridie pepercissent; eorum se beneficio vivere; deinde imperatoris fidem quærunt⁶, rectène se illi sint commissuri; et, quòd non ab initio fecerint, armaque cum hominibus necessariis et consanguineis contulerint, queruntur⁷. His provocati sermonibus, fidem ab imperatore de Petreii et Afranii vitâ petunt, ne quod in se scelus concepisse, neu suos prodidisse, videantur. Quibus confirmatis rebus, se statim signa transluros, confirmant, legatosque de pace primorum ordinum centuriones ad Cæsarem mittunt. Interim alii suos in castra invitandi causâ adducunt, alii ab suis adducuntur; aded ut una castra jam facta ex binis viderentur: compluresque tribuni militum et centuriones ad Cæsarem veniunt, seque ei commendant. Idem hoc fit a principibus Hispaniæ, quos illi evocaverant, et

¹ *Consultabant*, consulted, or, deliberated; held a consultation.

² *Unum iter erat* [illis, i. e. adversariis Cæsaris]. ³ *Hæc*, these things; these points, i. e. whether to go to Ilerda, or to Tarraco. ⁴ *Longiùs*, to a considerable distance. ⁵ *Liberam facultatem colloquiorum*, a free power of conversing; liberty of conversing freely. ⁶ *Quærunt*, inquire into, or, inquire respecting. ⁷ *Queruntur quòd non fecerint ab initio*, regret that they had not done so at first, i. e. regret that they had not joined Cæsar at first.

secum in castris habebant obsidum loco. Ii suos notos hospitesque quærebant, per quem quisque eorum aditum commendationis haberet ad Cæsarem. Afranii etiam filius adolescens de suâ ac parentis sui salute cum Cæsare per Sulpicium legatum agebat. Erant plena lætitiâ et gratulatione omnia; eorum, qui tanta pericula vitâsse, et eorum, qui sine vulnere tantas res confecisse videbantur; magnumque fructum suæ pristinæ lenitatis omnium iudicio Cæsar ferebat, consiliumque ejus a cunctis probabatur.

LXXV. Quibus rebus nunciatis Afranio, ab instituto opere discedit, seque in castra recipit; sic paratus, ut videbatur, ut, quicumque accidisset casus, hunc quieto et æquo animo ferret. Petreius verò non deserit sese¹; armat familiam²; cum hâc, et prætoriâ cohorte cetratorum, barbarisque equitibus paucis, beneficiariis suis³, quos suæ custodiæ causâ habere consuerat, improvisò ad vallum advolat, colloquia militum interrumpit, nostros repellit ab castris; quos deprehendit, interficit. Reliqui coëunt inter se, et, repentino periculo exterriti, sinistras sagis involvunt⁴, gladiosque destringunt, atque ita se a cetratis equitibusque defendunt, castrorum propinquitate confisi; seque in castra recipiunt, et ab iis cohortibus, quæ erant in statione ad portas, defenduntur.

LXXVI. Quibus rebus confectis, flens Petreius manipulos circuit, militesque appellat; neu se, neu Pompeium absentem, imperatorem suum, adversariis ad supplicium tradant, obsecrat. Fit celeriter concursus in prætorium⁵. Postulat, ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, neque prodituros, neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos. Princeps in hæc verba jurat⁶ ipse. Idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium⁷, subsequuntur tribuni militum centurionesque;

¹ *Non deserit sese*, does not forsake himself; is not wanting to himself. ² *Familiam*, his slaves. ³ *Suis beneficiariis*, with his privileged troops, i. e. soldiers exempted from the lower parts of military duties.

⁴ *Involvunt sinistras [manus] sagis*, they roll their left arms round with their cloaks; they roll their cloaks round their left arms. ⁵ *Prætorium*, see *Prætor*. ⁶ *Jurat in hæc verba*, swears to these words; takes this oath. ⁷ [*Petreius*] *adigit Afranium [in] idem jusjurandum*, *Petreius* forces *Afranium* to take the same oath.

centuriatim producti milites idem jurant. Edicunt¹, penes quem quisque sit Cæsaris miles, ut producat²; productos palàm in prætorio interficiunt. Sed plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, noctuque per vallum emittunt. Sic terror oblatus a ducibus, crudelitas in supplicio, nova religio jurisjurandi² spem præsentis deditionis sustulit, mentesque militum convertit, et rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit.

LXXVII. Cæsar, qui milites adversariorum in castra per tempus colloquii venerant, summâ diligentia conquiri et remitti jubet: sed ex numero tribunorum militum centurionumque nonnulli suâ voluntate apud eum remanserunt, quos ille postea magno in honore habuit; centuriones in ampliores ordines, equites Romanos in tribunitium restituit honorem.

LXXVIII. Premebantur Afraniani pabulatione³, aquabantur ægre; frumenti copiam legionarii nonnullam habebant, quòd dierum duorum et viginti ab Ilerdâ frumentum jussi erant efferre; cetrati, auxiliaresque, nullam⁴, quorum erant et facultates ad parandum exiguæ, et corpora insueta ad onera portanda: itaque magnus eorum quotidie numerus ad Cæsarem perfugiebat. In his erat angustia res; sed ex propositis consiliis⁵ duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, quòd ibi paullulum frumenti reliquerant. Ibi se reliquum consilium explicaturos confidebant. Tarraco aberat longiùs; quo spatio plures rem posse casus recipere intelligebant. Hoc probato consilio, ex castris proficiscuntur. Cæsar, equitatu præmisso, qui novissimum agmen carperet atque impediret, ipse cum legionibus subsequitur. Nullum intercedebat tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus præliarentur.

LXXIX. Genus erat hoc pugnae. Expeditæ cohortes novissimum agmen claudebant; pluriesque in locis

¹ *Edicunt*, they declare publicly; they proclaim, or, they issue an order. ² *Nova religio jurisjurandi*, the new obligation of an oath; the obligation of the new oath. ³ *Premebantur pabulatione*, were distressed by forage; were in distress for want of forage. ⁴ *Auxiliaresque [habebant] nullam [copiam frumenti]*. ⁵ *Consiliis*, designs, plans, or, measures.

campestribus¹ subsistebant: si mons erat adscendendus, facile ipsa loci natura periculum repellebat, quòd ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, desuper suos adscendentes protegebant. Quum vallis, aut locus declivis suberat, neque ii, qui antecesserant, morantibus opem ferre poterant, equites verò ex loco superiore in aversos tela conjiciebant; tum magno erat in periculo res. Relinquebatur, ut, quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, legionum signa consistere juberent, magnoque impetu equitatum repellerent; eo submoto², repentè incitati cursu sese in valles universi demitterent, atque, ita transgressi, rursus in locis superioribus consisterent. Nam tantum ab equitum suorum auxiliis aberant, quorum numerum habebant magnum, ut eos, superioribus perterritos præliis, in medium reciperent agmen, ultroque eos tuerentur; quorum nulli ex itinere excedere licebat, quin ab equitatu Cæsaris exciperentur³.

LXXX. Tali dum pugnatur modo, lentè atque paulatim⁴ proceditur, crebròque, ut sint auxilio suis, subsistunt, ut tum accidit. Millia enim progressi quatuor, vehementiùsque peragitati ab equitatu, montem excelsum capiunt, ibique unâ fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, neque jumentis onera deponunt. Ubi Cæsaris castra posita, tabernaculaque constituta, et dimissos equites pabulandi causâ, animum adverterunt, sese subito proripiunt, horâ circiter sextâ ejusdem diei, et spem nacti moræ, discessu nostrorum equitum, iter facere incipiunt. Quâ re⁵ animadversâ, Cæsar relictis legionibus subsequitur; præsidio impedimentis paucas cohortes relinquit; horâ decimâ subsequi pabulatores, equitesque revocari, jubet. Celeriter equitatus ad quotidianum itineris officium revertitur. Pugnatur acriter ad novissimum agmen, adeò ut pæne terga convertant; compluresque milites, etiam nonnulli centuriones interficiuntur. Instabat agmen Cæsaris, atque universum imminebat.

¹ *In campestribus locis*, on level ground; on the plain. ² *Eo* [equitatu] *submoto*. ³ *Exciperentur*, were taken; were made prisoners.

⁴ *Paulatim*, by little and little; at intervals. ⁵ *Re*, movement.

LXXXI. Tum vero, neque ad explorandum¹ idoneum locum castris, neque ad progrediendum² datâ facultate, consistunt necessariò, et procul ab aquâ, et naturâ iniquo loco, castra ponunt. Sed iisdem de causis Cæsar, quæ suprâ sunt demonstratæ, prælio non lacescit, et eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, quo paratiores essent ad insequendum omnes, sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent. Illi, enim, adverso vitio castrorum, totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, castraque castris convertunt. Hoc idem postero die a primâ luce faciunt, totumque in eâ re diem consumunt. Sed, quantum opere processerant, et castra protulerant, tanto aberant ab aquâ longiùs; et præsentî malo aliis malis remedia dabantur. Primâ nocte³ aquandi causâ nemo egreditur ex castris: proximo die, præsidio in castris relicto, universas ad aquam copias educunt; pabulatum emittitur nemo. His eos supplices malis haberi Cæsar, et necessariam subire deditiõnem, quàm prælio decertare, malebat. Conatur tamen eos vallo fossâque circumvenire, ut quàm maximè repentinas eorum eruptiones demoretur, quo necessariò descensuros existimabat. Illi, et inopiâ pabuli adducti, et, quo essent ad id expeditiores, omnia sarcinaria jumenta interfici jubent.

LXXXII. In his operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur: tertio die magna jam pars operis Cæsaris processerat. Illi, impediendæ rei causâ, horâ circiter octavâ signo dato, legiones educunt, aciemque sub castris instrunt. Cæsar ab opere legiones revocat, equitatum omnem convenire jubet, aciem instruit; contra opinionem enim militum, famamque omnium, videri prælium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat. Sed eisdem de causis, quæ sunt cognitæ, quo minùs dimicare vellet, movebatur⁴; atque hoc etiam magis, quòd spatii brevitās⁵, etiam in fugam conjectis adversariis, non multùm

¹ *Ad explorandum*, to look for; to choose. ² *Ad progrediendum*, to advance; to proceed on their march. ³ *Primâ nocte*, the first night. ⁴ [Cæsar] *movebatur de eisdem causis quæ cognitæ sunt*, Cæsar was influenced by these motives, or, considerations, which have been stated. ⁵ *Brevitas spatii*, the shortness of the distance, viz. between the two camps.

ad summam victoriæ¹ juvare poterat: non enim ampliùs pedum millibus duobus ab castris castra distabant. Hinc duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, ad incursum atque impetum militum relicta. Si prœlium committeretur, propinquitas castrorum celerem superatis ex fugâ receptum dabat. Hâc de causâ constituerat, signa inferentibus² resistere, prior prœlio non lacessere.

LXXXIII. Acies erat Afraniana duplex legionum quinque; tertium in subsidiis³ locum alariæ cohortes⁴ obtinebant. Cæsaris triplex; sed primam aciem quaternæ cohortes ex quinque legionibus tenebant; has subsidiariæ ternæ, et rursus aliæ totidem, suæ cujusque legionis, subsequebantur; sagittarii funditoresque mediâ continebantur acie; equitatus latera cingebat. Tali instructâ acie, tenere uterque propositum videbatur; Cæsar, nisi coactus, prœlium non committere; ille, ut opera Cæsaris impediret. Producitur tamen res⁵, aciesque ad solis occasum continentur⁶; inde utrique in castra discedunt. Postero die munitiones institutas Cæsar parat perficere; illi, vadum fluminis Sicoris tentare, si transire possent. Quâ re animadversâ, Cæsar Germanos levis armaturæ, equitumque partem, flumen transjicit, crebrasque in ripis custodias disponit.

LXXXIV. Tandem, omnibus rebus obsessi, quantum jam diem sine pabulo retentis jumentis, aquæ, lignorum, frumenti inopiâ, colloquium petunt, et id, si fieri possit, semoto a militibus loco. Ubi id a Cæsare negatum⁷, et, palàm si colloqui vellent, concessum est; datur obsidis loco Cæsari filius Afranii. Venitur in eum locum, quem Cæsar delegit. Audiente utroque exercitu, loquitur Afranius: Non esse aut ipsis aut militibus succensendum, quòd fidem erga imperatorem suum Cn. Pompeium conservare voluerint, sed satis jam fecisse officio, satisque supplicii tulisse, perpressos

¹ *Ad summam victoriæ*, to a complete victory, or, to a decisive victory. ² *Inferentibus signa*, them advancing their standards; making a charge. ³ *In subsidiis*, as a body of reserve. ⁴ *Alariæ cohortes*, the auxiliary cohorts; the foreign troops. ⁵ *Res producitur*, the affair is put off; the engagement is deferred. ⁶ *Acies continentur*, the armies continue in the order of battle. ⁷ *Id negatum [est]*, that request was refused.

omnium rerum inopiam : nunc verò, pæne ut feras¹, circummunitos prohiberi aquâ, prohiberi ingressu ; neque corpore dolorem, neque animo ignominiam ferre posse ; itaque se victos confiteri ; orare atque obsecrare, si qui locus misericordiæ relinquatur, ne ad ultimum supplicium² progredi necesse habeant. Hæc quàm potest demississimè atque subjectissimè exponit.

LXXXV. Ad ea Cæsar respondit : nulli omnium has partes, vel querimoniæ, vel miserationis, minùs convenisse ; reliquos enim omnes suum officium præstitisse ; se, qui etiam bonâ conditione, et loco, et tempore æquo configere noluerit, ut quàm integerrima essent ad pacem omnia ; exercitum suum, qui, injuriâ etiam acceptâ, suisque interfectis, quos in suâ potestate habuerit, conservârit, et texerit ; illius denique exercitûs milites, qui per se³ de conciliandâ pace egerint, quâ in re omnium suorum vitæ consulendum putârint. Sic omnium ordinum partes in misericordiâ constitisse ; ipsos duces a pace abhorruisse, eos neque colloqui neque induciarum jura servâsse, et homines imperitos, et per colloquium deceptos, crudelissimè interfecisse. Accidisse igitur his, quod plerumque hominibus nimîâ pertinaciâ atque arrogantîâ accidere soleat, uti eò recurrant, et id cupidissimè petant, quod paullo antè contemserint. Neque nunc se illorum humilitate neque aliquâ temporis opportunitate postulare, quibus rebus augeantur opes suæ, sed eos exercitus, quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint, velle dimitti. Neque enim sex legiones aliâ de causâ missas in Hispaniam, septimamque ibi conscriptam, neque tot tantasque classes paratas, neque submissos duces rei militaris peritos. Nihil horum ad pacandas Hispanias, nihil ad usum provinciæ provisum, quæ, propter diuturnitatem pacis, nullum auxilium desiderârit. Omnia hæc jam pridem contra se parari, in se novi generis imperia constitui, ut idem ad portas urbanis præsidia rebus, et duas bellicosissimas provincias absens tot annos obtineat ; in se jura magistratuum commutari, ne

¹ *Ut feras*, as wild beasts. ² *Ultimum supplicium*, the last punishment, i. e. capital punishment. ³ *Per se*, of themselves ; spontaneously.

ex præturâ et consulatu, ut semper, sed per paucos probati et electi in provincias mittantur; in se ætatis excusationem nihil valere, quòd superioribus bellis probati ad obtinendos exercitus evocentur: in se uno non servari, quod sit omnibus datum semper imperatoribus, ut, rebus feliciter gestis, aut cum honore aliquo, aut certè sine ignominiâ domum revertantur, exercitumque dimittant. Quæ tamen omnia et se tulisse patienter et esse laturum; neque nunc id agere, ut ab illis abductum exercitum teneat ipse, quod tamen sibi difficile non sit; sed ne illi habeant, quo contra se uti possint. Proinde, ut esset dictum, provinciis excederent, exercitumque dimitterent; si id sit factum, nociturum se nemini: hanc unam atque extremam pacis esse conditionem.

LXXXVI. Id verò militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, ut ex ipsâ significatione¹ potuit cognosci; ut, qui aliquid victi incommodi expectavissent, ultro² præmium missionis³ ferrent. Nam, quum de loco et tempore ejus rei⁴ controversia inferretur, et voce et manibus universi ex vallo, ubi constiterant, significare cœperunt, ut statim dimitterentur, neque omni interpositâ fide firmum esse posse, si in aliud tempus differretur. Paucis quum esset in utramque partem verbis disputatum⁵, res huc deducitur, ut ii, qui habeant domicilium aut possessiones in Hispaniâ, statim, reliqui ad Varum flumen dimittantur; ne quid eis noceatur, neu quis invitus sacramentum dicere cogatur a Cæsare, cavetur⁶.

LXXXVII. Cæsar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum, pollicetur; addit etiam, ut, quid quisque eorum in bello amiserit, quæ sint penes⁷ milites suos, iis, qui amiserint, restituitur; militibus, æquâ factâ æstimatione, pecuniam pro iis rebus dissolvit. Quascumque postea controversias inter se milites habuerint, suâ sponte ad Cæsarem in jus

¹ *Ex ipsâ significatione*, by their very gestures. ² *Utro*, voluntarily; without solicitation. ³ *Præmium missionis*, the advantage of a discharge. ⁴ *Ejus rei*, of that disbanding; of their being discharged, or, of their being disembodied. ⁵ *Quum disputatum esset*, when that article [of the stipulation] had been discussed. ⁶ *Cavetur*, it is provided. ⁷ *Penes*, in the possession of.

adiêrunt. Petreius atque Afranius, quum stipendium ab legionibus, pæne seditione factâ¹, flagitaretur, cujus illi diem nondum venisse dicerent, Cæsar ut cognosceret, postulant; eoque utrique, quod statuit², contenti fuerunt. Parte circiter tertiâ exercitûs eo biduo dimissâ, duas legiones suas antecedere, reliquas subsequi jussit, ut non longo inter se spatio castra facerent; eique negotio Q. Fufium Kalenum legatum præficit. Hoc ejus præscripto ex Hispaniâ ad Varum flumen est iter factum, atque ibi reliqua pars exercitûs dimissa.

LIBER II.

I. DUM hæc in Hispaniâ geruntur³, C. Trebonius, legatus, qui ad oppugnationem Massiliæ relictus erat, duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas, turresque ad oppidum agere instituit. Una erat proxima portui navalibusque; altera ad partem, quâ est aditus ex Galliâ⁴ atque Hispaniâ ad id mare, quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani. Massilia enim ferè ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quæ aditum habeat a terrâ. Hujus quòque spatii pars ea, quæ ad arcem pertinet, loci naturâ et valle altissimâ munita, longam et difficilem habet oppugnationem. Ad ea perficienda opera C. Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni Provinciâ vocat; vimina materiamque comportari jubet. Quibus comparatis rebus, aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta exstruit.

II. Sed tanti erant antiquitûs in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus, tantaque multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullæ contextæ viminibus vineæ

¹ *Seditione pæne factâ*, almost in a state of mutiny. ² *Eo quod* [Cæsar] *statuit*, with Cæsar's decision. ³ *Dum hæc geruntur*, whilst these things are carrying on; during this state of affairs. ⁴ *Aditus est* [hominibus venientibus] *ex Galliâ*, &c.

sustinere possent. Asseres enim pedum duodecim, cuspidibus præfixi, atque hi maximis balistis ¹ missi, per quatuor ordines cratium in terrâ defigebantur. Itaque, pedibus lignis conjunctis inter se, porticus integebantur; atque hâc agger inter manus proferebatur. Antecedebat testudo ² pedum sexaginta, æquandi loci causâ, facta item ex fortissimis lignis, convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent. Sed magnitudo operum, altitudo muri atque turrium, multitudo tormentorum omnem administrationem tardabat. Tum crebræ, per Albicos, eruptiones fiebant ex oppido, ignesque aggeri et turribus inferebantur, quæ facilè nostri repellebant milites, magnisque ultro illatis detrimentis, eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in oppidum rejiciebant.

III. Interim L. Nasidius, ab Cn. Pompeio cum classe navium sexdecim, in quibus paucæ erant æratæ ³, L. Domitio Massiliensibusque subsidio missus, freto Siciliae, imprudente atque inopinante Curione ⁴, pervelitur; apulsisque Messanam navibus, atque inde, propter repentinum terrorem, Principum ac Senatûs fugâ factâ, ex navalibus eorum navem unam deducit. Hâc adjunctâ ad reliquas naves, cursum Massiliam versus perficit, præmissâque clâm naviculâ, Domitium Massiliensesque de suo adventu certiores facit, eosque magno opere hortatur, ut rursus cum Bruti classe, additis suis auxiliis, configant.

IV. Massilienses, post superius incommodum ⁵, veteres ad eundem numerum ex navalibus productas naves refecerant, summâque industriâ armaverant ⁶, remigum gubernatorumque magna copiâ suppetebat, piscatoriasque adjecerant, atque contexerant, ut essent ab ictu telorum remiges tuti; has sagittariis tormentisque compleverunt. Tali modo instructâ classe, omnium seniorum, matrum familiæ, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, ut extremo tempore civitati subvenirent, non minore animo ac fiduciâ, ⁷ quàm antè dimicaverant, naves

¹ *Balistic*, See *Balista*. ² *Testudo*, See *Testudo*. ³ *Æratæ*, brazen, i. e. having brazen beaks, or, prows. ⁴ *Curione imprudente atque inopinante*, without the knowledge or suspicion of Curio. ⁵ *Incommodum*, defeat. ⁶ *Armaverant*, had equipped. ⁷ *Non minore animo ac fiduciâ*, with no less resolution and confidence.

conscendunt. Communi enim fit vitio naturæ, ut invisis, latitantibus, atque incognitis rebus magis confidamus, vehementiusque exterreamur; ut tum accidit. Adventus enim L. Nasidii summâ spe et voluntate civitatem compleverat. Nacti idoneum ventum ex portu exeunt¹, et Tauroënta, quod est castellum Massiliensium, ad Nasidium perveniunt, ibique naves expediunt, rursusque se ad confligendum animo confirmant, et consilia communicant. Dextra pars Massiliensibus attribuitur, sinistra Nasidio².

V. Eodem³ Brutus contendit, aucto navium numero. Nam ad eas, quæ factæ erant Arelate per Cæsarem, captivæ Massiliensium accesserant sex. Has superioribus refecerat diebus, atque omnibus rebus instruxerat⁴. Itaque, suos cohortatus, quos integros superavissent, ut victos contemnerent, plenus spei bonæ atque animi adversus eos proficiscitur. Facile erat, ex castris C. Trebonii, atque omnibus superioribus locis, prospicere in urbem, ut omnis juvenus, quæ in oppido remanserat, omnesque superioris ætatis, cum liberis atque uxoribus publicisque custodiis, aut ex muro ad cælum manus tenderent, aut templa deorum immortalium adirent, et, ante simulacra projecti, victoriam ab diis exposcerent. Neque erat quisquam omnium, quin in ejus diei casu suarum omnium fortunarum eventum consistere existimaret. Nam et honesti ex juventute, et cujusque ætatis amplissimi, nominatim evocati atque obsecrati, naves conscenderant, ut, si quid adversi accidisset, ne ad conandum quidem sibi quidquam reliqui fore viderent⁵; si superavissent, vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis, de salute urbis confiderent⁶.

VI. Commisso prælio, Massiliensibus res nulla ad virtutem defuit; sed, memores eorum præceptorum, quæ

¹ [Massilienses] *nacti idoneum ventum exeunt*, &c. ² *Sinistra* [pars attribuitur] *Nasidio*. ³ *Eodem* [modo]. ⁴ *Instruxerat*, had furnished, or, had provided, them. ⁵ *Ne quidem viderent quidquam reliqui fore sibi ad conandum*, that they would not even see any thing remaining for them to attempt; they did not see that they had any other resource, i. e. in their opinion they would be ruined. ⁶ *Confiderent*, they had confidence; they did not despair.

paullo antè ab suis acceperant, hoc animo decertabant, ut nullum aliud tempus ad conandum habituri viderentur, et, quibus in pugnâ vitæ periculum¹ accideret, non ita multo se reliquorum civium fatum antecedere existimarent², quibus, urbe captâ, eadem esset belli fortuna patienda. Diductisque nostris paullatim navibus, et artificio gubernatorum mobilitati³ navium locus dabatur, et, si quando nostri, facultatem nacti, ferreis manibus injectis, navem religaverant, undique suis laborantibus succurrebant. Neque verò, conjuncti Albicis comminus pugnando deficiebant, neque multum cedebant virtute nostris. Simul ex minoribus navibus magna vis eminus missa telorum, multa nostris de improvisò imprudentibus atque impeditis vulnera inferebant; conspicatæque naves triremes duæ navem D. Bruti, quæ ex insigni⁴ facilè agnosci poterat, duabus ex partibus sese in eam incitaverant: sed tantum, re provisâ, Brutus celeritate navis enisus est, ut parvo momento antecederet. Illæ aded graviter inter se incitatæ conflixerunt, ut vehementissimè utræque ex concursu laborarent⁵; altera verò, præfracto rostro⁶, tota collabefieret. Quâ re animum adversâ, quæ proximæ ei loco ex Bruti classe naves erant, in eas impeditas impetum faciunt, celeriterque ambas deprimunt.

VII. Sed Nasidianæ naves nullo usui fuerunt, celeriterque pugnâ excesserunt: non enim has aut conspectus patriæ, aut propinquorum præcepta ad extremum vitæ periculum adire cgebant. Itaque ex eo numero navium nulla desiderata est, ex Massiliensium classe quinque sunt depressæ, quatuor captæ, una cum Nasidianis profugit; quæ omnes citeriorem Hispaniam petiverunt. At ex reliquis una, præmissa Massiliam hujus nuncii perferendi gratiâ, quum jam appropinquaret urbi, omnis sese multitudo ad cognoscendum effudit⁷, ac, re

¹ *Periculum vitæ*, the risk of life. ² *Non existimarent se ita multo antecedere fatum*, did not suppose they would thus long precede the death. ³ *Mobilitati*, swiftness; rapid movements. ⁴ *Ex insigni*, from the flag. ⁵ *Laborarent*, damaged, or, shattered. ⁶ *Præfracto rostro*, having broken her beak, or, prow; in sea-phrase, having stove in her bows. ⁷ *Effudit sese ad cognoscendum*, rushed out to hear the news.

cognitâ, tantus luctus excepit, ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur. Massilienses tamen nihilo sequiùs ad defensionem urbis reliqua apparare cœperunt.

VIII. Est animadversum ab legionariis, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, ex crebris hostium eruptionibus, magno sibi esse præsidio posse, si pro castello ac receptaculo turrim ex latere sub muro fecissent, quam primò ad repentinos incursus humilem parvamque fecerant. Huc se referebant; hinc, si qua major oppresserat vis, propugnabant; hinc ad repellendum et prosequendum hostem procurrebant. Patebat hæc quoquoersùs pedes triginta¹; sed parietum crassitudo pedes quinque. Postea verò, ut est rerum omnium magister usus, hominum adhibitâ sollertiâ, inventum est, magno esse usui posse, si hæc esset in altitudinem turris elata. Id hâc ratione perfectum est.

IX. Ubi turris altitudo perducta est ad contabulationem²; eam in parietes instruxerunt³ ita, ut capita tignorum⁴ extremâ parietum structurâ⁵ tegerentur; ne quid emineret⁶, ubi ignis hostium adhæresceret⁷. Hanc insuper contignationem, quantum tectum plutei ac vinearum passum est, laterculo adstruxerunt⁸; supraque eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt non longè ab extremis parietibus⁹, quibus suspenderent eam contignationem, quæ turri tegimento esset futura¹⁰, supraque ea tigna directò transversas trabes injecerunt, casque axibus religaverunt. Has trabes paullo longiores atque eminentiores, quàm extremi parietes¹¹ erant, effecerunt,

¹ *Hæc [turris] patebat triginta pedes quoquoersùs*, it extended thirty feet in every direction; it was thirty feet square. ² *Ad contabulationem*, to the first joists, or, a story. ³ *Instruxerunt eam in parietes*, they covered it to the walls; they floored it. ⁴ *Capita tignorum*, the ends of the beams. ⁵ *Extremâ structurâ*, by the outside part. The beams did not go through the walls, for the reason given in next two notes. ⁶ *Ne quid emineret*, that no part might jut out. ⁷ *Ubi ignis hostium adhæresceret*, which the enemy's fire might catch. ⁸ *Ordo est; Adstruxerunt laterculo* [with little bricks] *insuper hanc contignationem*, &c. ⁹ *Non longè ab extremis parietibus*, not far from the outside of the walls. ¹⁰ *Quæ futura esset tegimento turri*, which was afterwards to be the roof of the tower, i. e. after the tower was raised to a proper height, this floor was to form its roof. ¹¹ *Eminentiores quàm extremi parietes*, projecting beyond the outside of the walls.

ut esset, ubi¹ tegimenta præpendere possent ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, quum inter eam contignationem parietes exstruerentur; eamque contabulationem summam² lateribus lutoque constraverunt, ne quid ignis hostium nocere posset; centonesque insuper injecerunt, ne aut tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent, aut saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent. Storias autem ex funibus anchorariis tres, in longitudinem parietum turris, latas quaternos pedes, fecerunt³, easque ex tribus partibus, quæ ad hostes vergebant, eminentibus trabibus circum turrim præpendentes religaverunt; quod unum genus tegimenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse. Ubi verò ea pars turris, quæ erat perfecta, tecta atque munita est ab omni ictu hostium, pluteos ad alia opera⁴ abduxerunt: turris tectum per se ipsum prehensionibus⁵ ex contignatione primâ suspendere ac tollere cœperunt: ubi, quantum storiarum demissio⁶ patiebatur, tantum elevabant. Intra hæc tegimenta abditi atque muniti, parietes lateribus extruebant; rursusbue aliâ prehensione ad ædificandum sibi locum expediebant⁷. Ubi tempus alterius contabulationis videbatur, tigna item, ut primò, tecta extremis lateribus⁸ instruebant; exque eâ contignatione rursus summam contabulationem storiasque elevabant. Ita tutò, ac sine ullo vulnere ac periculo, sex tabulata exstruxerunt; fenestrasque⁹, quibus in locis visum est, ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt.

X. Ubi ex eâ turri, quæ circum essent, opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, musculum pedum sexaginta longum ex

¹ *Ut esset ubi*, that there might be where; that there might be supports on which. ² *Eam summam tabulationem*, that highest floor. See last page, note 10. ³ *Ordo est; Autem fecerunt tres storias ex anchorariis funibus latas quaternos pedes in longitudinem parietum turris*, they likewise made three curtains of cables four feet broad, of the length of the walls of the turret, i. e. 30 feet long. ⁴ *Ad alia opera*, to other parts of the work. ⁵ *Prehensionibus*, by pulleys, or, by screws. ⁶ *Demissio*, the depth. ⁷ *Expediebant locum*, cleared a space, i. e. raised the highest floor [see above, note 2] so much, that the artists had room to work, and thus add to the height of the wall. ⁸ *Extremis lateribus*, by the outmost bricks, or, by the outside bricks. ⁹ *Fenestras*, loop-holes.

materiâ bipedali¹, quem a turri lateritiâ ad hostium turrim murumque perducerent, facere instituerunt; cujus musculi hæc erat forma. Duæ primùm trabes in solo, æquè longæ, distantes inter se pedes quaternos, collocantur, inque eis columellæ pedum in altitudinem quinquorū defiguntur². Has inter se capreolis molli fastigio conjungunt³, ubi⁴ tigna, quæ musculi tegendi causâ⁵ ponant, collocantur. Eo super, tigna bipedalia injiciunt, eaque laminis clavisque religant. Ad extremum musculi tectum, trabesque extremas, quadratas regulas, quaternos patentes digitos, defigunt, quæ lateres, qui super musculo struantur, contineant. Ita fastigato⁶ atque ordinatim structo, ut trabes erant in capreolis collocatæ, lateribus lutoque musculus, ut ab igni, qui ex muro jaceretur, tutus esset, contegitur. Super lateres coria inducuntur, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset. Coria autem, ne rursus igni ac lapidibus corrumpantur⁷, centonibus conteguntur. Hoc opus omne, tectum vineis, ad ipsam turrim perficiunt, subitòque, inopinantibus hostibus, machinatione navali⁸, phalangis⁹ subjectis, ad turrim hostium admovent, ut ædificio jungatur.

XI. Quo malo perterriti subitò oppidani saxa, quàm maxima possunt, vectibus promovent, præcipitataque muro in musculum devolvunt. Ictum firmitas materiæ sustinet, et, quidquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur¹⁰. Id ubi vident, mutant consilium: cupas tædâ¹¹ ac pice

¹ *Ex bipedali materiâ*, of timber two feet square. ² *Ordo est; Duæ trabes æquè longæ* [equally long, or, of equal length] *distantes quaternos pedes inter se primùm collocantur in solo; columellæ quinquorū pedum in altitudinem defiguntur in eis* [trabibus]. ³ *Conjungunt has* [columellas] *inter se capreolis molli fastigio*, they join these small pillars to each other by braces, with a gentle inclination, or, a little inclined, viz. inwards. The narrower the roof was, the less it would be liable to injury by the stones, &c. thrown down from the walls. ⁴ *Ubi*, on which. ⁵ *Causâ tegendi musculi*, on purpose to support the roof of the mouse, or, gallery. ⁶ *Ita* [tecto] *fastigato*. ⁷ *Ne* [coria] *rursus corrumpantur*, lest they too might be destroyed. ⁸ *Navali*, naval, i. e. used in launching ships, or, in hauling them ashore. ⁹ *Phalangis*, rollers. ¹⁰ *Elabitur fastigio musculi*, glides down the sloping roof of the gallery. ¹¹ *Tædâ*, with torch-wood.

refertas incendunt, easque de muro in musculum devolvunt. Involutæ labuntur¹, delapsæ ab lateribus² longuriis furcisque ab opere removentur. Interim sub musculo milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt. Musculus ex turri lateritiâ a nostris, telis tormentisque, defenditur; hostes ex muro ac turribus submoventur; non datur libera muri defendendi facultas. Compluribus jam lapidibus ex eâ, quæ suberat, turri subductis, repentinâ ruinâ pars ejus turris concidit, pars reliqua consequens procumbebat³.

XII. Tum hostes, turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, inopinato malo turbati, deorum irâ perculsi, urbis direptione perterriti, inermes cum infulis sese portâ foras universi proripiunt; ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt. Quâ novâ re oblatâ, omnis administratio belli consistit⁴; militesque, aversi a prælio, ad studium audiendi et cognoscendi feruntur. Ubî hostes ad legatos exercitumque pervenerunt, universi se ad pedes projiciunt: orant, ut adventus Cæsaris exspectetur; captam suam urbem videri, opera perfecta, turrem subrutam; itaque a defensione desistere; nullam exoriri moram posse, quò minùs, quum venisset, si imperata non facerent, ad nutum e vestigio diriperentur. Docent, si omnino turris concidisset, non posse milites contineri, quin spe prædæ in urbem irrumperent, urbemque delerent. Hæc, atque ejusdem generis complura, ut ab hominibus doctis, magnâ cum misericordiâ fletuque pronunciantur.

XIII. Quibus rebus commoti legati, milites ex opere deducunt, oppugnatione desistunt, operibus custodias relinquunt. Induciarum quodam genere misericordiâ facto, adventus Cæsaris exspectatur. Nullum ex muro, nullum a nostris mittitur telum; ut re confectâ, omnes curam et diligentiam remittunt. Cæsar enim

¹ [Cupæ] *involutæ labuntur*, they having rolled [down the sides of the roof] fall [to the ground]. ² *Ab lateribus*, from the sides, i. e. the two sides of the roof. ³ *Procumbebat*, was hanging over; threatened to fall. ⁴ *Omnis administratio belli consistit*, all the operations of war ceases, or, every act of hostility is suspended.

per literas Trebonio magno opere mandaverat¹, ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur; ne graviùs permoti milites, et defectionis odio et contemtionem sui et diutino labore, omnes puberes interficerent, quod se facturos minabantur: ægreque tunc sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, graviterque eam rem tulerunt, quòd stettisse per Trebonium, quòd minùs oppido potirentur, videbatur.

XIV. At hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quærunt; interjectisque aliquot diebus, nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, subito, meridiano tempore, quum alius discessisset, alius ex diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se dedisset, arma verò omnia reposita contactaque essent; portis se foras erumpunt, secundo magnoque vento ignem operibus inferunt. Hunc sic distulit ventus, uti uno tempore agger, plutei, testudo, turris, tormenta flammam conciperent, et priùs hæc omnia consumerentur, quàm, quemadmodum accidisset, animum adverti posset. Nostri, repentinâ fortunâ permoti, arma, quæ possunt, arripiunt; alii ex castris sese incitant; fit in hostes impetus; sed muro, sagittis, tormentisque, fugientes persequi prohibentur. Illi sub murum se recipiunt, ibique musculum turrimque lateritiam libere² incendunt. Ita multorum mensium labor, hostium perfidiâ, et vi tempestatis, puncto temporis interiit. Tentaverunt hoc idem³ Massilienses postero die; eandem nacti tempestatem, majori cum fiduciâ ad alteram turrem aggeremque eruptione pugnaverunt, multumque ignem intulerunt. Sed, ut superioris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant, ita, proximi diei casu admoniti, omnia ad defensionem paraverant. Itaque, multis interfectis, reliquos, infectâ re⁴, in oppidum repulerunt.

XV. Trebonius ea, quæ sunt amissa, multo majore studio militum administrare et reficere instituit. Nam,

¹ *Magno opere mandaverat*, had earnestly recommended. ² *Libere*, freely; at their ease, or, without hinderance. ³ *Tentaverunt hoc idem*, made the same attempt. ⁴ *Re infectâ*, without accomplishing their purpose; having failed in their attempt.

ubi tantos suos labores et apparatus malè cecidisse viderunt, induciisque per scelus violatis, suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt; quòd, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, omnibus arboribus longè latèque in finibus Massiliensium excisis et convectis; aggerem novi generis atque inauditum ex lateritiis duobus muris, senùm pedum crassitudine, atque eorum murorum contignationem facere instituerunt, æquâ ferè latitudine, atque ille congestus ex materiâ fuerat agger. Ubi aut spatium inter muros, aut imbecillitas materiæ postulare videretur, pilæ interponuntur, transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quæ firmamento esse possint; et, quidquid est contignatum, cratibus conster nitur, cratesque luto integuntur. Sub tecto miles, dexterâ ac sinistrâ muro tectus, adversus¹ plutei objectu, operi quæcumque usui sunt, sine periculo supportat. Celeriter res administratur; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertiâ et virtute militum brevi reconcinnatur. Portæ, quibus locis videtur², eruptionis causâ in muro relinquuntur.

XVI. Quòd ubi hostes viderunt, ea, quæ diu longoque spatio refici non posse sperâssent, paucorum dierum operâ et labore ita refecta, ut nullus perfidiæ neque eruptioni locus esset, neque quidquam omnino relinqueretur, quo aut vi militibus, aut igni operibus, noceri posset; eodemque exemplo³ sentiunt, totam urbem, quâ sit aditus ab terrâ, muro turribusque circumiri posse, sic, ut ipsis consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, quum pæne inædificata in muris ab exercitu nostro mœnia viderentur, ac tela manu conjicerentur, suorumque tormentorum usum, quibus ipsi magna speravissent, spatio propinquitatis interire, parique conditione ex muro ac turribus bellandi datâ, virtute se nostris adæquare non posse intelligunt, ad easdem dediti onis conditiones recurrunt.

XVII. M. Varro in ulteriore Hispaniâ, initio, cognit is iis rebus, quæ sunt in Italiâ gestæ, diffidens Pompeianis rebus, amicissimè de Cæsare loquebatur: præ-

¹ *Adversus*, in front. ² *Videtur*, they seem necessary. ³ *Eodem exemplo*, in the same manner; by the same plan.

occupatum sese, legatione¹ ab Cn. Pompeio, teneri obstrictum fide; necessitudinem quidem sibi nihilo minorem cum Cæsare intercedere; neque se ignorare, quod esset officium legati, qui fiduciariam operam² obtineret, quæ vires suæ, quæ voluntas erga Cæsarem totius provinciæ. Hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus³, neque se in ullam partem movebat⁴. Postea verò, quum Cæsarem ad Massiliam detineri cognovit, copias Petreii cum exercitu Afranii esse conjunctas, magna auxilia convenisse, magna esse in spe atque exspectari, et consentire omnem citeriorem provinciam; quæque postea acciderant de angustiis ad Ilerdam rei frumentariæ, accepit; atque hæc ad eum latiùs atque inflatiùs⁵ Afranius perscribebat; se quòque ad motum fortunæ movere⁶ cœpit.

XVIII. Dilectum habuit totâ provinciâ; legionibus completis duabus, cohortes circiter triginta alarias addidit; frumenti magnum numerum coëgit, quod Massiliensibus, item quod Afranio Petreioque mitteret; naves longas decem Gaditanis, ut facerent, imperavit; complures præterea in Hispali faciendas curavit; pecuniam omnem omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit. Eò sex cohortes, præsidii causâ, ex Provinciâ misit; Caiumque Gallonium, equitem Romanum, familiarem Domitii, qui eò procurandæ hereditatis causâ venerat, missus a Domitio, oppido Gadibus præfecit; arma omnia privata ac publica in domum Gallonii contulit; ipse habuit graves in Cæsarem conciones⁷. Sæpe ex tribunali prædicavit, adversa Cæsarem prælia fecisse, magnum numerum ab eo militum ad Afranium perfugisse, hæc se certis nunciis, certis auctoribus, comperisse. Quibus rebus perterritos cives Romanos ejus provinciæ sibi ad rempublicam adminis-

¹ *Legatione*, by his commission of lieutenant-general. ² *Fiduciariam operam*, an office of trust. ³ *Sermonibus*, speeches, or, conversations; companies. ⁴ *Neque* [M. Varro] *movebat se in ullam partem*, nor did he join himself to either party, i. e. he remained neutral. ⁵ *Latiùs atque inflatiùs*, too diffusely and vauntingly; with too much amplification and exaggeration. ⁶ *Movere se*, to change himself, i. e. to change his mind, or, views. ⁷ *Habuit graves conciones*, delivered violent harangues.

trandam HS. cxc¹, et argenti pondo viginti millia, tritici modios centum viginti millia polliceri coëgit. Quas Cæsari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, iis graviora onera injungebat, præsidiaque eò deducebat², et judicia in privatos reddebat³, qui verba atque orationem adversus rempublicam habuissent, eorum bona in publicum⁴ addicebat; provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat. Cognitis iis rebus, quæ sunt gestæ in citeriore Hispaniâ, bellum parabat⁵. Ratio autem hæc erat belli, ut se cum duabus legionibus Gades conferret, naves frumentumque omne ibi contineret; provinciam enim omnem Cæsaris rebus favere cognoverat. In insulâ, frumento navibusque comparatis, bellum duci non difficile existimabat. Cæsar, etsi multis necessariisque rebus in Italiam revocabatur, tamen constituerat, nullam partem belli in Hispaniis relinquere; quòd magna esse Pompeii beneficia, et magnas clientelas, in citeriore provinciâ sciebat.

XIX. Itaque duabus legionibus missis⁶ in ulteriorem Hispaniam cum Q. Cassio, tribuno plebis, ipse cum sexcentis equitibus magnis itineribus progreditur, edictumque præmittit, ad quam diem magistratus principesque omnium civitatum sibi esse præsto⁷ Cordubæ vellet. Quo edicto totâ provinciâ pervulgato, nulla fuit civitas, quin ad id tempus partem senatûs Cordubam mitteret; nullusve civis Romanus paullo notior⁸, quin ad diem conveniret. Simul ipse Cordubæ conventus per se portas Varroni clausit, custodias vigilasque in turribus muroque disposuit. Cohortes duas, quæ Colonicæ appellabantur, quum eò casu venissent, tuendi oppidi causâ apud se retinuit. Iisdem diebus Carmonenses, quæ est

¹ HS. cxc, i. e. centies et nonagies sestertium. ² *Deducebatque præsidia eò* [i. e. his civitatibus], and quartered the soldiers on them.

³ *Reddebat judicia in privatos*, he pronounced judgment on private persons. ⁴ *Addicebat in publicum bona eorum qui habuissent verba atque orationem adversus rempublicam*, he adjudged to the public [i. e. he confiscated] the property of those who had uttered expressions and speeches against the State. ⁵ *Parabat bellum*, he made preparations for war. ⁶ *Missis*, detached. ⁷ *Esse præstò sibi*, to meet him. ⁸ *Paullo notior*, a little more known; of any note, or, of any distinction.

longè firmissima totius provinciæ civitas, deductis¹ III in arcem oppidi cohortibus a Varrone præsidio, per se cohortes eiecit, portasque præcluserat.

XX. Hôc verò magis properare Varro², ut cum legionibus quàm primùm Gades contenderet; ne itinere aut transjectu intercluderetur: tanta ac tam secunda in Cæsarem voluntas provinciæ reperiébatur. Progresso ei paullo longiùs literæ a Gadibus redduntur; simul atque sit cognitum de edicto Cæsaris, consensisse Gaditanos principes cum tribunis cohortium, quæ essent ibi in præsidio, ut Gallonium ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulanique Cæsari servarent. Hoc inito consilio, denunciavisse Gallonio, ut suâ sponte³, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus; si id non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos: hôc timore adductum Gallonium Gadibus excessisse. His cognitis rebus, altera ex duabus legionibus, quæ Vernacula⁴ appellabatur, ex castris Varronis, adstante et inspectante ipso, signa sustulit, seseque Hispalim recepit, atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio consedit. Quod factum adeò ejus conventûs cives Romani comprobaverunt, ut domum ad se quisque hospitio cupidissimè reciperet. Quibus rebus perterritus Varro, quum, itinere converso, sese Italicam venturum promisisset, certior ab suis factus est, præclusas esse portas. Tum verò, omni interclusus itinere, ad Cæsarem mittit, paratum se esse, legionem, cui jusserit, tradere. Ille ad eum Sex. Cæsarem mittit, atque huic transdi jubet. Transditâ legione, Varro Cordubam ad Cæsarem venit: relatis ad eum publicis cum fide⁵ rationibus, quod penes eum⁶ est pecuniæ, transdit, et, quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit.

XXI. Cæsar, concione habitâ Cordubæ, omnibus generatim⁷ gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quòd oppidum in suâ potestate studuissent habere; Hispanis, quòd præsidia expulissent; Gaditanis, quòd conatus adversariorum infregissent, seseque in libertatem vindicâssent;

¹ *Deductis*, marched. ² *Varro* [æpit] *properare*. ³ *Suâ sponte*, voluntarily. ⁴ *Vernacula*, native. ⁵ *Cum fide*, faithfully. ⁶ *Penes eum*, in his possession. ⁷ *Generatim*, each class of men by itself: he gives thanks to each of the different descriptions of people present.

tribunis militum centurionibusque, qui eò præsidii causâ venerant, quòd eorum consilia suâ virtute confirmâssent: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit; bona restituit iis, quos liberius¹ locutos ac pœnam tulisse cognoverat; tributis quibusdam publicis privatisque præmiis, reliquos in posterum bonâ spe complet; biduumque Cordubæ commoratus, Gades proficiscitur; pecunias monumentaque, quæ ex fano Herculis collata erant in privatam domum, referri in templum jubet; provinciæ Q. Cassium præficit, huic quatuor legiones attribuit; ipse iis navibus, quas M. Varro, quasque Gaditani jussu Varronis fecerant, Tarraconem paucis diebus pervenit. Ibi totius ferè ceterioris provinciæ legationes Cæsaris adventum expectabant. Eâdem ratione privatim ac publicè quibusdam civitatibus habitis honoribus, Tarracone discedit, pedibusque Narbonem atque inde Massiliam pervenit. Ibi, legem de dictatore latam, seseque dictatorem dictum a M. Lepido prætorè, cognoscit.

XXII. Massilienses, omnibus defessi malis², rei frumentariæ ad summam inopiam adducti, bis prælio navali superati, crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestiientiâ conflictati ex diutinâ conclusione³ et mutatione victûs, (panico enim vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, quod, ad hujusmodi casus antiquitûs paratum, in publicum contulerant) dejectâ turri, labefactâ magnâ parte muri, auxiliis provinciarum et exercituum desperatis, quos in Cæsaris potestatem venisse cognoverant, sese dedere sine fraude⁴ constituunt. Sed paucis antè diebus L. Domitius, cognitâ Massiliensium voluntate, navibus tribus comparatis, ex quibus duas familiaribus suis attribuerat, unam ipse conscenderat, nactus turbidam tempestatem, est profectus. Hunc conspicatæ naves, quæ, jussu Bruti, consuetudine quotidianâ ad portum excubabant⁵, sublati⁶ anchoris, sequi⁷ cœperunt. Ex iis

¹ *Liberius*, too freely. ² *Defessi omnibus malis*, worn out, or, exhausted, by every kind of calamity. ³ *Conclusione*, confinement.

⁴ *Sine fraude*, without deceit; in earnest, or, sincerely. ⁵ *Excubabant*, watched. cruised before, or, blockaded. ⁶ *Sublati*, having weighed.

⁷ *Sequi*, to pursue; to give chase.

unum, ipsius navigium, contendit, et fugere perseveravit, auxilioque tempestatis ex conspectu abiit; duo, perterrita concursu nostrarum navium, sese in portum receperunt. Massilienses arma tormenta ex oppido, ut est imperatum, proferunt; naves ex portu navalibusque educunt; pecuniam ex publico transdunt. Quibus rebus confectis, Cæsar, magis eos pro nomine et vetustate, quàm pro meritis in se civitatis, conservans, duas ibi legiones præsidio relinquit; ceteras in Italiam mittit; ipse ad urbem proficiscitur.

XXIII. Iisdem temporibus C. Curio, in Africam profectus ex Siciliâ, et jam ab initio copias P. Attii Vari despiciens, duas legiones ex quatuor, quas a Cæsare acceperat, et quingentos equites transportabat; biduoque et noctibus tribus navigatione consumtis, appulit ad eum locum, qui appellatur Aquilaria. Hic locus abest a Clupeis passuum duo et viginti millia, habetque non incommodam æstate stationem, et duobus eminentibus promontoriis continetur. Hujus adventum L. Cæsar filius cum decem longis navibus ad Clupeam præstolans, quas naves Uticæ, ex prædonum bello subductas, P. Attius reficiendas hujus belli causâ curaverat, veritusque navium multitudinem, ex alto refugerat appulsâque ad proximum litus trireme constrictâ et in litore relictâ, pedibus Adrumetum profugerat. Id oppidum C. Considius Longus unius legionis præsidio tuebatur. Reliquæ Cæsaris naves ejus fugâ Adrumetum se receperunt. Hanc sequutus M. Rufus quæstor navibus duodecim, quas præsidio onerariis navibus Curio ex Siciliâ eduxerat, postquam in litore relictam navem conspexit, hanc remulco abstraxit; ipse ad Curionem cum classe redit.

XXIV. Curio Marcum Uticam navibus præmittit; ipse eodem cum exercitu proficiscitur, biduoque iter progressus, ad flumen Bagradam pervenit; ibi C. Caninium Rebilum legatum cum legionibus relinquit; ipse cum equitatu antecedit ad castra exploranda Corneliiana, quod is locus peridoneus castris habebatur. Id autem est jugum directum, eminens in mare, utrâque ex parte præruptum atque asperum, sed tamen paullo le-

niore fastigio ab eâ parte, quæ ad Uticam vergit. Abest directo itinere¹ ab Uticâ paullo ampliùs passuum mille. Sed hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longiùs; latèque is locus restagnat²; quem si qui vitare voluerit, sex millium circuitu in oppidum perveniet.

XXV. Hoc explorato loco, Curio castra Vari conspicit, muro oppidoque conjuncta ad portam, quæ appellatur Bellica, admodum munita naturâ loci; unâ ex parte ipso oppido Uticâ, alterâ a theatro, quod est ante oppidum, substructionibus ejus operis maximis, aditu ad castra difficili et angusto. Simul animum advertit, multa undique portari atque agi plenissimis viis, quæ repentini tumultûs timore ex agris in urbem conferantur. Huc equitatum mittit, ut diriperet atque haberet loco prædæ. Eodemque tempore his rebus subsidio sexcenti equites Numidæ ex oppido, peditesque quadringenti mittuntur a Varo, quos, auxilii causâ, rex Juba paucis diebus antè Uticam miserat. Huic et paternum hospitium cum Pompeio, et similtas cum Curione intercedebat; quòd tribunus plebis legem promulgaverat, quâ lege regnum Jubæ publicaverat. Concurrunt equites inter se, neque verò primum impetum nostrorum Numidæ ferre potuerunt; sed, interfectis circiter centum et viginti, reliqui se in castra ad oppidum receperunt. Interim, adventu longarum navium, Curio pronunciare onerariis navibus jubet, quæ stabant ad Uticam numero circiter ducentæ, se in hostium habiturum loco, qui non ex vestigio ad castra Corneliane vela direxisset³. Quâ pronuntiatione factâ, temporis puncto, sublatis anchoris, omnes Uticam relinquunt, et, quò imperatum est, transeunt; quæ res omnium rerum copiâ complevit exercitum.

XXVI. His rebus gestis, Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitûs conclamatione imperator appellatur; posteroque die Uticam exercitum ducit, et prope oppidum castra ponit. Nondum opere castrorum perfecto, equites ex statione nunciant, magna auxilia equitum peditumque ab rege missa Uticam

¹ *Directo itinere*, in a straight line. ² *Restagnat*, is marshy. ³ *Non direxisset vela*, should not sail to; should not steer for.

venire; eodemque tempore vis magna pulveris cernebatur, et e vestigio temporis primum agmen erat in conspectu. Novitate rei Curio permotus præmittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant, ac morentur; ipse, celeriter ab opere deductis legionibus, aciem instruit. Equites committunt prælium; et prius quàm planè legiones explicari et consistere possent, tota auxilia regis impedita ac perturbata, quòd nullo ordine et sine timore ter fecerant, in fugam se conjiciunt: equitatuque omni ferè incolumi, quòd se per litora celeriter in oppidum recepit, magnum peditum numerum interficiunt.

XXVII. Proximâ nocte centuriones Marsi duo ex castris Curionis cum manipularibus suis duobus et viginti ad Attium Varum perfugiant. Hi seu verè, quam habuerant, opinionem ad eum perferunt; sive etiam auribus Vari serviunt, nam quæ volumus, et credimus libenter; et, quæ sentimus ipsi, reliquos sentire speramus, confirmant quidem certè, totius exercitûs animos alienos esse a Curione; maximè opus esse, in conspectum exercitum venire, et colloquendi dari facultatem. Quâ opinione adductus Varus, postero die mane, legiones ex castris educit: facit idem Curio; atque unâ valle non magnâ interjectâ, suas uterque copias instruit.

XXVIII. Erat in exercitu Vari Sextus Quinctilius Varus, quem fuisse Corfinii, suprâ demonstratum est. Hic, dimissus¹ a Cæsare, in Africam venerat; legionesque eas transduxerat Curio, quas superioribus temporibus Corfinio receperat Cæsar; aded ut, paucis mutatis centurionibus, iidem ordines manipuli que constarent. Hanc nactus appellationis causam Quinctilius, circumire aciem Curionis, atque obsecrare milites, cœpit, ne primi sacramenti, quod apud Domitium atque apud se quæstorem dixissent, memoriam deponerent; neu contra eos arma ferrent, qui eâdem essent usi fortunâ, eademque in obsidione perpassi; neu pro iis pugnarent, a quibus contumeliâ² perfugæ appellarentur. His pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, quæ ab suâ liberalitate.

¹ *Dimissus*, being set at liberty. ² *Contumeliâ*, in insult; contemptuously.

si se atque Attium secuti essent, exspectare deberent. Hâc habitâ oratione, nullam in partem ab exercitu Curionis fit significatio, atque ita suas uterque copias¹ reducit.

XXIX. Atque in castris Curionis magnus omnium incessit timor; nam is variis hominum sermonibus celementer augetur: unusquisque enim opiniones fingeat, et ad id, quod ab alio audierat, sui aliquid timoris addebat. Hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat, atque alius alii tradiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur. [Civile bellum; genus hominum, quod liceret libere facere, et sequi, quod vellet; legiones eæ, quæ paullo antè apud adversarios fuerant; nam etiam Cæsaris beneficium mutaverat consuetudo, quâ offerrentur municipia etiam diversis partibus conjuncta. Neque enim ex Marsis Pelignisque veniebant, ut qui superiore nocte in contuberniis; commilitonesque nonnulli graviores sermones militum vulgo durius accipiebant; nonnulla etiam ab iis, qui diligentiores videri volebant, fingeantur.]

XXX. Quibus de causis consilio convocato, de summâ rerum deliberare incipit. Erant sententiæ, quæ conandum omnibus modis, castraque Vari oppugnanda censerent; quòd, hujusmodi consiliis militum otium maximè contrarium esse arbitrarentur. Postremò præstare dicebant, per virtutem in pugnâ belli fortunam experiri, quàm, desertos et circumventos ab suis, gravissimum supplicium pati. Porro erant, qui censerent de tertiâ vigiliâ in castra Corneliana recedendum, ut, majore spatio temporis interjecto, militum mentes sanarentur; simul, si quid gravius accidisset, magnâ multitudine navium et tutius et facilius in Siciliam receptus daretur.

XXXI. Curio, utrumque improbens consilium, quantum alteri sententiæ deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, dicebat²; hos turpissimæ fugæ rationem habere, illos etiam iniquo loco dimicandum putare. Quà enim,

¹ *Suas copias* [in castra]. ² *Dicebat tantum* [animi] *superesse alteri* [sententiæ], *quantum animi deesset alteri sententiæ*, said courage was as superabundant in the one scheme, as deficient in the other.

inquit, fiducia, et opere et naturâ loci munitissima¹ castra expugnari posse, confidimus? aut verò quid proficimus, si, accepto magno detrimento, ab oppugnatione castrorum discedimus? quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitûs benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversæ odia concilient. Castrorum autem mutatio quid habet², nisi turpem fugam et desperationem omnium et alienationem exercitûs? nam neque prudentes suspicari oportet, sibi parum credi; neque improbos scire, sese timeri; quòd illis licentiam timor augeat noster, his studia deminuat. Quòd si jam, inquit, hæc explorata habemus, quæ de exercitûs alienatione dicuntur; quæ quidem ego aut omnino falsa, aut certè minora opinione esse confido: quanto hæc dissimulare et occultare, quàm per nos confirmari, præstat? An non, uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitûs incommoda sunt tegenda, ne spem adversariis augeamus? At etiam, ut mediâ nocte proficiscamur, addunt; quo majorem, credo, licentiam habeant, qui peccare conentur: namque hujusmodi res aut pudore aut metu tenentur, quibus rebus nox maximè adversaria est. Quare neque tanti sum animi, ut sine spe³ castra oppugnanda censeam, neque tanti timoris, ut ipse deficiam; atque omnia priùs experienda arbitror; magnâque ex parte jam me unâ vobiscum de re judicium facturum, confido⁴.

XXXII. Dimisso consilio, concionem advocat militum: commemorat, quo sit eorum usus studio ad Corfinium Cæsar; ut magnam partem Italiæ, beneficio atque auctoritate⁵ eorum, suam fecerit. Vos enim, vestrumque factum, inquit, omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, neque sine causâ et Cæsar amicissimè de vobis⁶, et illi⁷ gravissimè judicaverunt. Pompeius enim, nullo prælio pulsus, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italiâ

¹ *Munitissima*, most strongly fortified. ² *Habet*, imply, or, infer. ³ *Sine spe*, without hope; without probability of success. ⁴ *Jam confido me unâ vobiscum ex magnâ parte facturum* [esse] *judicium de re*, I now still have confidence, that I, together with you, will, in a great measure, form the same opinion respecting this subject. ⁵ *Auctoritate*, influence, or, example. ⁶ *Cæsar amicissimè* [judicavit] *de vobis*, Cæsar formed the most favourable opinion of you. ⁷ *Illi*, i. e. *Pompeius, et ejus amici*.

excessit: Cæsar me, quem sibi carissimum habuit, provinciamque Siciliam atque Africam, sine quibus urbem atque Italiam tueri non potest, vestræ fidei commisit. Adsunt, qui vos hortentur, ut a nobis desciscatis. Quid enim est illis optatius, quàm uno tempore et nos circumvenire, et vos nefario scelere obstringere? Aut quid irati gravius de vobis sentire possunt, quàm ut eos prodatis, qui se vobis omnia debere judicant? in eorum potestatem veniatis, qui se per vos periisse existimant? An verò in Hispaniâ res gestas Cæsaris non audistis? duos pulsos exercitus? duos superatos duces? duas receptas provincias? hæc acta diebus quadraginta, quibus in conspectum adversariorum venerit Cæsar? An, qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt, perditii resistent? vos autem, incertâ victoriâ Cæsarem secuti, dijudicatâ jam belli fortunâ, victum sequamini, quum vestri officii præmia percipere debeatis? Desertos enim se ac proditos a vobis dicunt, et prioris sacramenti mentionem faciunt. Vosne verò L. Domitium, an vos L. Domitius deseruit? Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? non sibi clàm vobis salutem fugâ petivit? non, proditi per illum, Cæsaris beneficio estis conservati? Sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit; quum, projectis fascibus, et deposito imperio, privatus et captus ipse in alienam venisset potestatem? Relinquitur nova religio; ut, eo neglecto sacramento, quo nunc tenemini, respiciatis illud, quod, deditioe ducis et capitis deminutione¹, sublatum est. At, credo, si Cæsarem probatis, in me offenditis, qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum, quæ sunt adhuc et meâ voluntate et vestrâ expectatione leviora; sed tamen sui laboris milites semper eventu belli præmia petiverunt; qui qualis sit futurus, ne vos quidem dubitatis. Diligentiam quidem nostram, aut quem ad finem adhuc res processit, fortunamque cur præteream? An pœnitet vos, quòd salvum atque incolumem exercitum, nullâ omnino nave desideratâ²,

¹ *Deminutione capitis*, loss of citizenship. The Romans, on being taken prisoners by the enemy, lost their rights and privileges as citizens. ² *Nullâ nave omnino desideratâ*, no ship at all missing; without the loss of a single ship.

transduxerim? quòd classem hostium primo impetu adveniens profligaverim? quòd bis per biduum equestri praelio superaverim? quòd ex portu sinuque adversariorum cœ naves onerarias adduxerim? eòque illos compulerim, ut neque pedestri itinere, neque navibus, com-
 meatu juvari possint? Hâc vos fortunâ, atque his ducibus repudiatis, Corfiniensem ignominiam, an Italiæ fugam, an Hispaniarum deditiorem, an Africi belli præjudicia sequimini? Equidem me Cæsaris militem dici volui: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis. Cujus si vos pœnitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto; mihi meum¹ restituite nomen, ne ad contumeliam² honorem dedisse videamini.

XXXIII. Quâ oratione permoti milites crebrò etiam dicentem interpellabant, ut magno cum dolore infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere viderentur; discedentem verò ex concione universi cohortantur, magno sit animo, neu dubitet praelium committere, et suam fidem virtutemque experiri. Quo facto commutatâ omnium voluntate et opinione, consensu suo constituit Curio, quum primùm sit data potestas, praelio rem committere. Postero die productos, eodem loco, quo superioribus diebus constiterat, in acie collocat. Ne Varus quidem Attius dubitat copias producere, sive sollicitandi milites, sive æquo loco dimicandi detur occasio, ne facultatem prætermittat.

XXXIV. Erat vallis inter duas acies, ut suprâ demonstratum est, non ita magna, at difficili et arduo adscensu. Hanc, uterque, si adversariorum copiæ transire conarentur, exspectabat, quo æquiore loco praelium committeret. Simul ab sinistro cornu P. Attii equitatus omnis, et unâ levis armaturæ interjecti complures, quum se in vallem demitterent, cernebantur. Ad eos Curio equitatum et duas Marrucinarum cohortes mittit; quorum primum impetum equites hostium non tulerunt, sed, admissis equis, ad suos refugerunt. Relicti ab his, qui unâ procurrerant, levis armaturæ circumveniebantur.

¹ *Meum*, my own. ² *Ad contumeliam*, for an insult; on purpose to insult me.

tur atque interficiebantur ab nostris. Huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere et concidi videbat. Tum Rebilus, legatus Cæsaris, quem Curio secum ex Sicilia duxerat, quòd magnum habere usum in re militari sciebat, Perterritum, inquit, hostem vides, Curio : quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate ? Ille, unum elocutus, ut memoriâ tenerent milites ea, quæ pridie sibi confirmâssent, sequi sese jubet, et præcurrit ante omnes ; addeòque erat impedita vallis, ut in adscensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facilè eniterentur. Sed præoccupatus animus Attianorum militum timore, et fugâ et cæde suorum, nihil de resistendo cogitabat, omnesque jam se ab equitatu circumveniri arbitrabantur. Itaque priùs quàm telum adjici posset, aut nostri propiùs accederent, omnis Vari acies terga vertit, seque in castra recepit.

XXXV. Quâ in fugâ Fabius, Pelignus quidam, ex infimis ordinibus de exercitu Curionis, primum agmen fugientium consecutus, magnâ voce Varum nomine appellans requirebat ; uti unus esse ex ejus militibus, et monere aliquid velle ac dicere, videretur. Ubi ille, sæpius appellatus, adspexit ac restitit, et, quis esset, aut quid vellet, quæsivit ; humerum apertum gladio appetit, paullumque abfuit, quin Varum interficeret¹ ; quod ille periculum, sublato ad ejus conatum scuto, vitavit. Fabius, a proximis militibus circumventus, interficitur. Hâc fugientium multitudine ac turbâ portæ castrorum occupantur, atque iter impeditur ; pluresque in eo loco sine vulnere, quàm in prælio aut fugâ, intereant, neque multum abfuit, quin etiam castris expellerentur² ; ac nonnulli protinus eodem cursu in oppidum contenderunt. Sed, quum loci natura, et munitio castrorum aditum prohibebat, tum, quòd ad prælium egressi Curionis milites iis rebus indigebant³, quæ ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui. Itaque Curio exercitum in castra reducit, suis omnibus præter Fabium incolumibus, ex

¹ *Paullumque abfuit quin* [Fabius] *interficeret Varum*, and little was wanting but he would slay Varus ; he had nearly killed Varus.

² *Neque multum abfuit quin etiam* [Attiani] *expellerentur*, the soldiers of Attius were on the point of being driven out of. ³ *Indigebant*, wanted ; had not.

numero adversariorum circiter sexcentis interfectis, ac mille vulneratis: qui omnes, discessu Curionis, multique præterea, per simulationem vulnerum, ex castris in oppidum propter timorem sese recipiunt. Quâ re animum adversâ, Varus, et terrore exercitûs cognito, buccinatore in castris, et paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, de tertiâ vigiliâ silentio exercitum in oppidum reducit.

XXXVI. Postero die Curio Uticam obsidere et vallo circummunire instituit. Erat in oppido multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii; Uticenses pro quibusdam Cæsaris in se beneficiis illi amicissimi; conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret; terror ex superioribus præliis magnus. Itaque de deditioe omnes palàm loquebantur, et cum P. Attio agebant, ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet. Hæc quum agerentur, nuntii præmissi ab rege Jubâ venerunt, qui illum cum magnis copiis adesse dicerent, et de custodiâ ac defensione urbis hortarentur. Quæ res eorum perterritos animos confirmavit.

XXXVII. Nunciabantur hæc eadem Curioni; sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat¹; tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam; jamque Cæsaris in Hispaniâ res secundæ² in Africam nuntiis ac literis perferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus sublatus, nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat. Sed, ubi certis auctoribus comperit, minùs quinque et viginti millibus longè ab Uticâ ejus copias abesse, relictis munitionibus, sese in castra Corneliana recepit. Huc frumentum comportare, castra munire, materiam³ conferre, cœpit, statimque in Siciliam misit, uti duæ legiones reliquusque equitatus ad se mitterentur. Castra erant ad bellum ducendum⁴ aptissima, naturâ loci et munitione, et maris propinquitate, et aquæ et salis copiâ, cujus magna vis⁵ jam ex proximis erat salinis eò congesta. Non materia multitudine arborum, non frumentum, cujus erant plenissimi agri, deficere poterat. Itaque omnium suorum consensu

¹ *Fides non poterat fieri* [his eisdem a Curione], he could not believe them. ² *Secundæ res*, success. ³ *Materiam*, wood. ⁴ *Ducendum*, protract. ⁵ *Vis*, quantity.

Curio reliquas copias exspectare et bellum ducere parabat.

XXXVIII. His constitutis rebus, probatisque consiliis, ex perfugis quibusdam oppidanis audit, Jubam, revocatum finitimo bello, et controversiis Leptitanorum, restitisse in regno; Saburam, ejus præfectum, cum mediocribus copiis missum, Uticæ appropinquare. His auctoribus temere credens, consilium cominuat, et prælio rem committere constituit. Multum ad hanc rem probandam¹ adjuvat adolescentia, magnitudo animi, superioris temporis proventus, fiducia rei bene gerendæ. His rebus impulsus, equitatum omnem primâ nocte ad castra hostium mittit ad flumen Bagram, quibus præerat Sabura, de quo antè erat auditum. Sed rex² cum omnibus copiis insequeretur, et sex millium passuum intervallo a Saburâ consederat. Equites missi nocte iter faciunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur: Numidæ enim quâdam barbarâ consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant. Hos, oppressos somno, et dispersos, adorti, magnum eorum numerum interficiunt: multi perterriti profugiunt. Quo facto, ad Curionem equites revertuntur, captivosque ad eum reducant.

XXXIX. Curio cum omnibus copiis quartâ vigiliâ exierat, cohortibus quinque castris præsidio relictis. Progressus millia passuum sex, equites convenit, rem gestam cognovit; ex captivis quærit, quis castris ad Bagram præsit: respondent, Saburam. Reliqua, studio itineris conficiendi, quærere prætermittit; proximaque respiciens signa, Videtisne, inquit, milites, captivorum orationem cum perfugis convenire? abesse regem, exiguas esse copias missas, quæ paucis equitibus pares esse non potuerunt? Proinde ad prædam, ad gloriam, properate, ut jam de præmiis vestris, et de referendâ gratiâ cogitare incipiamus. Erant per se magna, quæ gesserant equites, præsertim, quum eorum exiguus numerus cum tantâ multitudine Numidarum conferretur. Hæc tamen ab ipsis inflatiùs commemorabantur, ut de

¹ *Ad probandam hanc rem, to the approval of this resolution.*

² *Rex, i. e. Juba.*

suis homines laudibus libentèr prædicant. Multa præterea spolia præferebantur; capti homines equitesque producebantur: ut, quidquid intercederet temporis, hoc omne victoriam morari videretur. Ita spei Curionis militum studia non deerant. Equites sequi jubet sese, iterque accelerat, ut quàm maximè ex fugâ perterritos adoriri posset. At illi, itinere totius noctis confecti, subsequi non poterant, atque alii alio loco resistebant. Ne hæc quidem res Curionem ad spem morabatur.

XL. Juba, certior factus a Saburâ de nocturno prælio, duo millia Hispanorum et Gallorum equitum, quos suæ custodiæ causâ circum se habere consuerat, et peditum eam partem, cui maximè confidebat, Saburæ submittit: ipse cum reliquis copiis elephantisque sexaginta lentiùs subsequitur, suspicatus, præmissis equitibus, ipsum affore Curionem. Sabura copias equitum peditumque instruit, atque his imperat, ut simulatione timoris paullatim cedant, ac pedem referant: sese, quum opus esset, signum prælii daturum, et, quod rem postulare cognovisset, imperaturum. Curio, ad superiorem spem additâ præsentis temporis opinione, hostes fugere, arbitratus, copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit.

XLI. Quibus ex locis quum longiùs esset progressus, confecto jam labore exercitu, sexdecim millium spatio constitit. Dat suis signum Sabura, aciem constituit, et, circumire ordines atque hortari, incipit; sed peditatundtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit. Non deest negotio Curio, suosque hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant; ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum, virtusque deerat: sed ii erant numero ducenti; reliqui in itinere substiterant. Hi, quamcumque in partem impetum fecerant, hostes loco cedere cgebant: sed, neque longiùs fugientes prosequi, nec vehementiùs equos incitare, poterant. At equitatus hostium ab utroque cornu circumire aciem nostram, et aversos proterere, incipit. Quum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidæ integri celeritate impetum nostrorum effugiebant; rursusque ad ordines suos se recipientes circumibant, et ab acie excludebant.

Sic neque in loco manere ordinesque servare, neque procurrere et casum subire, tutum videbatur. Hostium copiarum, submissis ab rege auxiliis, crebrò augebantur. Nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant: simul ii, qui vulnera acceperant, neque acie excedere, neque in locum tutum referri, poterant, quòd tota acies equitatu hostium circumdata tenebatur. Hi, de suâ salute desperantes, ut extremo vitæ tempore homines facere consuêrunt, aut suam mortem miserabantur, aut parentes suos commendabant, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna servare potuisset. Plena erant omnia timoris et luctûs.

XLII. Curio, ubi, perterritis omnibus, neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, unam, ut miseris in rebus, spem reliquam salutis esse arbitratus, proximos colles capere universos, atque eò signa inferri, jubet. Hos quòque præoccupat missus a Saburâ equitatus. Tum verò ad summam desperationem nostri perveniunt, et partim fugientes ab equitatu interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt. Hortatur Curionem Cn. Domitius, præfectus equitum, cum paucis equitibus circumstans, ut fugâ salutem petat, atque in castra contendat; et, se ab eo non discessurum, pollicetur. At Curio, nunquam, amisso exercitu, quem a Cæsare fidei commissum acceperit, se in ejus conspectum reversurum, confirmat, atque ita prælians interficitur. Equites perpauci ex prælio se recipiunt; sed ii, quos ad novissimum agmen, equorum reficiendorum causâ, substitisse demonstratum est, fugâ totius exercitus procul animadversâ, sese incolumes in castra conferunt. Milites ad unum omnes interficiuntur.

XLIII. His rebus cognitis, M. Rufus quæstor, in castris relictus a Curione, cohortatur suos ne animo deficiant. Illi orant atque obsecrant, ut in Siciliam navibus reportentur. Pollicetur, magistrisque imperat navium, ut primo vespere omnes scaphas ad litus appulas habeant. Sed tantus fuit omnium terror, ut alii, adesse copias Jubæ, dicerent; alii, cum legionibus instare Varum, jamque se pulverem venientium cernere, quarum rerum nihil omnino acciderat; alii, classem hostium celeriter advolaturam, suspicarentur. Itaque, perterri-

tis omnibus, sibi quisque consulebat. Qui in classe erant, proficisci properabant; horum fuga navium onerariarum magistros incitabat: pauci lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant; sed tanta erat, completis litoribus, contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut multitudine atque onere nonnulli deprimerentur, reliqui ob timorem propius adire tardarentur.

XLIV. Quibus rebus accidit, ut pauci milites patresque familiæ, qui, aut gratiâ aut misericordiâ, valerent, aut naves adnare possent, recepti, in Siciliam incolumes pervenirent. Reliquæ copiæ, missis ad Varum noctu, legatorum numero, centurionibus, sese ei dediderunt. Quorum cohortes militum postero die ante oppidum Juba conspicatus, suam esse prædicans prædam, magnam partem eorum interfici jussit; paucos electos in regnum remisit. Quum Varus suam fidem ab eo lædi quereretur, neque resistere auderet; ipse, equo in oppidum vectus, prosequentibus compluribus senatoribus, quo in numero erat Ser. Sulpicius, et Licinius Damasippus, paucis diebus, quæ fieri vellet Uticæ, constituit atque imperavit, diebusque post paucis se in regnum cum omnibus copiis recepit.

LIBER III.

I. DICTATORE habente comitia Cæsare, consules creantur Julius Cæsar et P. Servilius; is enim erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret. His rebus confectis, quum fides totâ Italiâ esset angustior, neque creditæ pecuniæ solverentur, constituit, ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent æstimationes possessionum, et rerum, quanti quæque illarum ante bellum fuissent, atque eæ creditoribus traderentur. Hoc, et ad timorem novarum tabularum tollendum minuendumque, qui ferè bella et civiles dissensiones sequi consuevit, et ad debi-

terum tuendam existimationem, esse aptissimum, existimavit. Item, prætoribus tribunisque plebis rogationes ad populum ferentibus, nonnullos, ambitûs Pompeiâ lege damnatos illis temporibus, quibus in urbe præsidia legionum Pompeius habuerat, (quæ judicia, aliis audientibus iudicibus, aliis sententiam ferentibus, singulis diebus erant perfecta,) in integrum restituit, qui se illi initio civilis belli obtulerant, si suâ operâ in bello uti vellet; proinde æstimans, ac si usus esset, quoniam sui fecissent potestatem: statuerat enim, hos priûs iudicio populi debere restitui, quàm suo beneficio videri receptos, ne aut ingratus in referendâ gratiâ, aut arrogans in præripiendo populi beneficio videretur.

II. His rebus, et feriis Latinis, comitiisque omnibus perficiendis xi dies tribuit, dictaturâque se abdicat, et ab urbe proficiscitur, Brundisiumque pervenit. Eò legiones xii et equitatum omnem venire jusserat: sed tantum navium reperit, ut angustè xv millia legionariorum militum, et equites transportare possent. Hoc unum, Cæsari ad conficiendi belli celeritatem defuit. Atque eæ ipsæ copiæ hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, quòd multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, longumque iter ex Hispaniâ magnum numerum deminuerat, et gravis autumnus in Apuliâ circumque Brundisium, ex saluberrimis Galliæ et Hispaniæ regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat.

III. Pompeius, annum spatium ad comparandas copias nactus, quod vacuum a bello atque ab hoste otiosum fuerat, magnam ex Asiâ, Cycladibusque insulis, Corcyrà, Athenis, Ponto, Bithyniâ, Syriâ, Ciliciâ, Phœnice, et Ægypto classem coëgerat, magnam omnibus locis ædificandam curaverat; magnam imperatam Asiæ, Syriæ, regibusque omnibus, et dynastis, et tetrarchis, et liberis Achaïæ populis, pecuniam exegerat; magnam societates earum provinciarum, quas ipse obtinebat, sibi numerare coëgerat.

IV. Legiones effecerat civium Romanorum ix; v ex Italiâ, quas transduxerat; unam ex Siciliâ veteranam, quam, factam ex duabus, Gemellam appellabat; unam ex Cretâ et Macedoniâ, ex veteranis militi-

bus, qui, dimissi a superioribus imperatoribus, in iis provinciis consederant; ii ex Asiâ, quas Lentulus consul conscribendas curaverat. Præterea magnum numerum ex Thessaliâ, Bæotiâ, Achaiâ, Epiroque, supplementi nomine, in legiones distribuerat. His Antonianos milites admiscuerat. Præter has exspectabat cum Scipione ex Syriâ legiones ii; sagittarios ex Cretâ, Lacedæmone, Ponto, atque Syriâ, reliquisque civitatibus, iii millia numero, habebat; funditorum cohortes sexcenarias ii; equitum vii millia, ex quibus dc Gallos Dejotarus adduxerat, d Ariobarzanes ex Cappadociâ: ad eundem numerum Cotys ex Thraciâ dederat, et Sadalam filium miserat. Ex Macedoniâ cc erant, quibus Rhascypolis præerat, excellenti virtute: d ex Gabinianis Alexandriâ, Gallos Germanosque, quos ibi A. Gabinius præsidii causâ apud regem Ptolemæum reliquerat, Pompeius filius cum classe adduxerat; dccc, quos ex servis suis pastorumque suorum coëgerat; ccc Tarcondarius Castor et Donilaus ex Gallogræciâ dederant. Horum alter unâ venerat, alter filium miserat. Ducenti ex Syriâ a Comageno Antiocho, cui magna præmia Pompeius tribuit, missi erant; in his plerique hipotoxotæ. Huc Dardanos, Bessos, partim mercenarios, partim imperio aut gratiâ comparatos, item Macedonas, Thessalos, ac reliquarum gentium et civitatum, adiecerat; atque eum, quem suprâ demonstravimus, numerum expleverat.

V. Frumenti vim maximam ex Thessaliâ, Asiâ, Ægypto, Cretâ, Cyrenis, reliquisque regionibus, comparaverat: hiemare Dyrrachii, Apolloniæ, omnibusque oppidis maritimis, constituerat, ut mare Cæsarem transire prohiberet; ejusque rei causâ omni orâ maritimâ classem disposuerat. Præerat Ægyptiis navibus Pompeius filius; Asiaticis D. Lælius et C. Triarius; Syriacis C. Cassius; Rhodiis C. Marcellus cum C. Coponio; Liburnicæ atque Achaicæ classi Scribonius Libo et M. Octavius. Toti tamen officio maritimo M. Bibulus præpositus cuncta administrabat; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat.

VI. Cæsar, ut Brundisium venit, concionatus apud

milites, quoniam prope ad finem laborum ac periculorum esset perventum, æquo animo mancipia atque impedimenta in Italiâ relinquerent; ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi; omniaque ex victoriâ et ex suâ liberalitate sperarent; conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret, quod vellet; quodcumque imperavisset, se æquo animo esse facturos; pridie Nonas Januarias naves solvit, impositis, ut suprâ demonstratum est, legionibus VII. Postridie terram attigit. Cerauniorum saxa inter et alia loca periculosa quietam nactus stationem, et portus omnes timens, quos teneri ab adversariis arbitrabatur, ad eum locum, qui appellatur Palæste, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus, milites exposuit.

VII. Erat Orici Lucretius Vespillo, et Minucius Rufus, cum Asiaticis navibus XIX, quibus, jussu D. Lælii, præerant; M. Bibulus cum navibus CX Corcyræ. Sed neque illi, sibi confisi, ex portu prodire sunt ausi, quum Cæsar omnino XII naves longas præsidio duxisset, in quibus erant constratæ IV; neque Bibulus, impeditis navibus, dispersisque remigibus, satîs maturè occurrit, quòd priùs ad continentem visus est Cæsar, quàm de ejus adventu fama omnino in eas regiones perferretur.

VIII. Expositis militibus, naves eâdem nocte Brundisium a Cæsare remittuntur, ut reliquæ legiones equitatusque transportari possent. Huic officio præpositus erat Fufius Kalenus legatus, qui celeritatem in transportandis legionibus adhiberet. Sed seriùs a terrâ provectæ naves, neque usæ nocturnâ aurâ, in redeundo offenderunt. Bibulus enim, Corcyræ certior factus de adventu Cæsaris, sperans, alicui se parti onustarum navium occurrere posse, inanibus occurrit; et, nactus circiter XXX, in eas indiligentiæ suæ ac doloris iracundiâ erupit, omnesque incendit; eodemque igne nautas dominosque navium interfecit, magnitudine pœnæ reliquos deterrere sperans. Hoc confecto negotio, a Saloniis ad Orici portum stationes litoraue omnia longè latèque classibus occupavit; custodiisque diligentius dispositis, ipse gravissimâ hieme in navibus excubabat, ne-

que ullum laborem aut munus despiciens, neque subsidium exspectans, si in Cæsaris complexum venire posset.

IX. Discessu Liburnarum, ex Illyrico M. Octavius cum iis, quas habebat, navibus Salonas pervenit. Ibi concitatis Dalmatis, reliquisque barbaris, Issam a Cæsaris amicitia avertit; conventum Salonis quum neque pollicitationibus, neque denunciatione periculi, permovere posset, oppidum oppugnare instituit. Est autem oppidum et loci naturâ et colle munitum. Sed celeriter cives Romani, ligneis effectis turribus, iis sese muniêrunt; et, quum essent infirmi ad resistendum propter paucitatem hominum, crebris confecti vulneribus, ad extremum auxilium descenderunt, servosque omnes puberes liberaverunt, et, præsectis omnium mulierum crinibus, tormenta effecerunt. Quorum cognitâ sententiâ, Octavius quinque castris oppidum circumdedit, atque uno tempore obsidione et oppugnationibus eos premere cœpit. Illi, omnia perpeti parati, maximè a re frumentariâ laborabant. Quare, missis ad Cæsarem legatis, auxilium ab eo petebant; reliqua, ut poterant, per se incommoda sustinebant; et, longo interposito spatio, quum diurnitas oppugnationis negligentiores Octavianos effecisset, nacti occasionem meridiani temporis, discessu eorum, pueris mulieribusque in muro dispositis, ne quid quotidianæ consuetudinis desideraretur, ipsi, manu factâ, cum iis, quos nuper manumissos liberaverant, in proxima Octavii castra irruperunt. His expugnatis, eodem impetu altera sunt adorti, inde tertia, et quarta, et deinceps reliqua; omnibusque eos castris expulerunt; et, magno numero interfecto, reliquos atque ipsum Octavium in naves confugere, coëgerunt. Hic fuit oppugnationis exitus. Jamque hiems appropinquabat, et, tantis detrimentis acceptis, Octavius, desperatâ oppugnatione oppidi, Dyrrachium sese ad Pompeium recepit.

X. Demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum, Pompeii præfectum, bis in potestatem pervenisse Cæsaris, atque ab eo esse dimissum, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispaniâ. Hunc pro suis beneficiis Cæsar idoneum judicaverat, quem cum mandatis ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret; eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habere intelligebat. Erat autem hæc summa mandatorum, de-

bere utrumque pertinaciæ finem facere, et ab armis discedere, neque ampliùs fortunam periclitari; satìs esse magna utrinque incommoda accepta, quæ pro disciplinâ et præceptis habere possent, ut reliquos casus timerent. Illum Italiâ expulsum, amissâ Siciliâ et Sardinîâ, duabusque Hispaniis, et cohortibus in Italiâ atque Hispaniâ civium Romanorum c atque xxx; se morte Curionis, et detrimento Africani exercitûs tanto, militumque deditione ad Corcyram. Proinde sibi ac reipublicæ parcerent: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi incommodis suis satìs essent documento. Hoc unum esse tempus de pace agendi, dum sibi uterque confideret, et pares ambo viderentur; si verò alteri paullum modò tribuisset fortuna, non esse usurum conditionibus pacis eum, qui superior videretur, neque fore æquâ parte contentum, qui se omnia habiturum confideret. Conditiones pacis, quoniam antea convenire non potuissent, Romæ ab senatu et a populo peti debere: interea et reipublicæ et ipsis placere oportere, si uterque in concione statim juravisset, se triduo proximo exercitum dimissurum; depositis armis, auxiliisque, quibus nunc confiderent, necessariò populi senatûsque iudicio fore utrumque contentum. Hæc quo faciliùs Pompeio probari possent, omnes suas terrestres urbiumque copias dimissurum.

XI. Vibullius, his expositis a Cæsare, non minùs necessarium esse existimavit, de repentino adventu Cæsaris Pompeium fieri certiozem, uti ad id consilium capere posset, antequam de mandatis agi inciperet; atque ideo, continuato et nocte et die itinere, atque mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, ad Pompeium contendit, ut adesse Cæsarem omnibus copiis nunciaret. Pompeius erat eo tempore in Candaviâ, iterque ex Macedoniâ in hiberna, Apolloniam Dyrrachiumque, habebat. Sed, re novâ perturbatus, majoribus itineribus Apolloniam petere cœpit, ne Cæsar oræ maritimæ civitates occuparet. At ille, expositis militibus, eodem die Oricum profiscitur. Quò quum venisset, L. Torquatus, qui, jussu Pompeii, oppido præerat, præsidiumque ibi Parthinorum habebat, conatus portis clausis oppidum defendere; quum Græcos murum adscendere, atque arma capere, ju-

beret; illi autem se, contra imperium Populi Romani, pugnaturos esse negarent; oppidani autem etiam suâ sponte Cæsarem recipere conarentur; desperatis omnibus auxiliis, portas aperuit, et se atque oppidum Cæsari dedit, incolumisque ab eo conservatus est.

XII. Recepto Cæsar Orico, nullâ interpositâ morâ, Apolloniam proficiscitur. Ejus adventu audito, L. Staberius, qui ibi præerat, aquam comportare in arcem, atque eam munire, obsidesque ab Apolloniatis exigere, cœpit. Illi verò daturos se negare; neque portas consuli præclusuros; neque sibi judicium sumtuos contrâ, atque omnis Italia, Populusque Romanus judicavisset. Quorum cognitâ voluntate, clâm profugit Apolloniâ Staberius. Illi ad Cæsarem legatos mittunt, oppidoque recipiunt. Hos sequuntur Bullidenses, Amantiani, et reliquæ finitimæ civitates, totaque Epiros; et, legatis ad Cæsarem missis, quæ imperaret, facturos pollicentur.

XIII. At Pompeius, cognitis iis rebus, quæ erant Orici atque Apolloniæ gestæ, Dyrrachio timens, diurnis eò nocturnisque itineribus, contendit. Simul ac Cæsar appropinquare dicebatur, tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui, quodd properans noctem diei conjunxerat, neque iter intermiserat, ut pæne omnes, in Epiro finitimisque regionibus, signa relinquerent; complures arma projicerent, ac fugæ simile iter videretur. Sed, quum prope Dyrrachium Pompeius constitisset, castraque metari jussisset, perterriti etiam tum exercitu, princeps Labienus procedit, juratque, se eum non deserturum, eundemque casum subiturum, quemcumque ei fortuna tribuisset. Hoc idem reliqui jurant legati; hos tribuni militum centurionesque sequuntur; atque idem omnis exercitus jurat. Cæsar, præoccupato itinere ad Dyrrachium, finem properandi facit, castraque ad flumen Apsum ponit in finibus Apolloniatis, ut castellis vigiliisque bene meritæ civitates tutæ essent præsidio; ibique reliquarum ex Italiâ legionum adventum expectare, et sub pellibus hiemare constituit. Hoc idem Pompeius fecit, et, trans flumen Apsum positis castris, eò copias omnes auxiliaque conduxit.

XIV. Kalenus, legionibus equitibusque Brundisii in

naves impositis, ut erat præceptum a Cæsare, quantum navium facultatem habebat, naves solvit, paullumque progressus a portu, literas a Cæsare accipit, quibus est certior factus, portus litoraue omnia classibus adversariorum teneri. Quo cognito, se in portum recipit, navesque omnes revocat. Una ex iis, quæ perseveravit, neque imperio Kaleni obtemperavit, quodd erat sine militibus, privatoque consilio administrabatur, delata Oricum, atque a Bibulo expugnata est; qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, et ad unum interficit. Ita exiguo tempore magnoque casu totius exercitûs salus constitit.

XV. Bibulus, ut suprâ demonstratum est, erat cum classe ad Oricum; et, sicuti mari portibusque Cæsarem prohibebat, ita ipse omni terrâ earum regionum prohibebatur; præsidiiis enim dispositis, omnia litora a Cæsare tenebantur; neque lignandi atque aquandi, neque naves ad terram religandi, potestas fiebat. Erat res in magnâ difficultate, summisque angustiis rerum necessariarum premebantur, aded ut cogerentur, sicuti reliquum comœtum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyrâ navibus onerariis supportare: atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, ex pellibus, quibus erant tectæ naves, nocturnum excipere roreni cogerentur; quas tamen difficultates patienter atque æquo animo ferebant, neque sibi nudanda litora, et relinquendos portus, existimabant. Sed quum essent, in quibus demonstravi angustiis, ac se Libo cum Bibulo conjunxisset, loquuntur ambo ex navibus cum M. Acilio et Statio Murco, legatis, quorum alter oppidi muris, alter præsidiiis terrestribus præerat; velle se maximis de rebus cum Cæsare loqui, si sibi ejus facultas detur. Huc addunt pauca rei confirmandæ causâ, ut de compositione acturi viderentur. Interim postulant, ut sint induciæ, atque ab iis impetrant. Magnum enim, quod afferebant, videbatur, et Cæsarem id summè sciebant cupere, et profectum aliquid Vibullii mandatis existimabatur.

XVI. Cæsar, eo tempore cum legione unâ profectus ad recipiendas ultiores civitates, et rem frumentariam expediendam, quâ angustè utebatur, erat ad Buthrotum,

oppositum Corcyrae. Ibi certior ab Acilio et Murco per literas factus de postulatis Libonis et Bibuli, legionem relinquit; ipse Oricum revertitur. Eò quum venisset, evocantur illi ad colloquium. Prodit Libo atque excusat Bibulum, quòd is iracundiâ summâ erat, inimicitiasque habebat etiam privatas cum Cæsare, ex ædilitate et præturâ conceptas; ob eam rem colloquium vitâsse, ne res maximæ spei maximæque utilitatis ejus iracundiâ impedirentur. Pompeii summam esse ac fuisse semper voluntatem, ut componerentur, atque ab armis discederetur: sed potestatem ejus rei se nullam habere, propterea quòd de concilii sententiâ summam belli rerumque omnium Pompeio permiserint: sed, postulatis Cæsaris cognitis, missuros ad Pompeium, atque illum reliqua per se acturum, hortantibus ipsis; interea manerent induciæ, dum ab illo rediri posset; neve alter alteri noceret. Huc addit pauca de causâ, et de copiis, auxiliisque suis.

XVII. Quibus rebus neque tum respondendum Cæsar existimavit, neque nunc, ut memoriæ prodantur, satis causæ putamus. Postulabat Cæsar, ut legatos sibi ad Pompeium sine periculo mittere liceret; idque ipsi fore reciperent, aut acceptos per se ad eum perducerent. Quod ad inducias pertineret, sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut illi classe naves auxiliaque sua impedirent, ipse ut aquâ terrâque eos prohiberet; si hoc sibi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritimis custodiis; si illud tenerent, se quòdque id retenturum; nihilominus tamen agi posse de compositione, ut hæc non remitterentur, neque hanc rem esse impedimenti loco. Illi neque legatos Cæsaris recipere, neque periculum præstare eorum, sed totam rem ad Pompeium rejicere; unum instare de induciis, vehementissimèque contendere. Quos ubi Cæsar intellexit præsentis periculi atque inopiæ vitandæ causâ omnem orationem instituisse, neque ullam spem aut conditionem pacis afferre; ad reliquam cogitationem belli sese recepit.

XVIII. Bibulus, multos dies terrâ prohibitus, et graviore morbo ex frigore ac labore implicitus, quum neque curari posset, neque susceptum officium deserere

vellet, vim morbi sustinere non potuit. Eo mortuo, ad neminem unum summa imperii redit; sed separatim suam quisque classem ad arbitrium suum administrabat. Vibullius, sedato tumultu, quem repentinus adventus Cæsaris concitaverat, ubi primum, rursus adhibito Libone, et L. Lucceio, et Theophane, quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consueverat, de mandatis Cæsaris agere instituit, eum ingressum in sermonem Pompeius interpellavit, et loqui plura prohibuit. Quid mihi, inquit, aut vitâ aut civitate opus est, quam, beneficio Cæsaris, habere videbor? cujus rei opinio tolli non poterit, quum in Italiam, ex quâ profectus sum, reductus existimabor. Bello perfecto, ab iis Cæsar hæc dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt; conatus tamen nihilo minùs est aliis rationibus per colloquia de pace agere.

XIX. Inter bina castra Pompeii atque Cæsaris, unum flumen tantum intererat Apsus, crebraque inter se colloquia milites habebant; neque ullum interim telum, per pactiones colloquentium, transjiciebatur. Mittit P. Vatinium legatum ad ripam ipsam fluminis, qui ea, quæ maximè ad pacem pertinere viderentur, ageret; et crebrò magnâ voce pronunciaret, liceretne civibus ad cives de pace legatos mittere? quod etiam fugitivis ab saltu Pyrenæo prædonibusque licuisset; præsertim, ut id agerent, ne cives cum civibus armis decertarent? Multa suppliciter locutus, ut de suâ atque omnium salute debebat, silentioque ab utrisque militibus auditus. Responsum est ab alterâ parte, A. Varronem profiteri, se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, atque unâ etiam utrinque admodum tutò legati venire, et, quæ vellent, exponere, possent; certumque ei rei tempus constituitur. Quò quum esset postero die venturi, magna utrinque multitudo convenit; magnaue erat ejus rei expectatio, atque omnium intenti animi ad pacem esse videbantur. Quâ ex frequentia T. Labienus prodit: submissâ oratione loqui de pace atque altercari cum Vatinio incipit. Quorum mediam orationem interrumpunt undique subito tela immissa, quæ ille, obtectus armis militum, vitavit. Vulnerantur tamen complures; in his Corne-

lius Balbus, M. Plotius, L. Tiburtius, centuriones, militesque nonnulli. Tum Labienus: Desinite ergo de compositione loqui; nam nobis, nisi Cæsaris capite relato, pax esse nulla potest.

XX. Iisdem temporibus Romæ M. Cælius Rufus prætor, causâ debitorum susceptâ, initio magistratûs tribunal suum juxta C. Trebonii prætoris urbani sellam collocavit; et, si quis appellâset de æstimatione, et de solutionibus, quæ per arbitrum fierent, ut Cæsar præsens constituerat, fore auxilio pollicebatur. Sed fiebat æquitate decreti, et humanitate Trebonii, qui his temporibus clementer et moderatè jus dicendum existimabat, ut reperiri non possent, a quibus initium appellandi nasceretur. Nam fortasse inopiam excusare, et calamitatem aut propriam suam, aut temporum, queri, et difficultates auctionandi proponere, etiam mediocris est animi; integras verò tenere possessiones, qui se debere fateantur, cujus animi, aut cujus impudentiæ est? Itaque, hoc qui postularet, reperiebatur nemo. Atque ipsis, ad quorum commodum pertinebat, durior inventus est Cælius; et, ab hoc profectus initio, ne frustra ingressus turpem causam videretur, legem promulgavit, ut sexies seni dies sine usuris creditæ pecuniæ solvantur.

XXI. Quum resisteret Servilius consul, reliquique magistratus, et minus opinione suâ efficeret; ad hominum excitanda studia, sublatâ priore lege, duas promulgavit; unam, quâ mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit; alteram tabularum novarum; impetuque multitudinis in C. Trebonium facto, et nonnullis vulneratis, eum de tribunali deturbavit. De quibus rebus Servilius consul ad senatum retulit, senatusque Cælium ab republicâ removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, et concionari conantem de rostris deduxit. Ille, ignominiâ et dolore permotus, palàm se proficisci ad Cæsarem simulavit; clam nunciis ad Milonem missis, qui, Clodio interfecto, eo nomine erat damnatus, atque, eo in Italiam evocato, quòd, magnis muneribus datis, gladiatoriae familiæ reliquias habebat, sibi conjunxit, atque eum in Thurinum ad sollici-

tandos pastores præmisit. Ipse, quum Casilinum venisset, unoque tempore signa ejus militaria atque arma Capuæ essent comprehensa, et familia Neapoli visa, atque proditio oppidi appareret, patefactis consiliis, exclusus Capuâ, et periculum veritus, quòd conventus arma ceperat, atque eum hostis loco habendum existimabat, consilio destitit, atque eo itinere sese avertit.

XXII. Interim Milo, dimissis circum municipia literis, ea, quæ faceret, jussu atque imperio facere Pompeii, quæ mandata ad se per Bibulum delata essent; quos ex ære alieno laborare arbitrabatur, sollicitabat. Apud quos quum proficere nihil posset; quibusdam solutis ergastulis, Cosam in agro Thurino oppugnare cœpit. Eò quum a Q. Pedio prætore cum legione * * lapide ictus ex muro, periit; et Cœlius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Cæsarem, pervenit Thurios; ubi, quum quosdam ejus municipii sollicitaret, equitibusque Cæsaris Gallis atque Hispanis, qui eò præsidii causâ missi erant, pecuniam polliceretur, ab iis est interfectus. Ita magnarum initia rerum, quæ occupatione magistratuum et temporum sollicitam Italiam habebant, celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt.

XXIII. Libo, profectus ab Orico cum classe, cui præerat, navium L, Brundisium venit, insulamque, quæ contra Brundisium portum est, occupavit; quòd præstare arbitrabatur, unum locum, quâ necessarius nostris erat egressus, quàm omnium litora ac portus custodiâ clausos tueri. Hic, repentino adventu naves onerarias quasdam nactus, incendit, et unam frumento onustam abduxit, magnumque nostris terrorem injecit, et, noctu militibus ac sagittariis in terram expositis, præsidium equitum dejecit, et ad eò loci opportunitate profecit, uti ad Pompeium literas mitteret, naves reliquas, si vellet, subduci et refici juberet: suâ classe auxilia sese Cæsaris prohibitorum.

XXIV. Erat eo tempore Antonius Brundisii; qui, virtuti militum confisus, scaphas navium magnarum circiter LX cratibus pluteisque contexit, eòque milites delectos imposuit, atque eas in litore pluribus locis separatim disposuit, navesque triremes II, quas Brundisii

faciendas curaverat, per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portûs prodire jussit. Has quum audaciùs progressas Libo vidisset, sperans intercipi posse, quadriremes v ad eas misit. Quæ quum navibus nostris appropinquâssent, nostri veterani in portum refugiebant; illi, studio incitati, incautiùs sequebantur. Jam ex omnibus partibus subitò Antonianæ scaphæ, signo dato, se in hostes incitaverunt, primoque impetu unam ex his quadriremem cum remigibus defensoribusque suis ceperunt, reliquas turpiter refugere coëgerunt. Ad hoc detrimentum accessit, ut, equitibus per oram maritimam ab Antonio dispositis, aquari prohiberentur. Quâ necessitate et ignominiâ permotus Libo discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit.

XXV. Multi jam menses transierant, et hiems jam præcipitaverat, neque Brundisio naves legionesque ad Cæsarem veniebant; ac nonnullæ ejus rei prætermissæ occasiones Cæsari videbantur, quòd certè sæpe flaverant venti, quibus necessariò committendum existimabat; quantoque ejus amplius processerat temporis, tanto erant alacriores ad custodias, qui classibus præerant, majoremque fiduciam prohibendi habebant, et crebris Pompeii literis castigabantur, quoniam primò venientem Cæsarem non prohibuissent, ut reliquos ejus exercitus impedirent; duriusque quotidie tempus ad transportandum lenioribus ventis exspectabant. Quibus rebus permotus Cæsar Brundisium ad suos severiùs scripsit, nacti idoneum ventum, ne occasionem navigandi dimitterent, sive ad litora Apolloniatium cursum dirigere atque eò naves ejicere possent. Hæc a custodibus classium loca maximè vacabant, quòd se longiùs portibus committere non auderent.

XXVI. Illi, adhibitâ audaciâ et virtute, administrantibus M. Antonio et Fufio Kaleno, multum ipsis militibus hortantibus, neque ullum periculum pro salute Cæsaris recusantibus, nacti Austrum, naves solvunt, atque alterâ die Apolloniam Dyrrachiumque prætervehuntur. Qui quum essent ex continenti visi, C. Coponius, qui Dyrrachii classi Rhodiæ præerat, naves ex portu educit, et, quum jam nostris remissiore vento ap-

propinquâssent, idem Auster increbuit, nostrisque præsidio fuit. Neque verò ille ob eam causam conatu desistebat, sed labore et perseverantiâ nautarum se vim tempestatis superare posse sperabat, prætervectosque Dyrrachium magnâ vi venti nihilo secius sequebatur. Nostri, usi fortunæ beneficio, tamen impetum classis timebant, si forte ventus remisisset. Nacti portum, qui appellatur Nymphæum, ultra Lissum millia passuum III, eò naves introduxerunt, (qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus) leviusque tempestatis, quàm classis, periculum æstimaverunt. Quò simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster, qui per biduum flaverat, in Africum se vertit.

XXVII. Hic subitam commutationem fortunæ videre licuit. Qui modò sibi timuerant, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat; qui nostris navibus periculum intulerant, de suo timere cogeantur. Itaque, tempore commutato, tempestas et nostros texit, et naves Rhodias afflixit, ita ut ad unam omnes constrictæ, numero XVI, eliderentur, et naufragio interirent; et ex magno remigum propugnatorumque numero pars, ad scopulos allisa, interficeretur, pars ab nostris distraheretur; quos omnes conservatos Cæsar domum remisit.

XXVIII. Nostræ naves II, tardiùs cursu confecto, in noctem conjectæ, quum ignorarent, quem locum reliquæ cepissent, contra Lissum in anchoris constiterunt. Has, scaphis minoribusque navigiis compluribus submissis, Otacilius Crassus, qui Lissi præerat, expugnare parabat: simul de deditione eorum agebat, et incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur. Harum altera navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat: altera ex veteranâ paullo minùs ducentis. Hic cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus præsidii in animi firmitudine. Tirones enim, multitudine navium perterriti, et salo nauseâque confecti, jurejurando accepto, nihil iis nocituros hostes, se Otacilio dediderunt; qui omnes, ad eum producti, contra religionem jurisjurandi in ejus conspectu crudelissimè interficiuntur. At veteranæ legionis milites, item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinæ vitiis, neque ex pristinâ virtute remittendum aliquid

putaverunt; sed, tractandis conditionibus, et simulatione deditiois, extracto primo noctis tempore, gubernatorem in terram navem ejicere cogunt; ipsi, idoneum locum nacti, reliquam noctis partem ibi confecerunt, et luce primâ, missis ad eos ab Otacilio equitibus, qui eam partem oræ maritimæ asservabant, circiter cœ, quique eos armati ex præsidio secuti sunt, se defenderunt, et, nonnullis eorum interfectis, incolumes se ad nostros receperunt.

XXIX. Quo facto, conventus civium Romanorum, qui Lissum obtinebant, quod oppidum iis antea Cæsar attribuerat, muniendumque curaverat, Antonium recepit, omnibusque rebus juvit. Otacilius, sibi timens, oppido fugit, et ad Pompeium pervenit. Expositis omnibus copiis Antonius, quarum erat summa veteranarum III legionum, uniusque tironum, et equitum dccc, plerasque naves in Italiam remittit, ad reliquos milites equitesque transportandos: pontones, quod est genus navium Gallicarum, Lissi relinquit, hoc consilio, ut, si forte Pompeius, vacuum existimans Italiam, eò trajecisset exercitum, quæ opinio erat edita in vulgus, aliquam Cæsar ad insequendum facultatem haberet; nunciosque ad eum celeriter mittit, quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, et quid militum transvexisset.

XXX. Hæc eodem ferè tempore Cæsar atque Pompeius cognoscunt. Nam prætervectas Apolloniam Dyrrachiumque naves viderant; ipsi iter secundum eas terrâ direxerant; sed, quod essent eæ delatæ, primis diebus ignorabant; cognitâque re, diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt; Cæsar, ut quàm primùm se cum Antonio conjungeret; Pompeius, ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret, et, si imprudentes ex insidiis adoriri posset. Eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris stativis a flumine Apso exercitum educunt, Pompeius clàm, et noctu, Cæsar palàm, atque interdiu. Sed Cæsari circuitu majore iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, Pompeius, quia, expedito itinere, flumen ei transeundum non erat, magnis itineribus ad Antonium contendit, atque, eum ubi appropinquare cognovit, idoneum locum nactus, ibi copias collocavit, suosque om-

nes castris continuit, ignesque fieri prohibuit, quo occultior esset ejus adventus. Hæc ad Antonium statim per Græcos deferuntur. Ille, missis ad Cæsarem nunciis, unum diem sese castris tenuit: altero die ad eum pervenit Cæsar. Cujus adventu cognito, Pompeius, ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, ex eo loco discedit, omnibusque copiis ad Asparagium Dyrrachinorum pervenit, atque ibi idoneo loco castra ponit.

XXXI. His temporibus Scipio, detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, sese imperatorem appellaverat. Quo facto, civitatibus tyrannisque magnas imperaverat pecunias; item a publicanis suæ provinciæ debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, et ab eisdem insequentis anni mutuam præceperat, equitesque toti provinciæ imperaverat. Quibus coactis, finitimis hostibus Parthis post se relictis, qui paullo antè M. Crassum imperatorem interfecerant, et M. Bibulum in obsidione habuerant, legiones equitesque ex Syriâ deduxerat: summâque in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli in provinciam quum venisset, ac nonnullæ militum voces tum audirentur, sese, contra hostem si ducerentur, ituros, contra civem et consulem arma non laturos; deductis Pergamum atque in locupletissimas urbes in hiberna legionibus, maximas largitiones fecit, et, confirmandorum militum causâ, diripiendas iis civitates dedit.

XXXII. Interim acerbissimè imperatæ pecuniæ totâ provinciâ exigebantur. Multa præterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur. In capita singula servorum ac liberorum tributum imponebatur; columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, milites, remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturæ imperabantur: cujus modò rei nomen reperiri poterat, hoc satis esse ad cogendas pecunias videbatur. Non solùm urbibus, sed pæne vicis castellisque singulis cum imperio præficiabantur. Qui horum quid acerbissimè crudelissimèque fecerat, is et vir et civis optimus habebatur. Erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia differta præceptis atque exactoribus, qui, præter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio serviebant; dictitabant enim, se, domo patriâque expulsos, omnibus necessariis egere rebus, ut honestâ præscriptione rem

turpissimam tegerent. Accedebant ad hæc gravissimæ usuræ, quod in bello plerumque accidere consuevit, universis imperatis pecuniis: quibus in rebus, prolationem diei, donationem esse dicebant. Itaque æs alienum provinciæ eo biennio multiplicatum est. Neque minùs ob eam causam civibus Romanis ejus provinciæ, sed in singulos conventus, singulasque civitates, certæ pecuniæ imperabantur, mutuasque illas ex S. C. exigì dictitabant; publicanis, uti in sorte fecerant, insequentis anni vectigal promutuum.

XXXIII. Præterea Ephesi a fano Dianæ depositas antiquitus pecunias Scipio tolli jubebat, certâque ejus rei die constitutâ, quum in fanum ventum esset, adhibitis compluribus senatorii ordinis, quos advocaverat Scipio, literæ ei redduntur a Pompeio, mare transisse cum legionibus Cæsarem; properaret ad se cum exercitu venire, omniaque posthaberet. His literis acceptis, quos advocaverat, dimittit; ipse iter in Macedoniam parare incipit, paucisque pòst diebus est profectus. Hæc res Ephesiæ pecuniæ salutem attulit.

XXXIV. Cæsar, Antonii exercitu conjuncto, deductâ Orico legione, quam, tuendæ oræ marinæ causâ, posuerat, tentandas sibi provincias longiùsque procedendum existimabat; et, quum ad eum ex Thessaliâ Ætoliâque legati venissent, qui, præsidio misso, polliceantur, earum gentium civitates imperata facturas, L. Cassium Longinum cum legione tironum, quæ appellabatur vigesima septima, atque equitibus cc, in Thessaliâ, C. Calvisium Sabinum cum cohortibus v, paucisque equitibus, in Ætoliâ misit; maximèque eos quòd erant propinquæ regiones, de re frumentariâ ut providerent, hortatus est. Cn. Domitium Calvinum cum legionibus duabus, xi et xii, et equitibus d, in Macedoniam proficisci jubet: cujus provinciæ ab eâ parte, quæ Libera appellatur, Menedemus, princeps earum regionum, missus legatus, omnium suorum excellens studium profitebatur.

XXXV. Ex his Calvisius, primo adventu summâ omnium Ætolorum receptus voluntate, præsidiis adversariorum Calydona et Naupacto rejectis, omni Ætoliâ

potitus est. Cassius in Thessaliam cum legione pervenit. Hic quum essent factiones duæ, variâ voluntate civitatum utebatur. Hegesaretos, veteris homo potentiae, Pompeianis rebus studebat : Preteus, summæ nobilitatis adolescens, suis ac suorum opibus Cæsarem enixè juvabat.

XXXVI. Eodemque tempore Domitius in Macedoniam venit, et, quum ad eum frequentes civitatum legationes convenire cœpissent, nunciatum est, adesse Scipionem cum legionibus, magnâ et opinione et famâ omnium : nam plerumque in novitate fama antecedit. Hic, nullo in loco Macedoniæ moratus, magno impetu tetendit ad Domitium, et, quum ab eo millia passuum xx abfuisset, subitò se ad Cassium Longinum in Thessaliam convertit. Hoc adeò celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nunciaretur. Et, quo iter expeditius faceret, M. Favonium ad flumen Haliacmonem, quod Macedoniam a Thessaliâ dividit, cum cohortibus iix præsidio impedimentis legionum reliquit, castellumque ibi muniri jussit. Eodem tempore equitatus regis Cotys ad castra Cassii advolavit, qui circum Thessaliam esse consueverat. Tum timore perterritus Cassius, cognito Scipionis adventu, visisque equitibus, quos Scipionis esse arbitrabatur, ad montes se convertit, qui Thessaliam cingunt, atque ex his locis Ambraciam versus iter facere cœpit. At Scipionem, properantem sequi, literæ sunt consecutæ a M. Favonio, Domitium cum legionibus adesse, neque se præsidium, ubi constitutus esset, sine auxilio Scipionis tenere posse. Quibus literis acceptis, consilium Scipio iterque commutat ; Cassium sequi desistit, Favonio auxilium ferre contendit. Itaque, die ac nocte continuato itinere, ad eum pervenit, tam opportuno tempore, ut simul Domitiani exercitûs pulvis cerneretur, et primi antecursores Scipionis viderentur. Ita Cassio industria Domitii, Favonio Scipionis celeritas, salutem attulit.

XXXVII. Scipio, biduum castris stativis moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Haliacmonem, tertio die primâ luce exercitum vado transducit, et, castris positis, postero die mane copias

ante frontem castrorum instruit. Domitius tum quodque sibi dubitandum non putavit, quin, productis legionibus, prælio decertaret. Sed, quum esset inter bina castra campus circiter millium passuum VI, Domitius castris Scipionis aciem suam subjecit; ille a vallo non discedere perseveravit. Attamen, ægre retentis Domitianis militibus, est factum, ne prælio contenderetur; et maximè, quòd rivus difficilibus ripis, castris Scipionis subjectus, progressus nostrorum impediabat. Quorum studium alacritatemque pugnandi quum cognovisset Scipio, suspicatus fore, ut postero die aut invitus dimicare cogeretur, aut magnâ cum infamiâ castris se continere, qui magnâ exspectatione venisset, temere progressus turpem habuit exitum, et noctu, ne conclamatis quidem vasis, flumen transit, atque in eandem partem, ex quâ venerat, rediit, ibique prope flumen edito naturâ loco castra posuit. Paucis diebus interpositis, noctu insidias equitum collocavit, quo in loco superioribus ferè diebus nostri pabulari consueverant. Et, quum quotidianâ consuetudine Q. Varus, præfectus equitum Domitii, venisset, subitò illi ex insidiis consurrexerunt; sed nostri fortiter eorum impetum tulerunt, celeriterque ad suos quisque ordines rediit, atque ultro universi in hostes impetum fecerunt. Ex his circiter LXXX interceptis, reliquis in fugam conjectis, nostri, duobus amissis, in castra se receperunt.

XXXVIII. His rebus gestis, Domitius, sperans Scipionem ad pugnam elici posse, simulavit, sese, angustiis rei frumentariæ adductum, castra movere, vasisque militari more conclamatis, progressus millia passuum III, loco idoneo et occulto omnem exercitum equitatumque collocavit. Scipio, ad insequendum paratus, equitatum magnamque partem levis armaturæ ad explorandum iter Domitii et cognoscendum præmisit. Qui quum essent progressi, primæque turmæ insidias intravissent, ex fremitu equorum illatâ suspicione, ad suos se recipere cœperunt; quique hos sequebantur, celerem eorum receptum conspicati, restiterunt. Nostri, cognitis insidiis, ne frustra reliquos exspectarent, duas nacti hostium turmas exceperunt. In his fuit M. Opmius, præfectus

equitum. Reliquos omnes earum turmarum aut interfecerunt, aut captos ad Domitium perduxerunt.

XXXIX. Deductis oræ maritimæ præsiidiis, Cæsar, ut suprâ demonstratum est, III cohortes Orici, oppidi tuendi causâ, reliquit, iisdemque custodiam navium longarum transdidit, quas ex Italiâ transduxerat. Huic officio oppidoque præerat C. Acilius legatus. Is naves nostras interiorem in partem post oppidum reduxit, et ad terram deligavit, faucibusque portûs navem onerariam submersam objecit, et huic alteram conjunxit, super quâ turrim effectam ad ipsum introitum portûs opposuit, et militibus complevit, tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus transdidit.

XL. Quibus cognitis rebus, Cn. Pompeius filius, qui classi Ægyptiæ præerat, ad Oricum venit, submersamque navim remulco, multisque contendens funibus, adduxit; atque alteram navem, quæ erat ad custodiam ab Acilio posita, pluribus aggressus navibus, in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, ut ex superiori pugnans loco, integrosque semper defatigatis submittens, et reliquis partibus simul ex terrâ scalis et classe mœnia oppidi tentans, uti adversariorum manus diduceret, labore et multitudine telorum nostros vicit; defectisque defensoribus, qui omnes scaphis excepti refugerant, etiam navem expugnavit; eodemque tempore ex alterâ parte molem tenuit naturalem objectam, quæ pæne insulam contra oppidum effecerat; quâ IV biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus, in interiorem partem transduxit. Ita ex utrâque parte naves longas aggressus, quæ erant deligatæ ad terram, atque inanes, IV ex his abduxit, reliquas incendit. Hoc confecto negotio, D. Lælium, ab Asiaticâ classe abductum, reliquit, qui commeatus Bullide atque Amantiâ importari in oppidum prohibebat; ipse, Lissum profectus, naves onerarias xxx, a M. Antonio relictas, intra portum aggressus, omnes incendit; Lissum expugnare conatus, defendentibus civibus Romanis, qui ejus conventûs erant, militibusque, quos præsiidii causâ miserat Cæsar, triduum moratus, paucis in oppugnatione amissis, re infectâ inde discessit.

XLI. Cæsar, postquam Pompeium ad Asparagium

esse cognovit, eodem cum exercitu profectus, expugnato in itinere oppido Parthinorum, in quo Pompeius præsidium habebat, III die in Macedoniam ad Pompeium pervenit, juxtaque eum castra posuit, et postridie, eductis omnibus copiis, acie instructâ, decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit. Ubi illum suis locis se tenere animum advertit, reducto in castra exercitu, aliud sibi consilium capiendum existimavit. Itaque postero die omnibus copiis, magno circuitu, difficili angustoque itinere, Dyrrachium profectus est, sperans, Pompeium aut Dyrrachium compelli aut ab eo intercludi posse, quod omnem commeatum totiusque belli apparatus is eò contulisset; ut accidit. Pompeius enim, primò ignorans ejus consilium, quod diverso ab eâ regione itinere profectum videbat, angustiis rei frumentariæ compulsus discessisse, existimabat: postea per exploratores certior factus, postero die castra movit, breviori itinere se occurrere ei posse sperans. Quod fore suspicatus, Cæsar, militesque adhortatus, ut æquo animo laborem ferrent, parvâ parte noctis itinere intermisso, mane Dyrrachium venit, quum primum agmen Pompeii procul cerne retur, atque ibi castra posuit.

XLII. Pompeius, interclusus Dyrrachio, ubi propositum tenere non potuit, secundo usus consilio, edito loco, qui appellatur Petra, aditumque habet navibus mediocrem, atque eas a quibusdam protegit ventis, castra communit. Eò partem navium longarum convenire, frumentum commeatumque ab Asiâ, atque omnibus regionibus, quas tenebat, comportari imperat. Cæsar, longiùs bellum ductum iri existimans, et de Italicis commeatibus desperans, quod tantâ diligentia omnia litora a Pompeianis tenebantur, classesque ipsius, quas hieme in Sicilia, Galliâ, Italiâ, fecerat, morabantur, in Epirum rei frumentariæ causâ Q. Tullium et L. Canuleium legatos misit; quodque hæ regiones aberant longiùs, locis certis horrea constituit, vecturasque frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit; item, Lisso, Parthinisque, et omnibus castellis, quod esset frumenti, conquiri jussit. Id erat perexiguum, quum ipsius agri naturâ, quod sunt loca aspera et montuosa, ac plerumque fru-

mento utuntur importato; tum quòd Pompeius hæc providerat, et superioribus diebus prædæ loco Parthinos habuerat, frumentumque omne conquisitum, spoliatis effossisque eorum domibus, per equites comportârat.

XLIII. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar consilium capit ex loci naturâ. Erant enim circum castra Pompeii permulti editi atque asperi colles; hos primùm præsidiis tenuit, castellaque ibi communiit. Inde, ut loci cuiusque natura ferebat, ex castello in castellum perductâ munitione, circumvallare Pompeium instituit; hæc spectans, quòd angustâ re frumentariâ utebatur, quòdque Pompeius multitudine equitum valebat, quo minore periculo undique frumentum commeatumque exercitui supportare posset; simul, uti pabulatione Pompeium prohiberet, equitatumque ejus ad rem gerendam inutilem efficeret; tertio, ut auctoritatem, quâ ille maximè apud exteras nationes niti videbatur, minueret, quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Cæsare obsideri, neque audere prælio dimicare.

XLIV. Pompeius neque a mari Dyrrachioque discedere volebat, quòd omnem apparatus belli, tela, arma, tormenta, ibi collocaverat, frumentumque exercitui navibus supportabat; neque munitiones Cæsaris prohibere poterat, nisi prælio decertare vellet, quod eo tempore statuerat non esse faciendum. Relinquebatur, ut, extremam rationem belli sequens, quàm plurimos colles occuparet, et quàm latissimas regiones præsidiis teneret, Cæsarisque copias, quàm maximè posset, distineret; id quod accidit. Castellis enim xxiv effectis, xv millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur; multaque erant intra cum locum manu sata, quibus interim jumenta pasceret. Atque, ut nostri, qui perpetuas munitiones habebant, perductas ex castellis in proxima castella, ne quo loco crumperent Pompeiani, et nostros post tergum adorirentur, timebant; ita illi interiore spatio perpetuas munitiones efficiebant, ne quo loco nostri intrare atque ipsos a tergo circumvenire possent. Sed illi operibus vincebant, quòd et numero militum præstabant, et interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant. Quæ quum erant loca Cæsari capienda, etsi prohibere

Pompeius totis copiis, et dimicare non constituerat, tamen suis locis sagittarios funditoresque mittebat, quorum magnum habebat numerum; multique ex nostris vulnerabantur, magnusque inceserat timor sagittarum, atque omnes ferè milites, aut ex coactis, aut ex centonibus, aut ex coriis, tunicas aut tegimenta fecerant, quibus tela vitarent.

XLV. In occupandis præsiidiis magnâ vi uterque nitabatur, Cæsar, ut quàm angustissimè Pompeium contineret, Pompeius, ut quàm plurimos colles quàm maximo circuitu occuparet; crebraque ob eam causam prælia fiebant. In his quum legio Cæsaris ix præsidium quoddam occupavisset, et munire cœpisset, huic loco propinquum et contrarium collem Pompeius occupavit, nostrosque opere prohibere cœpit; et, quum unâ ex parte prope æquum aditum haberet, primùm sagittariis funditoribusque circumjectis, postea levis armaturæ magnâ multitudine missâ, tormentisque prolatis, munitiones impediēbat; neque erat facilè nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire. Cæsar, quum suos ex omnibus partibus vulnerari videret, recipere se jussit, et loco excedere. Erat per declive receptus; illi autem hoc acriùs instabant, neque regredi nostros patiebantur, quòd timore adducti locum relinquere videbantur. Dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse; non recusare se, quin nullius usûs imperator existimaretur, si sine maximo detrimento legiones Cæsar's sese recepissent inde, quo temere essent progressæ.

XLVI. Cæsar, receptui suorum timens, crates ad extremum tumulum contra hostem proferri, et adversas locari, intra has mediocri latitudine fossam, tectis militibus, obduci, jussit, locumque in omnes partes quàm maximè impediri; ipse idoneis locis funditores instruxit, ut præsidio nostris se recipientibus essent. His rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit. Pompeiani hoc insolentiùs atque audaciùs nostros premere et instare cœperunt, cratesque, pro munitione objectas, propulerunt, ut fossas transcenderent. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, veritus, ne non reducti, sed rejecti viderentur, majusque detrimentum caperetur, a medio ferè

spatio suos per Antonium, qui ei legionī præerat, cohortatus, tubâ signum dari atque in hostes impetum fieri jussit. Milites legionis ix, subitò conspirati, pilâ conjecerunt, et, ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, præcipientes Pompeianos egerunt, et terga vertere coëgerunt; quibus ad recipiendum crates directæ, longuriique objecti, et institutæ fossæ magno impedimento fuerunt. Nostri verò, qui sat̃s habebant sine detrimento discedere, compluribus interfectis, v omnino suorum amissis, quietissimè se receperunt, paulloque citra eum locum morati, aliis comprehensis collibus, munitiones perfecerunt.

XLVII. Erat nova et inusitata belli ratio, quum tot castellorum numero, tantoque spatio, et tantis munitionibus, et toto obsidionis genere, tum etiam reliquis rebus. Nam, quicumque alterum obsidere conati sunt, percussos atque infirmos hostes adorti, aut prælio superatos, aut aliquâ offensione permotos, continuerunt, quum ipsi numero militum equitumque præstarent: causa autem obsidionis hæc ferè esse consuevit, ut frumento hostes prohibeantur. At, contrà, integras atque incolumes copias Cæsar inferiore militum numero continebat, quum illi omnium rerum copiâ abundarent: quotidie enim magnus undique navium numerus conveniebat, quæ commeatum supportarent; neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin aliquâ ex parte secundum cursum haberent. Ipse autem, consumptis omnibus longè latèque frumentis, summis erat in angustiis; sed tamen hæc singulari patientiâ milites ferebant. Recordabantur enim, eadem, se, superiore anno in Hispaniâ perpressos, labore et patientiâ maximum bellum conficisse; meminerant, ad Alesiam magnam se inopiam perpressos, multo etiam majorem ad Avaricum, maximarum se gentium victores discessisse. Non, illis hordeum quum daretur, non legumina recusabant; pecus verò, cujus rei summa erat ex Epiro copia, magno in honore habebant.

XLVIII. Est etiam genus radicis inventum ab iis, qui fuerant cum Valerio, quod appellatur chara, quod, admixtum lacte, multum inopiam levabat. Id ad simi-

litudinem panis efficiebant. Ejus erat magna copia. Ex hoc effectos panes, quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, vulgò in eos jaciebant, ut spem eorum minuerent.

XLIX. Jamque frumenta maturescere incipiebant, atque ipsa spes inopiam sustentabat, quòd celeriter se habituros copiam confidebant, crebræque voces militum in vigiliis colloquiisque audiebantur, priùs se cortice ex arboribus victuros, quàm Pompeium e manibus dimissuros. Libenter etiam ex perfugis cognoscebant, equos eorum vix tolerari, reliqua verò jumenta interisse; uti autem ipsos valetudine non bonâ, quum angustii loci, et odore tetro ex multitudine cadaverum, et quotidianis laboribus, insuetos operum, tum aquæ summâ inopiâ affectos; omnia enim flumina, atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, Cæsar aut averterat, aut magnis operibus obstruxerat. Atque, ut erant loca montuosa, et ad specus angustiae vallium, has sublicis in terram demissis præsepserat, terramque aggeserat, ut aquam continerent. Itaque illi necessario loca sequi demissa ac palustria, et puteos fodere, cogebantur, atque hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant; qui tamen fontes a quibusdam præsidiis aberant longiùs, et celeriter æstibus exarescebant. At Cæsaris exercitus optimâ valetudine, summâque aquæ copiâ utebatur; tum commeatûs omni genere præter frumentum abundabat: quibus quotidie melius succedere tempus, majoremque spem maturitate frumentorum proponi videbant.

L. In novo genere belli novæ ab utrisque bellandi rationes reperiebantur. Illi, quum animum advertissent ex ignibus, nocte cohortes nostras ad munitiones excubare, silentio aggressi universas, intra multitudinem sagittas conjiciebant, et se confestim ad suos recipiebant. Quibus rebus nostri, usu docti, hæc reperiebant remedia, ut alio loco ignes facerent, [alio excubarent].

* * * * * Desunt aliqua.

LI. Interim certior factus P. Sulla, quem discedens castris præfecerat Cæsar, auxilio cohorti venit cum legionibus II, cujus adventu facilè sunt repulsi Pompeia-

ni. Neque verò conspectum aut impetum nostrorum tulerunt, primisque dejectis, reliqui se verterunt, et loco cesserunt. Sed insequentes nostros, ne longiùs prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit. At plerique existimant, si acriùs insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisse finire. Cujus consilium reprehendendum non videtur; aliæ enim sunt legati partes, aliæ imperatoris; alter omnia agere ad præscriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. Sulla, a Cæsare castris relictus, liberatis suis, hôc fuit contentus, neque prælio decertare voluit, (quæ res tamen fortasse aliquem reciperet casum), ne imperatorias sibi partes sumsisse videretur. Pompeianis magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat. Nam, ex iniquo progressi loco, in summo constiterant; si per declive sese reciperent, nostros ex superiore insequentes loco verebantur; neque multum ad solis occasum supererat temporis; spe enim conficiendi negotii prope in noctem rem duxerant. Ita, necessariò atque ex tempore capto consilio, Pompeius tumulum quendam occupavit, qui tantùm aberat a nostro castello, ut telum tormentumve missum adigi non posset. Hôc consedit loco, atque eum communiit, omnesque ibi copias continuit.

LII. Eodem tempore duobus præterea locis pugnatum est; nam plura castella Pompeius pariter, distindæ manûs causâ, tentaverat, ne ex proximis præsidiis succurri posset. Uno loco Volcatius Tullus impetum legionis sustinuit cohortibus III, atque eam loco depulit; altero Germani, munitiones nostras egressi, compluribus interfectis, sese ad suos incolumes receperunt.

LIII. Ita uno die VI præliis factis, III ad Dyrrachium, III ad munitiones, quum horum omnium ratio haberetur, ad duo millia numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, evocatos centurionesque complures. In eo fuit numero Valerius Flaccus L. filius, ejus, qui prætor Asiam obtinuerat: signaque sunt sex militaria relata. Nostri non ampliùs XX omnibus sunt præliis desiderati. Sed in castello nemo fuit omnino militum, quin vulneraretur, quatuorque ex unâ cohorte centuriones oculos amiserunt. Et, quum laboris sui pe-

riculique testimonium afferre vellent, millia sagittarum circiter xxx in castellum coniecta Cæsari renumeraverunt, scutoque ad eum relato Scævæ centurionis, inventa sunt in eo foramina ccxxx. Quem Cæsar, ut erat de se meritis et de republicâ, donatum millibus ducentis æris, ab octavis ordinibus ad primum pilum se transducere pronunciavit; ejus enim operâ castellum magnâ ex parte conservatum esse, constabat; cohortemque postea duplici stipendio frumento veste et aliis militaribus donis amplissimè donavit.

LIV. Pompeius, noctu magnis additis munitionibus, reliquis diebus turres exstruxit, et, in altitudinem pedum xv effectis operibus, vineis eam partem castrorum obtexit; et, v intermissis diebus, alteram noctem subnubilam nactus, obstructis omnibus castrorum portis, et ad impediendum objectis, tertiâ initâ vigiliâ, silentio exercitum eduxit, et se in antiquas munitiones recepit.

LV. Ætoliâ, Acarnaniâ, Amphilochis per Cassium Longinum et Calvisium Sabinum, ut demonstravimus, receptis, tentandam sibi Achaiam, ac paullo longiùs progrediendum, existimabat Cæsar. Itaque eò Fufium Kalenum misit, et Q. Sabinum et Cassium cum cohortibus adjungit. Quorum cognito adventu, Rutilius Lupus, qui Achaiam, missus a Pompeio, obtinebat, Isthmum præmunire instituit, ut Achaiâ Fufium prohiberet. Kalenus, Delphos, Thebas, Orchomenum, voluntate ipsarum civitatum, recepit; nonnullas urbes per vim expugnavit; reliquas civitates, circummissis legationibus, amicitia Cæsari conciliare studebat. In his rebus ferè erat Fufius occupatus.

LVI. Omnibus deinceps diebus Cæsar exercitum in aciem æquum in locum produxit, si Pompeius prælio decertare vellet, ut pæne castris Pompeii legiones subjiceret; tantùmque a vallo ejus prima acies aberat, uti ne in eam telum tormentumve adigi posset. Pompeius autem, ut famam et opinionem hominum teneret, sic pro castris exercitum constituebat, ut tertia acies vallum contingeret; omnis quidem instructus exercitus telis ex vallo abjectis protegi posset.

LVII. Hæc quum in Achaiâ atque apud Dyrrachi-

um gererentur, Scipionemque in Macedoniam venisse, constaret; non oblitus pristini instituti Cæsar mittit ad eum, A. Clodium, suum atque illius familiarem, quem, ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, in suorum necessariorum numero habere instituerat. Huic dat literas mandataque ad eum, quorum hæc erat summa: sese, omnia de pace expertum, nihil adhuc arbitrari factum vitio eorum, quos esse auctores ejus rei voluisset, quòd sua mandata perferre non opportuno tempore ad Pompeium vererentur. Scipionem eâ esse auctoritate, ut non solùm libere, quæ probâset, exponere, sed etiam magnâ ex parte compellere, atque errantem regere, posset; præesse autem suo nomine exercitui, ut, præter auctoritatem, vires quòque ad coërcendum haberet; quod si fecisset, quietem Italiæ, pacem provinciarum, salutem imperii uni omnes acceptam relatueros. Hæc ad eum mandata Clodius refert. Ac, primis diebus, ut videbatur, libenter auditus, reliquis ad colloquium non admittitur, castigato Scipione a Favonio, ut postea, confecto bello, reperiēbamus; infectâque re sese ad Cæsarem recepit.

LVIII. Cæsar, quo faciliùs equitatum Pompeianum ad Dyrrachium contineret, et pabulatione proliberet, aditus duos, quos esse angustos demonstravimus, magnis operibus præmunivit, castellaque his locis posuit. Pompeius, ubi nihil profici equitatu cognovit, paucis intermissis diebus, rursum cum navibus ad se intra munitiones recipit. Erat summa inopia pabuli, adeò ut foliis ex arboribus strictis, et teneris arundinum radicibus contusis, equos alerent: frumenta enim, quæ fuerant intra munitiones sata, consumserant, et cogeabantur, Corcyrà atque Acarnaniâ, longo interjecto navigationis spatium, pabulum supportare; quòque erat ejus rei minor copia, hordeo adaugere, atque his rationibus equitatum tolerare. Sed, postquam non modo hordecum pabulumque omnibus locis, herbæque desectæ, sed etiam frondes ex arboribus deficiebant, corruptis equis macie, conandum sibi aliquid Pompeius de eruptione existimavit.

LIX. Erant apud Cæsarem ex equitum numero Allobroges duo fratres, Roscillus et Ægus, Adbucilli filii,

qui principatum in civitate multis annis obtinuerat, singulari virtute homines, quorum operâ Cæsar omnibus Gallicis bellis optimâ fortissimâque erat usus. His domi ob has causas amplissimos magistratus mandaverat, atque eos extra ordinem in senatum legendos curaverat, agrosque in Galliâ, ex hostibus captos, præmiâque rei pecuniariæ magna tribuerat, locupletesque ex egentibus fecerat. Hi, propter virtutem, non solùm apud Cæsarem in honore erant, sed etiam apud exercitum cari habebantur; sed, freti amicitia Cæsaris, et stultâ ac barbarâ arrogantia elati, despiciebant suos, stipendiumque equitum fraudabant, et prædam omnem domum avertebant. Quibus illi rebus permoti universi Cæsarem adiêrunt, palâmque de eorum injuriis sunt questi, et ad cetera addiderunt, falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, quorum stipendium averterent.

LX. Cæsar, neque tempus illud animadversionis esse existimans, et multa virtuti eorum concedens, rem totam distulit; illos secretò castigavit, quòd quæstui equites haberent, monuitque ut ex suâ amicitia omnia expectarent, et ex præteritis suis officiis reliqua sperarent. Magnam tamen hæc res illis offensionem et contentionem ad omnes attulit; idque ita esse, quum ex aliorum objectationibus, tum etiam ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant. Quo pudore adducti, et fortasse non se liberari, sed in aliud tempus reservari, arbitrati, discedere a nobis, et novam tentare fortunam, novasque experiri amicitias, constituerunt; et, cum paucis collocuti clientibus suis, quibus tantum facinus committere audebant, primùm conati sunt præfectum equitum, C. Volusenum, interficere, ut postea, bello confecto, cognitum est; ut cum munere aliquo perfugisse ad Pompeium viderentur. Postquam id difficilius visum est, neque facultas perficiendi dabatur, quàm maximas potuerunt pecunias mutuati, proinde ac suis satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, multis coëmtis equis, ad Pompeium transiêrunt cum iis, quos sui consilii participes habebant.

LXI. Quos Pompeius, quòd erant honesto loco nati, et instructi liberaliter, magnoque comitatu et multis ju-

mentis venerant, virique fortes habebantur, et in honore apud Cæsarem fuerant, quoddamque novum et præter consuetudinem acciderat, omnia sua præsidia circumduxit, atque ostentavit. Nam ante id tempus nemo, aut miles aut eques, a Cæsare ad Pompeium transierat; quum pæne quotidie a Pompeio ad Cæsarem perfugerent, vulgò verò universi in Epiro atque Ætoliâ conscripti milites, earumque regionum omnium, quæ a Cæsare tenebantur. Sed hi, cognitis omnibus rebus, seu quid in munitionibus perfectum non erat, seu quid a peritioribus rei militaris desiderari videbatur, temporibusque rerum, et spatiis locorum, et custodiarum viribus ac diligentia animadversâ, prout cujusque eorum, qui negotiis præerant, aut natura aut studium ferebat, hæc ad Pompeium omnia detulerant.

LXII. Quibus ille cognitis, eruptionisque jam antè capto consilio, ut demonstratum est, tegimenta galeis milites ex viminibus facere, atque aggerem comportare, jubet. His paratis rebus, magnum numerum levis armaturæ et sagittariorum, aggeremque omnem noctu in scaphas et naves actuarias imponit, et de mediâ nocte cohortes LX, ex maximis castris præsidiisque deductas, ad eam partem munitionum ducit, quæ pertinebant ad mare, longissimèque a maximis castris Cæsaris aberant. Eòdem naves, quas demonstravimus aggere et levis armaturæ militibus completas, quasque ad Dyrrachium naves longas habebat, mittit; et, quid a quoque fieri velit, præcipit. Ad eas munitiones Cæsar Lentulum Marcellinum quæstorem cum legione IX positum habebat. Huic, quoddam valetudine minùs commodâ utebatur, Fulvium Postumum adiutorem submiserat.

LXIII. Erat eo loco fossa pedum XV, et vallus contra hostem in altitudinem pedum X; tantundemque ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat. Ab eo, intermisso spatio pedum DC, alter conversus in contrariam partem erat vallus, humiliore paullo munitione. Hoc enim superioribus diebus timens Cæsar, ne navibus nostri circumvenirentur, duplicem eo loco fecerat vallum, ut, si ancipiti prælio dimicaretur, posset resisti. Sed operum magnitudo, et continens omnium dierum labor,

quoddam millia passuum in circuitu xvii munitiones erat complexus, perficiendi spatium non dabat. Itaque contra mare transversum vallum, qui has duas munitiones contingeret, nondum perfecerat. Quæ res nota erat Pompeio, delata per Allobrogas perfugas, magnumque nostris attulit incommodum. Nam, ut ad mare nostræ cohortes ix legionis excubaverant, accessere subito primâ luce Pompeiani exercitus, novusque eorum adventus exstitit; simul ex navibus circumvecti milites in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, fossæque aggere complebantur; et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores, scalis admotis, tormentis cujusque generis, telisque, terrebant, magnaque multitudo sagittariorum ab utrâque parte circumfundebatur. Multum autem ab ictu lapidum, quod unum nostris erat telum, viminea tegimenta galeis imposita defendebant. Itaque, quum omnibus rebus nostri premerentur, atque ægre resisterent, animadversum est vitium munitionis, quod suprâ demonstratum est, atque inter duos vallos, quâ perfectum opus non erat, per mare navibus expositi in aversos nostros impetum fecerunt, atque ex utrâque munitione dejectos terga vertere coegerunt.

LXIV. Hoc tumultu nunciato, Marcellinus cohortes subsidio nostris laborantibus submittit, quæ, ex castris fugientes conspicatæ, neque illos suo adventu confirmare potuerunt, neque ipsæ hostium impetum tulerunt. Itaque, quodcumque addebatur subsidio, id, corruptum timore fugientium, terrorem et periculum augebat: hominum enim multitudine receptus impediabatur. In eo prælio, quum gravi vulnere esset affectus aquilifer, et a viribus deficeretur, conspicatus equites nostros, hanc ego, inquit, et vivus multos per annos magnâ diligentiam defendi, et nunc moriens eadem fide Cæsari restituo. Nolite, obsecro, committere, quod antè in exercitu Cæsaris non accidit, ut rei militaris dedecus admittatur, incolumemque ad eum referte. Hôc casu aquila conservatur, omnibus primæ cohortis centurionibus interfectis, præter principem priorem.

LXV. Jamque Pompeiani, magnâ cæde nostrorum, castris Marcellini appropinquabant, non mediocri ter-

rore illato reliquis cohortibus, et M. Antonius, qui proximum locum præsidiorum tenebat, eâ re nunciâtâ, cum cohortibus XII descendens ex loco superiore cernebatur. Cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, nostrosque firmavit, ut se ex maximo timore colligerent. Neque multò pòst Cæsar, significatione per castella fumo factâ, ut erat superioris temporis consuetudo, deductis quibusdam cohortibus ex præsiidiis, eòdem venit. Qui, cognito detrimento, quum animum advertisset, Pompeium, extra munitiones egressum, castra secundum mare, ut libere pabulari posset, nec minùs aditum navibus haberet, commutatâ ratione belli, quoniam propositum non tenuerat, juxta Pompeium munire jussit.

LXVI. Quâ perfectâ munitione, animadversum est ab speculatoribus Cæsar, cohortes quasdam, quod instar legionis videretur, esse post silvam, et in vetera castra duci. Castrorum hic situs erat. Superioribus diebus, IX Cæsar, legio quum se objecisset Pompeianis copiis, atque opera, ut demonstravimus, circummuniret, castra eo loco posuit. Hæc silvam quandam contingebant, neque longiùs a mari passibus CD aberant. Pòst, mutato consilio quibusdam de causis, Cæsar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit; paucisque intermissis diebus, eadem hæc Pompeius occupaverat, et, quòd eo loco plures erat legiones habiturus, relicto interiore vallo, majorem adjecerat munitionem. Ita minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arcis locum obtinebant. Item ab angulo castrorum sinistro munitionem ad flumen perduxerat, circiter passus CD, quo liberiùs ac sine periculo milites aquarentur: sed is quòque, mutato consilio quibusdam de causis, quas commemorari necesse non est, eo loco excesserat. Ita complures dies manserant castra. Munitiones quidem integræ omnes erant.

LXVII. Eò, signo legionis illato, speculatores Cæsari renunciârunt. Hoc idem visum ex superioribus quibusdam castellis confirmaverant. Is locus aberat a novis Pompeii castris circiter passus D. Hanc legionem, sperans Cæsar, se opprimere posse, et cupiens ejus dici detrimentum sarcire, reliquit in opere cohortes II, quæ speciem munitionis præberent; ipse, diverso

itinere, quàm potuit occultissimè, reliquas cohortes, numero xxxiii, in quibus erat legio ix, multis amissis centurionibus, deminutoque militum numero, ad legionem Pompeii castraque minora duplici acie duxit. Neque eum prima opinio fefellit. Nam et pervenit, priùs quàm Pompeius sentire posset, et, tametsi erant munitiones castrorum magnæ, tamen sinistro cornu, ubi erat ipse, celeriter aggressus Pompeianos, ex vallo deturbavit. Erat objectus portis ericius. Hic paullisper est pugnatum, quum irrupere nostri conarentur, illi castra defenderent, fortissimè T. Pulcione, cujus operâ proditum exercitum C. Antonii demonstravimus, e loco propugnante. Sed tamen nostri virtute vicerunt, excisoque ericio, primò in majora castra, pòst etiam in castellum, quod erat inclusum majoribus castris, irruperunt; et, quòd eò pulsa legio sese receperat, nonnullos ibi repugnantes interfecerunt.

LXVIII. Sed fortuna, quæ plurimum potest, quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipuè in bello, parvis momentis magnas rerum commutationes efficit; ut tum accidit. Munitionem, quam pertinere a castris ad flumen suprâ demonstravimus, dextri Cæsaris cornu cohortes, ignorantia loci, sunt secutæ, quum portam quærerent, castrorumque eam munitionem esse arbitrarentur. Quod quum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protenus his munitionibus, defendente nullo, transcenderunt, omnisque noster equitatus eas cohortes est secutus.

LXIX. Interim Pompeius, hâc satîs longâ interjectâ morâ, et re nunciatâ, v legionem, ab opere deductam, subsidio suis duxit; eodemque tempore equitatus jeus nostris equitibus appropinquabat, et acies instructa a nostris, qui castra occupaverant, cernebatur; omniaque sunt subito mutata. Pompeiana enim legio, celeris spe subsidii confirmata, ab Decumanâ portâ resistere conabatur, atque ultro in nostros impetum faciebat. Equitatus Cæsaris, quòd angusto itinere per aggeres adscendebat, receptui suo timens, initium fugæ faciebat. Dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, terrore equitum animadverso, ne intra munitionem op-

primeretur, ex parte, quâ proruebat, sese recipiebat, ac plerique ex iis, ne in angustias inciderent, x pedum munitionis se in fossas præcipitabant; primisque oppressis, reliqui per horum corpora salutem sibi atque exitum pariebant. Sinistro cornu milites, quum ex vallo, Pompeium adesse, et suos fugere, cernerent, veriti, ne angustis intercluderentur, quum extrâ et intus hostem haberent, eodem, quo venerant, receptui sibi consulebant; omniaque erant tumultus, timoris, fugæ plena; adeò, ut, quum Cæsar signa fugientium manu prehenderet, et consistere juberet, alii, dimissis equis, eundem cursum conficerent, alii ex metu etiam signa dimitterent, neque quisquam omnino consisteret.

LXX. His tantis malis hæc subsidia succurrebant, quo minùs omnis deleteretur exercitus, quòd Pompeius, insidias timens, credo, quòd hæc præter spem acciderant ejus, qui paullo antè ex castris fugientes suos conspexerat, munitionibus appropinquare aliquamdiu non audebat, equitesque ejus, angustis portisque a Cæsaribus militibus occupatis, ad insequendum tardabantur. Ita parvæ res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt. Munitiones enim a castris ad flumen perductæ, expugnatis jam castris Pompeii, prope jam expeditam Cæsaribus victoriam interpellaverunt; eadem res, celeritate insequentium tardatâ, nostris salutem attulit.

LXXI. Duobus his unius diei præliis Cæsar desideravit milites dccccxx, et notos equites Romanos Felginatem Tuticanum Gallum, senatoris filium; C. Felginatem, Placentiâ; A. Granium, Puteolis; M. Sacrativirum, Capuâ; tribunos militum et centuriones xxxii. Sed horum omnium pars magna in fossis munitionibusque et fluminis ripis oppressa, suorum terrore ac fugâ sine ullo vulnere, interiit, signaque sunt militaria xxxii amissa. Pompeius eo prælio imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est; sed neque in literis, quas scribere est solitus, neque in fascibus insignia laureæ prætulit. At Labienus, quum ab eo impetravisset, ut sibi captivos transdi juberet, omnes productos, ostentationis, ut videbatur, causâ, quo major perfugæ fides haberetur, commi-

litones appellans, et magnâ verborum contumeliâ interrogans, solerentne veterani milites fugere, in omnium conspectu interficit.

LXXII. His rebus tantum fiduciæ ac spiritûs Pompeianis accessit, ut non de ratione belli cogitarent, sed vicisse jam sibi viderentur. Non illi paucitatem nostrorum militum, non iniquitatem loci atque angustias, præoccupatis castris, et ancipitem terrorem intra extraque munitiones, non abscissum in duas partes exercitum, quum altera alteri auxilium ferre non posset, causæ fuisse cogitabant. Non ad hæc addebant, non ex concursu acri facto, non prælio dimicatum; sibi que ipsos multitudine atque angustiis majus attulisse detrimentum, quàm ab hoste accepissent. Non denique communes belli casus recordabantur, quàm parvulæ sæpe causæ vel falsæ suspicionis, vel terroris repentini, vel objectæ religionis, magna detrimenta intulissent; quoties vel culpâ ducis, vel tribuni vitio, in exercitu esset offensum: sed proinde, ac si virtute vicissent, neque ulla commutatio rerum posset accidere, per orbem terrarum famâ ac literis victoriam ejus diei concelebrabant.

LXXIII. Cæsar, ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, omnem sibi commutandam belli rationem existimavit. Itaque uno tempore præsidiis omnibus deductis, et oppugnatione dimissâ, coactoque in unum locum exercitu, concionem apud milites habuit, hortatusque est, ne ea, quæ accidissent, graviter ferrent, neve his rebus terreantur, multisque secundis præliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent; habendam fortunæ gratiam, quòd Italiam sine aliquo vulnere cepissent; quòd duas Hispanias, bellicosissimorum hominum peritissimis atque exercitatissimis ducibus, pacavissent; quòd finitimas frumentariasque provincias in potestatem rede gissent; denique recordari debere, quâ felicitate inter medias hostium classes, oppletis non solùm portibus, sed etiam litoribus, omnes incolumes essent transportati: si non omnia caderent secunda, fortunam esse industriâ sublevandam; quod esset acceptum detrimenti, ejus juri potiùs, quàm suæ culpæ debere tribui; locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, potitum esse hostium castris, ex-

pulisse, ac superâsse pugnantes. Sed, sive ipsorum perturbatio, sive error aliquis, sive etiam fortuna partam jam præsentemque victoriam interpellavisset, dandam omnibus operam, ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur : quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, uti ad Gergoviam accidisset, atque ii, qui antè dimicare timuissent, ultro se prælio offerrent.

LXXIV. Hâc habitâ concione, nonnullos signiferos ignominiâ notavit, ac loco movit. Exercitui quidem omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, tantumque studium infamiæ sarciendæ, ut nemo aut tribuni aut centurionis imperium desideraret, et sibi quisque etiam pœnæ loco graviores imponeret labores, simulque omnes arderent cupiditate pugnandi; quum superioris etiam ordinis nonnulli, oratione permoti, manendum eo loco, et rem prælio committendam existimarent. Contra ea Cæsar neque satîs militibus perterritis confidebat, spatiumque interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, relictis munitionibus et magno opere rei frumentariæ timebat.

LXXV. Itaque, nullâ interpositâ morâ, sauciorum modò et ægrorum habitâ ratione, impedimenta omnia silentio primâ nocte ex castris Apolloniam præmisit, ac conquiescere ante iter confectum vetuit. His una legio missa præsidio est. His explicitis rebus, duas in castris legiones retinuit, reliquas de iv vigiliâ, compluribus portis eductas, eodem itinere præmisit; parvoque spatio intermisso, ut et militare institutum servaretur, et quàm serissimè ejus profectio cognosceretur, conclamari jussit; statimque egressus, et novissimum agmen consecutus, celeriter ex conspectu castrorum discessit. Neque verò Pompeius, cognito consilio ejus, moram ullam ad insequendum intulit: sed, eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos et perterritos deprehendere posset, exercitum e castris eduxit, equitatumque præmisit ad novissimum agmen demorandum; neque consequi potuit, quòd multùm expedito itinere antecesserat Cæsar. Sed, quum ventum esset ad flumen Genusum, quod ripis erat impeditis, consecutus equitatus novissimos, prælio detinebat. Huic suos Cæsar equites opposuit, expeditosque ante-

signanos admiscuit cō, qui tantum profecerunt, ut, equestri praelio commisso, pellerent omnes, compluresque interficerent, ipsi incolumes se ad agmen reciperent.

LXXVI. Confecto justo itinere ejus diei, quod proposuerat Cæsar, transductoque exercitu flumen Genuum, veteribus suis in castris contra Asparagium consedit, militesque omnes intra vallum castrorum continuit, equitatumque, per causam pabulandi emissum, confestim Decumanâ portâ in castra se recipere jussit. Simili ratione Pompeius, confecto ejusdem diei itinere, in suis veteribus castris ad Asparagium consedit, ejusque milites, quod ab opere, integris munitionibus, vacabant, alii lignandi pabulandique causâ longiùs progrediebantur; alii, quod subito consilium profectionis ceperant, magnâ parte impedimentorum et sarcinarum relicta, ad hæc repetenda invitati propinquitate superiorum castrorum, depositis in contubernio armis, vallum relinquebant. Quibus ad sequendum impeditis, Cæsar, quod fore providerat, meridiano ferè tempore, signo profectionis dato, exercitum educit, duplicatoque ejus diei itinere, *ix* millia passuum ex eo loco procedit; quod facere Pompeius discessu militum non potuit.

LXXVII. Postero die, Cæsar, similiter præmissis primâ nocte impedimentis, de *iv* vigiliâ ipse egreditur; ut, si qua esset imposita dimicandi necessitas, subitum casum expedito exercitu subiret. Hoc idem reliquis fecit diebus. Quibus rebus perfectum est, ut altissimis fluminibus, atque impeditissimis itineribus, nullum acciperet incommodum. Pompeius enim, primi diei morâ illatâ, et reliquorum dierum frustra labore suscepto, quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, et prægressos consequi cuperet, *iv* die finem sequendi fecit, atque aliud sibi consilium capiendum existimavit.

LXXVIII. Cæsari, ad saucios deponendos, stipendium exercitui dandum, socios confirmandos, præsidium urbibus relinquendum, necesse erat adire Apolloniam: sed his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, quantum erat properanti necesse; timensque Domitio, ne adventu Pompeii præoccuparetur, ad eum omni celeritate et

studio incitatus ferebatur. Totius autem rei consilium his rationibus explicabat, ut, si Pompeius eòdem contenderet, abductum illum a mari, atque ab iis copiis, quas Dyrrachii comparaverat, frumento ac commeatu abstractum, pari conditione belli secum decertare cogeret; si in Italiam transiret, conjuncto exercitu cum Domitio per Illyricum Italiæ subsidio proficisceretur; sin Apolloniam Oricumque oppugnare, et se omni maritimâ orâ excludere conaretur, obsesso tamen Scipione, necessariò illum suis auxilium ferre cogeret. Itaque, præmissis nunciis, ad Cn. Domitium Cæsar scripsit, et, quid fieri vellet, ostendit; præsidioque Apolloniæ cohortibus IV, Lissi I, III Orici relictis, quique erant ex vulneribus ægri, depositis, per Epirum atque Acarnaniam iter facere cœpit. Pompeius quòque, de Cæsaris consilio conjecturâ judicans, ad Scipionem prope- randum sibi existimabat, si Cæsar iter illò haberet, ut subsidium Scipioni ferret; si ab orâ maritimâ Oriciâque discedere nollet, quòd legiones equitatumque ex Italiâ exspectaret, ipse ut omnibus copiis Domitium aggrediretur.

LXXIX. Iis de causis uterque eorum celeritati studebat, et suis ut esset auxilio, et, ad opprimendos adversarios, ne occasione temporis deesset. Sed Cæsarem Apollonia a directo itinere averterat: Pompeius per Canda- viam iter in Macedoniam expeditum habebat. Accessit etiam ex improvisò aliud incommodum, quòd Domitius, qui dies complures castris Scipionis castra collata habuisset, rei frumentariæ causâ ab eo discesse- rat, et Heracleam Senticam, quæ est subjecta Canda- viæ, iter fecerat; ut ipsa fortuna illum objicere Pom- peio videretur. Hæc ad id tempus Cæsar ignorabat. Si- mul, a Pompeio literis per omnes provincias civitatesque dimissis de prælio ad Dyrrachium facto, latiùs inflati- ùsque multo, quàm res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, pulsum fugere Cæsarem, pæne omnibus copiis amissis. Hæc itinera infesta reddiderat; hæc civitates nonnul- las ab ejus amicitia averterat. Quibus accidit rebus, ut pluribus dimissi itineribus, a Cæsare ad Domitium, et ab Domitio ad Cæsarem, nullâ ratione iter conficere

possent. Sed Allobroges, Roscilli atque Ægi familiares, quos perfugisse ad Pompeium demonstravimus, conspicati in itinere exploratores Domitii, seu pristinâ suâ consuetudine, quodd unâ in Galliâ bella gesserant, seu gloriâ elati, cuncta, ut erant acta, exposuerunt, et Cæsaris profectionem et adventum Pompeii docuerunt. A quibus Domitius certior factus, vix iv horarum spatium antecedens, hostium beneficio periculum vitavit, et ad Æginium, quod est objectum oppositumque Thessaliæ, Cæsari venienti occurrit.

LXXX. Conjuncto exercitu, Cæsar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliæ venientibus ab Epiro; quæ gens paucis antè mensibus ultro ad Cæsarem legatos miserat, ut suis omnibus facultatibus uteretur, præsidiumque ab eo militum petierat. Sed eò fama jam præcurrebat, quam suprâ docuimus, de prælio Dyrrachino, quod multis auxerat partibus. Itaque Androstenes, prætor Thessaliæ, quum se victoriæ Pompeii comitem esse mallet, quàm socium Cæsaris in rebus adversis, omnem ex agris multitudinem servorum ac liberorum in oppidum cogit, portasque præcludit, et ad Scipionem Pompeiumque nuncios mittit, ut sibi subsidio veniant; se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur; longinquam oppugnationem sustinere non posse. Scipio, discessu exercituum ab Dyrrachio cognito, Larissam legiones adduxerat: Pompeius nondum Thessaliæ appropinquabat. Cæsar, castris munitis, scalas musculosque ad repentinam oppugnationem fieri, et crates parari, jussit. Quibus rebus effectis, cohortatus milites, docuit, quantum usum haberet ad sublevandam omnium rerum inopiam, potiri oppido pleno atque opulento; simul reliquis civitatibus hujus urbis exemplo inferre terrorem; et id fieri celeriter, priùs quàm auxilia concurrerent. Itaque, usus singulari militum studio, eodem, quo venerat, die, post horam ix, oppidum altissimis mœnibus oppugnare aggressus, ante solis occasum expugnavit, et ad diripiendum militibus concessit; statimque ab oppido castra movit, et Metropolim venit, sic, ut nuncios expugnati oppidi famamque antecederet.

LXXXI. Metropolitæ, primùm eodem usi consilio, iisdem permoti rumoribus, portas clausurunt, murosque armatis compleverunt: sed postea, casu civitatis Gomphensis cognito ex captivis, quos Cæsar ad murum producendos curaverat, portas aperuerunt. Quibus diligentissimè conservatis, collatâ fortunâ Metropolitum cum casu Gomphensium, nulla Thessaliæ fuit civitas, præter Larissæos, qui magnis exercitibus Scipionis tenebantur, quin Cæsari parerent, atque imperata facerent. Ille, segetis idoneum locum in agris nactus, quæ prope jam matura erat, ibi adventum exspectare Pompeii, eoque omnem rationem belli conferre constituit.

LXXXII. Pompeius, paucis pòst diebus, in Thessaliam pervenit, concionatusque apud cunctum exercitum suis agit gratias; Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut, partâ jam victoriâ, prædæ ac præmiorum velint esse participes; receptisque omnibus in una castra legionibus, suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, classicumque apud eum cani et alterum illi jubet prætorium tendi. Auctis copiis Pompeii, duobusque magnis exercitibus conjunctis, pristina omnium confirmatur opinio, et spes victoriæ augetur adeò, ut, quidquid intercederet temporis, id morari redditum in Italiam videretur; et, si quando quid Pompeius tardiùs aut consideratiùs faceret, unius esse negotium diei, sed illum delectari imperio, et consulares prætoriosque servorum habere numero, dicerent. Jamque inter se palàm de præmiis ac sacerdotiis contendebant, in annosque consulatum definiebant; alii domos bonaque eorum, qui in castris erant Cæsaris, petebant; magnaque inter eos in consilio fuit controversia, oporteretne L. Hirri, quòd is a Pompeio ad Parthos missus esset, proximis comitiis prætoriis absentis rationem haberi; quum ejus necessarii fidem implorarent Pompeii, præstaret, quod proficiscenti recepisset, ne per ejus auctoritatem deceptus videretur; reliqui, in labore pari ac periculo, ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent.

LXXXIII. Jam de sacerdotio Cæsaris Domitius, Scipio, Spintherque Lentulus quotidianis contentionibus ad gravissimas verborum contumelias palàm descenderunt: quum Lentulus ætatis honorem ostentaret, Domitius

urbanam gratiam dignitatemque jactaret, Scipio affinitate Pompeii confideret. Postulavit etiam L. Afranium proditionis exercitûs Attius Rufus apud Pompeium, quod gestum in Hispaniâ diceret. Et L. Domitius in consilio dixit, placere sibi, bello confecto, ternas tabellas dari ad judicandum iis, qui ordinis essent senatorii, belloque unâ cum ipsis interfuissent, sententiasque de singulis ferrent, qui Romæ remansissent, quique intra præsidia Pompeii fuissent, neque operam in re militari præstitissent : unam fore tabellam, qui liberandos omni periculo censerent ; alteram, qui capitis damnarent ; tertiam, qui pecuniâ multarent. Postremò omnes aut de honoribus suis, aut de præmiis pecuniæ, aut de persequendis inimiciis agebant ; nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitabant.

LXXXIV. Re frumentariâ præparatâ, confirmatisque militibus, et satis longo spatio temporis a Dyrrachinis præliis intermisso, quo satis perspectum habere militum animum videretur, tentandum Cæsar existimavit, quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet. Itaque ex castris exercitum eduxit, aciemque instruxit, primùm suis locis, paulloque a castris Pompeii longiùs ; continentibus verò diebus, ut progrederetur a castris suis, collibusque Pompeianis aciem subjiceret. Quæ res in dies confirmationem ejus exercitum efficiebat. Superius tamen institutum in equitibus, quod demonstravimus, servabat, ut, quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, adolescentes atque expeditos, ex antesignanis electos milites ad perniciem, armis inter equites præliari juberet, qui quotidianâ consuetudine usum quòque ejus generis præliorum perciperent. His erat rebus effectum, ut equites M apertioribus etiam locis VII millium Pompeianorum impetum quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, neque magno opere eorum multitudine terrentur. Namque etiam per cos dies prælium secundum equestre fecit, atque Ægum Allobrogem ex duobus, quos perfugisse ad Pompeium suprâ docuimus, cum quibusdam interfecit.

LXXXV. Pompeius, quia castra in colle habebat, ad infimas radices montis aciem instruebat; semper, ut videbatur, spectans, si iniquis locis Cæsar se subjiceret. Cæsar, nullâ ratione ad pugnam elici posse Pompeium existimans, hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem iudicavit, uti castra ex eo loco moveret, semperque esset in itineribus; hoc sperans, ut, movendis castris, pluribusque adeundis locis, commodiore frumentariâ re uteretur; simulque in itinere ut aliquam occasionem dimicandi nancisceretur, et insolitum ad laborem Pompeii exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigaret. His constitutis rebus, signo jam profectionis dato, tabernaculisque detensis, animadversum est, paullo antè, extra quotidianam consuetudinem, longiùs a vallo esse aciem Pompeii progressam, ut non iniquo loco posse dimicari videretur. Tunc Cæsar apud suos, quum jam esset agmen in portis, Differendum est, inquit, iter in præsentia nobis, et de prælio cogitandum, sicut semper deoposcimus; animo simus ad dimicandum parati; non faciliè occasionem postea reperiemus; confestimque expeditas copias educit.

LXXXVI. Pompeius quòque, ut postea cognitum est, suorum omnium hortatu statuerat prælio decertare. Namque etiam in consilio superioribus diebus dixerat, priùs quàm concurrerent acies, fore, uti exercitus Cæsaris pelleretur. Id quum essent plerique admirati, Scio me, inquit, pæne incredibilem rem polliceri; sed rationem consilii mei accipite, quo firmiore animo in prælium prodeatis. Persuasi equitibus nostris, idque mihi se facturos confirmaverunt, ut, quum propiùs sit accessum, dextrum Cæsaris cornu ab latere aperto aggredirentur, ut, circumventâ ab tergo acie, priùs perturbatum exercitum pellerent, quàm a nobis telum in hostem jaceretur. Ita sine periculo legionum, et pæne sine vulnere, bellum conficiemus. Id autem difficile non est, quum tantum equitatu valeamus. Simul denunciavit, ut essent animo parati in posterum; et, quoniam fieret dimicandi potestas, ut sæpe cogitavissent, ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent.

LXXXVII. Hunc Labienus excepit, et, quum Cæ-

saris copias despiceret, Pompeii consilium summis laudibus efferret, Noli, inquit, existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum, qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit. Omnibus interfui prœliis; neque temere incognitam rem pronuncio. Perexigua pars illius exercitûs superest, magna pars deperiit, quod accidere tot prœliis fuit necesse; multos autumnî pestilentia in Italiâ consumsit, multi domum discesserunt, multi sunt relictî in continenti. An non exaudistis, ex iis, qui per causam valetudinis remanserunt, cohortes esse Brundisii factas? hæc copiæ, quas videtis, ex dilectibus horum annorum in citeriore Galliâ sunt refectæ, et plerique sunt ex colonis Transpadanis. Attamen, quod fuit roboris, duobus prœliis Dyrachinis interiit. Hæc quum dixisset, juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum; reliquosque, ut idem facerent, hortatus est. Hoc laudans Pompeius idem juravit. Nec verò ex reliquis fuit quisquam, qui jurare dubitaret. Hæc quum facta essent in consilio, magnâ spe et lætitiâ omnium discessum est; ac jam animo victoriam præcipiebant, quòd de re tantâ, et a tam perito imperatore, nihil frustra confirmari videbatur.

LXXXVIII. Cæsar, quum Pompeii castris appropinquasset, ad hunc modum aciem ejus instructam animum advertit. Erant in sinistro cornu legiones duæ, transditæ a Cæsare initio dissensionis ex S. C. quarum una prima, altera tertia appellabatur. In eo loco ipse erat Pompeius. Mediâ aciem Scipio cum legionibus Syriacis tenebat. Ciliciensis legio conjuncta cum cohortibus Hispanis, quas transductas ab Afranio docuimus, in dextro cornu erant collocatæ. Has firmissimas se habere Pompeius existimabat. Reliquas inter aciem mediâ, cornuaque interjecerat, numeroque cohortes expleverat. Hæc erant millia XLV, evocatorum circiter duo, quæ ex beneficiariis superiorum exercituum ad eum convenerant; quæ totâ acie disperserat. Reliquas cohortes VII castris propinquisque castellis præsidio disposuerat. Dextrum cornu ejus rivus quidam impeditis ripis muniebat; quam ob causam cunctum equitatum, sagittarios funditoresque omnes, in sinistro cornu objecerat.

LXXXIX. Cæsar, superius institutum servans, x legionem in dextro cornu, ix in sinistro collocaverat, tametsi erat Dyrrachinis præliis vehementer attenuata. Huic sic adjunxit iix, ut pæne unam ex duabus efficeret, atque alteram alteri præsidio esse jusserat. Cohortes in acie lxxx constitutas habebat; quæ summa erat millium xxii. Cohortes ii castris præsidio reliquerat. Sinistro cornu Antonium, dextro P. Sullam, mediâ acie Cn. Domitium præposuerat; ipse contra Pompeium constitit. Simul, his rebus animadversis, quas demonstravimus, timens, ne a multitudine equitum dextrum cornu circumveniretur, celeriter ex tertiâ acie singulas cohortes detraxit, atque ex his quartam instituit, equitatuque opposuit, et, quid fieri vellet, ostendit, monuitque, ejus diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare. Simul tertiæ aciei totique exercitui imperavit, ne injusso suo concurreret; se, quum id fieri vellet, vexillo signum daturum.

XC. Exercitum quum militari more ad pugnam cohortaretur, suaque in eum perpetui temporis officia prædicaret, in primis commemoravit, testibus se militibus uti posse, quanto studio pacem petisset; quæ per Vatinium in colloquiis, quæ per A. Clodium cum Scipione egisset; quibus modis ad Oricum cum Libone de mittendis legatis contendisset; neque se unquam abuti militum sanguine, neque rempublicam alterutro exercitu privare voluisse. Hâc habitâ oratione, exposcentibus militibus et studio pugnæ ardentibus, tubâ signum dedit.

XCI. Erat Crastinus evocatus in exercitu Cæsaris, qui superiore anno apud eum primum pilum in legione x duxerat, vir singulari virtute. Hic, signo dato, Sequimini me, inquit, manipulares mei qui fuistis, et vestro imperatori, quam constituistis, operam date; unum hoc prælium superest, quo confecto, et ille suam dignitatem, et nos nostram libertatem recuperabimus. Simul, respiciens Cæsarem, faciam, inquit, hodie, Imperator, ut aut vivo mihi, aut mortuo, gratias agas. Hæc quum dixisset, primus ex dextro cornu procucurrit; atque cum electi milites circiter cxx voluntarii ejusdem centuriæ sunt prosecuti.

XCII. Inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut satîs esset ad concursum utriusque exercitûs: sed Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent, neve se loco moverent, aciemque ejus distrahi paterentur; idque admonitu C. Triarii fecisse dicebatur, ut primus excursus visque militum infringeretur, aciesque distenderetur, atque in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adorirentur: leniùsque casura pila sperabat, in loco retentis militibus, quàm si ipsi immissis telis occurrissent; simul fore, ut, duplicato cursu, Cæsaris milites exanimarentur, et lassitudine conficerentur. Quod nobis quidem nullâ ratione factum a Pompeio videtur; propterea quòd est quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quæ studio pugnx incenditur. Hanc non reprimere, sed augere, imperatores debent; neque frustra antiquitus institutum est, ut signa undique concinerent, clamoremque universi tollerent; quibus rebus et hostes terreri et suos incitari existimaverunt.

XCIII. Sed nostri milites, dato signo, quum infestis pilis procucurrissent, atque animum advertissent, non concurrî a Pompeianis, usu periti, ac superioribus pugnis exercitati, suâ sponte cursum represserunt, et ad medium ferè spatium constiterunt, ne, consumtis viribus, appropinquarent; parvoque intermisso temporis spatio, ac rursus renovato cursu, pila miserunt, celeriterque, ut erat præceptum a Cæsare, gladios strinxerunt. Neque verò Pompeiani huic rei defuerunt. Nam et tela missa exceperunt, et impetum legionum tulerunt, et ordines conservaverunt, pilisque missis ad gladios redierunt. Eodem tempore equites ab sinistro Pompeii cornu, ut erat imperatum, universi procucurrerunt; omnisque multitudo sagittariorum se profudit: quorum impetum noster equitatus non tulit, sed paullum loco motus cessit; equitesque Pompeiani hoc acriùs instare, et se turmatim explicare, aciemque nostram a latere aperto circuire, cœperunt. Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, IV aciei, quam instituerat sex cohortium numero, signum dedit. Illi celeriter procucurrerunt, infestisque signis tantâ vi in Pompeii equites impetum fecerunt, ut

eorum nemo consisteret, omnesque conversi non solum loco excederent, sed protinus incitati fugam montes altissimos peterent. Quibus submotis, omnes sagittarii, funditoresque, destituti, inermes, sine praesidio, intercepti sunt. Eodem impetu cohortes sinistram cornu, pugnantes etiam tum ac resistentibus in acie Pompeianis, circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti.

XCIV. Eodem tempore tertiam aciem Caesar, quae quiescente fuerat, et se ad id tempus loco tenuerat, procurare iussit. Ita, quum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, alii autem a tergo adorirentur, sustinere Pompeiani non potuerunt, atque universi terga vertunt. Neque verum Caesarem fefellit, quin ab iis cohortibus, quae contra equitatum in IV acie collocatae essent, initium victoriae oriretur, ut ipse in cohortandis militibus pronunciaverat. Ab his enim primum equitatus est pulsus, ab iisdem facta caedes sagittariorum atque funditorum, ab iisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistra parte erat circumita, atque initium fugae factum. Sed Pompeius, ut equitatum suum pulsum vidit, atque eam partem, cui maxime confidebat, perterritam animum advertit, aliis diffusus, acie excessit, protinusque se in castra equo contulit; et iis centurionibus, quos in statione ad praetoriam portam posuerat, clare, ut milites exaudirent, Tuemini, inquit, castra, et defendite diligenter, si quid durius acciderit; ego reliquas portas circumeo, et castrorum praesidia confirmo. Haec quum dixisset, se in praetorium contulit, summam rei diffidens, et tamen eventum exspectans.

XCV. Caesar, Pompeianis ex fuga intra vallum compulsi, nullum spatium perterritis dare oportere existimans, milites cohortatus est, ut beneficio fortunae uterentur, castraque oppugnarent; qui etsi magno aestu fatigati, (nam ad meridiem res erat perducta) tamen, ad omnem laborem animo parati, imperio paruerunt. Castra a cohortibus, quae ibi praesidio erant relictas, industriè defendebantur; multo etiam acrius a Thracibus barbarisque auxiliis. Nam, qui acie refugerant milites, et animo perterriti et lassitudine confecti, missis plerique armis, signisque militaribus, magis de reliqua fuga,

quàm de castrorum defensione, cogitabant. Neque verò diutius, qui in vallo constiterant, multitudinem telorum sustinere potuerunt; sed, confecti vulneribus, locum reliquerunt, protinusque omnes, ducibus usi centurionibus, tribunisque militum, in altissimos montes, qui ad castra pertinebant, confugerunt.

XCVI. In castris Pompeii videre licuit trichilas stratas, magnum argenti pondus expositum, recentibus cespitibus tabernacula constrata, L. etiam Lentuli et nonnullorum tabernacula protecta ederâ, multaue præterea, quæ nimiam luxuriam et victoriæ fiduciam designarent; ut facilè æstimari posset, nihil eos de eventu ejus diei timuisse, qui non necessarias conquirerent voluptates. At hi miserrimo ac patientissimo exercitui Cæsaris luxuriam objiciebant, cui semper omnia ad necessarium usum defuissent. Pompeius jam, quum intra vallum nostri versarentur, equum nactus, detractis insignibus imperatoris, Decumanâ portâ se ex castris eiecit, protinusque equo citato Larissam contendit. Neque ibi constitit, sed eâdem celeritate, paucos suos ex fugâ nactus, nocturno itinere non intermisso, comitatu equitum xxx ad mare pervenit, navemque frumentariam conscendit; sæpe, ut dicebatur, querens, tantùm se opinionem fefellisse, ut, a quo genere hominum victoriam sperâsset, ab eo, initio fugæ facto, pæne proditus videretur.

XCVII. Cæsar, castris potitus, a militibus contendit, ne, in prædâ occupati, reliqui negotii gerendi facultatem dimitterent. Quâ re impetratâ, montem opere circumvenire instituit. Pompeiani, quòd is mons erat sine aquâ, diffisi ei loco, relicto monte, universi juris ejus Larissam versus se recipere cœperunt. Quâ re animadversâ, Cæsar copias suas divisit, partemque legionum in castris Pompeii remanere jussit, partem in sua castra remisit; iv secum legiones duxit, commodioremque itinere Pompeianis occurrere cœpit, et, progressus millia passuum vi, aciem instruxit. Quâ re animadversâ, Pompeiani in quodam monte constiterunt. Hunc montem flumen sublebat. Cæsar, milites cohortatus, etsi totius diei continenti labore erant confecti, noxque jam

suberat, tamen munitione flumen a monte seclisit, ne noctu aquari Pompeiani possent. Quo jam perfecto opere, illi de deditione, missis legatis, agere cœperunt. Pauci ordinis senatorii, qui se cum iis conjunxerant, nocte fugâ salutem petiêrunt.

XCVIII. Cæsar primâ luce omnes eos, qui in monte consederant, ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, atque arma projicere, jussit. Quod ubi sine recusatione fecerunt, passisque palmis, projecti ad terram, flentes ab eo salutem petiêrunt; consolatus, consurgere jussit, et, pauca apud eos de lenitate suâ locutus, quo minore essent timore, omnes conservavit; militibusque suis commendavit, ne qui eorum violarentur, neu quid sui desiderarent. Hâc adhibitâ diligentîâ, ex castris, sibi legiones alias occurrere, et eas, quas secum duxerat, invicem requiescere, atque in castra reverti, jussit; eodemque die Larissam pervenit.

XCIX. In eo prælio non ampliùs cc milites desideravit; sed centuriones, fortes viros, circiter xxx amisit. Interfectus est etiam fortissimè pugnans Crastinus, cujus mentionem suprâ fecimus, gladio in os adversum conjecto. Neque id fuit falsum, quod ille, in pugnam proficiscens, dixerat. Sic enim Cæsar existimabat, eo prælio excellentissimam virtutem Crastini fuisse; optimèque eum de se meritum judicabat. Ex Pompeiano exercitu circiter millia xv cecidisse videbantur: sed in deditionem venerunt ampliùs millia xxiv, namque etiam cohortes, quæ præsidio in castellis fuerant, sese Sullæ dediderunt: multi præterea in finitimas civitates refugerunt, signaque militaria ex prælio ad Cæsarem sunt relata CLXXX, et aquilæ ix. L. Domitius, ex castris in montem refugiens, quum vires eum lassitudine defecissent, ab equitibus est interfectus.

C. Eodem tempore D. Lælius cum classe ad Brundisium venit; eâdemque ratione, quâ factum a Libone antea demonstravimus, insulam objectam portui Brundisino tenuit. Similiter Vatinius, qui Brundisio præerat, tectis instructisque scaphis elicuit naves Lælianas; atque ex his longiùs productam unam quinqueregrem, et minores duas, in angustiis portûs cepit; itemque per e-

quites dispositos aquâ prohibere classiarios instituit. Sed Lælius, tempore anni commodiore usus ad navigandum, onerariis navibus Corcyrà Dyrrachioque aquam suis supportabat, neque a proposito deterrebat, neque ante prælium, in Thessaliâ factum, cognitum, aut ignominiâ amissarum navium, aut necessariarum rerum inopiâ, ex portu insulâque expelli potuit.

CI. Iisdem ferè temporibus Cassius cum classe Syrorum, et Phœnicum, et Cilicum, in Siciliam venit. Et, quum esset Cæsaris classis divisa in duas partes, et dimidiæ parti præesset P. Sulpicius prætor Vibone ad fretum, dimidiæ M. Pomponius ad Messanam; priùs Cassius ad Messanam navibus advolarit, quàm Pomponius de ejus adventu cognosceret; perturbatumque eum nactus, nullis custodiis, neque ordinibus certis, magno vento et secundo, completas onerarias naves tædâ, et pice, et stupâ, reliquisque rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pomponianam classem immisit, atque omnes naves incendit xxxv, e quibus erant xx constratæ: tantusque eo facto timor incessit, ut, quum esset legio præsidio Messanæ, vix oppidum defenderetur: et, nisi eo ipso tempore quidam nuncii de Cæsaris victoriâ per dispositos equites essent allati, existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, uti amitteretur. Sed, opportunissimè nunciis allatis, oppidum fuit defensum. Cassiusque ad Sulpicianam inde classem profectus est Vibonem; applicatisque nostris ad terram navibus, propter eundem timorem, pari, atque antea, ratione egerunt. Cassius secundum nactus ventum, onerarias naves circiter xl, præparatas ad incendium, immisit, et, flammâ ab utroque cornu comprehensâ, naves sunt combustæ v. Quumque ignis magnitudine venti latiùs serperet, milites, qui ex veteribus legionibus erant relictis præsidio navibus, ex numero ægrorum, ignominiam non tulerunt; sed suâ sponte naves conscenderunt, et a terrâ solverunt; impetuque facto in Cassianam classem, quinqueremes ii, in quarum alterâ erat Cassius, ceperunt: sed Cassius, exceptus scaphâ, refugit. Præterea duæ sunt deprehensæ triremes. Neque multò pòst de prælio facto in Thessaliâ cognitum est, ut ipsis Pompeianis fides fieret; nam ante id tempus fingi a le-

gatis amicisque Cæsaris arbitrabantur. Quibus rebus cognitis, ex iis locis Cassius cum classe discessit.

CII. Cæsar, omnibus rebus relictis, persequendum sibi Pompeium existimavit, quascunque in partes ex fugâ se recepisset, ne rursus copias comparare alias, et bellum renovare posset; et, quantumcunque itineris equitatu efficere poterat, quotidie progrediebatur, legionemque unam minoribus itineribus subsequi jussit. Erat edictum Pompeii nomine Amphipoli propositum, uti omnes ejus provinciæ juniores, Græci, civesque Romani, jurandi causâ, convenirent: sed utrûm avertendæ suspicionis causâ Pompeius proposuisset, ut quàm diutissimè longioris fugæ consilium occultaret, an novis dilectibus, si nemo premeret, Macedoniam tenere conaretur, existimari non poterat. Ipse ad anchoram unâ nocte constitit; et, vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecuniâ ad necessarios sumtus corrogatâ, cognito Cæsaris adventu, ex eo loco discessit, et Mitylenas paucis diebus venit. Biduum tempestate retentus, navibusque aliis additis actuariis, in Ciliciam atque inde Cyprum pervenit. Ibi cognoscit, consensu omnium Antiochensium, civiumque Romanorum, qui illic negotiarentur, arcem captam esse excludendi sui causâ, nunciosque dimissos ad eos, qui se ex fugâ in finitimas civitates recepisse dicerentur, ne Antiochiam adirent; id si fecissent, magno eorum capitis periculo futurum. Idem hoc L. Lentulo, qui superiore anno consul fuerat, et P. Lentulo consulari, ac nonnullis aliis acciderat Rhodi; qui, quum ex fugâ Pompeium sequerentur atque in insulam venissent, oppido ac portu recepti non erant; missisque ad eos nunciis, ut ex iis locis discederent, contra voluntatem suam naves solverunt. Jamque de Cæsaris adventu fama ad civitates perferebatur.

CIII. Quibus cognitis rebus, Pompeius, deposito adeundæ Syriæ consilio, pecuniâ societatis sublatâ, et a quibusdam privatis sumtâ, et æris magno pondere ad militarem usum in naves imposito, duobusque millibus hominum armatis, partim quos ex familiis societatum delegerat, partim a negotiatoribus coëgerat, quosque ex suis quisque ad hanc rem idoneos existimabat, Pelusium

pervenit. Ibi casu rex erat Ptolemæus, puer ætate, magnis copiis, cum sorore Cleopatrá bellum gerens, quam paucis antè mensibus per suos propinquos atque amicos regno expulerat; castraque Cleopatrá non longo spatio ab ejus castris distabant. Ad eum Pompeius misit, ut pro hospitio atque amicitia patris Alexandriâ reciperetur, atque illius opibus in calamitate tegeretur. Sed, qui ab eo missi erant, confecto legationis officio, liberiùs cum militibus regis colloqui cæperunt, eosque hortari, ut suum officium Pompeio præstarent, neve ejus fortunam despicerent. In hoc erant numero complures Pompeii milites; quos, ex ejus exercitu acceptos in Syriâ, Gabinius Alexandriam transduxerat, belloque confecto, apud Ptolemæum, patrem pueri, reliquerat.

CIV. His tunc cognitis rebus, amici regis, qui propter ætatem ejus in procuratione erant regni, sive timore adducti, ut postea prædicabant, ne, sollicitato exercitu regio, Pompeius Alexandriam Ægyptumque occuparet, sive despectâ ejus fortunâ, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, iis, qui erant ab eo missi, palàm liberaliter responderunt, eumque ad regem venire jusserunt: ipsi, clàm consilio inito, Achillan, præfectum regium, singulari hominem audaciâ, et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. Ab his liberaliter ipse appellatus, et quâdam notitiâ Septimii productus, quòd bello prædonum apud eum ordinem duxerat, naviculam parvulam conscendit cum paucis suis, et ibi ab Achillâ et Septimio interficitur. Item L. Lentulus comprehenditur ab rege, et in custodiâ necatur.

CV. Cæsar, quum in Asiam venisset, reperiebat, T. Ampium conatum esse tollere pecunias Epheso ex fano Dianæ, ejusque rei causâ senatores omnes ex provinciâ evocasse, ut iis testibus in summâ pecuniæ uteretur; sed interpellatum adventu Cæsaris profugisse. Ita duobus temporibus Ephesiæ pecuniæ Cæsar auxilium tulit. Item constabat, Elide in templo Minervæ repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, quo die prælium secundum fecisset Cæsar, simulacrum Victoriæ, quod ante ipsam

Minervam collocatum erat, et antè ad simulacrum Minervæ spectabat, ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse. Eodemque die Antiochiæ in Syriâ bis tantus exercitûs clamor, et signorum sonus exauditus est, ut in muris armata civitas discurreret. Hoc idem Ptolemaide accidit. Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, quo, præter sacerdotes, adire fas non est, quæ Græci *αδύτα* appellant, tympana sonuerunt. Item Trallibus in templo Victoriæ, ubi Cæsaris statuam consecraverant, palma per eos dies in tecto inter coagmenta lapidum ex pavimento exstitisse ostendebatur.

CVI. Cæsar, paucos dies in Asiâ moratus, quum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum, conjectans, eum in Ægyptum iter habere, propter necessitudines regni reliquasque ejus loci opportunitates; cum legionibus, unâ, quam ex Thessaliâ se sequi jusserat, et alterâ, quam ex Achaiâ a Q. Fufio legato evocaverat, equitibusque DCCC, et navibus longis Rhodiis X, et Asiaticis paucis, Alexandriam pervenit. In his erant legionibus hominum III millia CC. Reliqui, vulneribus ex præliis, et labore, ac magnitudine itineris confecti, consequi non potuerant. Sed Cæsar, confisus famâ rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, atque omnem sibi locum tutum fore existimabat. Alexandriæ de Pompeii morte cognoscit: atque ibi primùm e navi egrediens clamorem militum audit, quos rex in oppido præsidii causâ reliquerat, et concursum ad se fieri videt, quòd fasces anteferrentur. In hoc omnis multitudo majestatem regiam minui prædicabat. Hoc sedato tumultu, crebræ continuis diebus ex concursu multitudinis concitationes fiebant, compluresque milites hujus urbis omnibus partibus interficiebantur.

CVII. Quibus rebus animadversis, legiones sibi alias ex Asiâ adduci jussit, quas ex Pompeianis militibus confecerat: ipse enim necessariò Etesiis tenebatur, qui Alexandriâ navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti. Interim, controversias regum ad Populum Romanum, et ad se, quòd esset consul, pertinere existimans, atque eo magis officio suo convenire, quòd, superiore consulatu, cum patre Ptolemæo et lege et S. C. societas erat facta, os-

tendit sibi placere, regem Ptolemæum atque sororem ejus Cleopatram, exercitus, quos haberent, dimittere, et de controversiis jure apud se potiùs, quàm inter se armis, disceptare.

CVIII. Erat in procuratione regni, propter ætatem pueri, nutricius ejus, eunuchus, nomine Pothinus. Is primùm inter suos queri atque indignari cœpit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari; deinde, adjutores quosdam, conscios sui, nactus ex regis amicis, exercitum a Pelusio clàm Alexandriam evocavit, atque eundem Achillan, cujus suprà meminimus, omnibus copiis præfecit. Hunc, incitatum suis, et regis inflatum pollicitationibus, quæ fieri vellet, literis nunciisque edocuit. In testamento Ptolemæi patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quæ ætate antecedebat. Hæc uti fierent, per omnes deos, perque fœdera, quæ Romæ fecisset, eodem testamento Ptolemæus Populum Romanum obtestabatur. Tabulæ testamenti, unæ per legatos ejus Romam erant allatæ, ut in ærario ponerentur, (hæ, quum propter publicas occupationes poni non potuissent, apud Pompeium sunt depositæ,) alteræ, eodem exemplo, relictæ atque obsignatæ Alexandriæ, proferebantur.

CIX. De his rebus quum ageretur apud Cæsarem, isque maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere; subitò exercitus regius, equitatusque omnis venire Alexandriam nunciatur. Cæsaris copię nequaquam erant tantæ, ut eis extra oppidum, si esset dimicandum, confideret. Relinquebatur, ut se suis locis oppido teneret, consiliumque Achillæ cognosceret. Milites tamen omnes in armis esse jussit, regemque hortatus est, ut ex suis necessariis, quos haberet maximæ auctoritatis, legatos ad Achillan mitteret, et, quid esset suæ voluntatis, ostenderet. A quo missi Dioscorides et Serapion, qui ambo legati Romæ fuerant, magnamque apud patrem Ptolemæum auctoritatem habuerant, ad Achillan pervenerunt. Quos ille, quum in conspectum ejus venissent, priùs quàm audiret, aut, cujus rei causâ missi essent, cognosceret, corripì atque interfici jussit: quorum alter accepto vul-

nere occupatus, per suos pro occiso sublatus; alter interfectus est. Quo facto, regem ut in suâ potestate haberet, Cæsar effecit, magnamque regium nomen apud suos auctoritatem habere existimans, et ut potiùs privato paucorum et latronum, quàm regio consilio, susceptum bellum videretur.

CX. Erant cum Achillâ copiæ, ut neque numero, neque genere hominum, neque usu rei militaris contemnendæ viderentur: millia erim xx in armis habebat. Hæ constabant ex Gabinianis militibus, qui jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vitæ ac licentiæ venerant, et nomen disciplinamque Populi Romani dedidicerant, uxoresque duxerant, ex quibus plerique liberos habebant. Huc accedebant collecti ex prædonibus latronibusque Syriæ, Ciliciæque provinciæ, finitimarumque regionum. Multi præterea, capitis damnati, exsulesque, convenerant: fugitivisque omnibus nostris certus erat Alexandria receptus, certaue vitæ conditio, ut, dato nomine, militum essent numero: quorum si quis a domino prehenderetur, concursu militum eripiebatur, qui vim suorum, quòd in simili culpâ versabantur, ipsi pro suo periculo defendebant. Hi regum amicos ad mortem deponere; hi bona locupletum diripere stipendii augendi causâ, regis domum obsidere, regno expellere alios, alios arcessere, vetere quodam Alexandrini exercitûs instituto, consueverant. Erant præterea equitum millia ii. Inveteraverant hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis; Ptolemæum patrem in regnum reduxerant; Bibuli filios duos interfecerant; bella cum Ægyptiis gesserant. Hunc usum rei militaris habebant.

CXI. His copiis fidens Achilles, paucitatemque militum Cæsaris despiciens, occupabat Alexandriam, præter eam oppidi partem, quam Cæsar cum militibus tenebat, primo impetu domum ejus irrumpere conatus: sed Cæsar, dispositis per vias cohortibus, impetum ejus sustinuit. Eodemque tempore pugnatum est ad portum; ac longè maximam ea res attulit dimicationem. Simul enim, diductis copiis, pluribus viis pugnabatur, et magnâ multitudine naves longas occupare hostes conabantur; quarum erant L auxilio missæ ad Pompeium,

prælioque in Thessaliâ facto, domum redierant. Illæ triremes omnes et quinqueremes, aptæ instructæque omnibus rebus ad navigandum. Præter has, XXII, quæ præsidii causâ Alexandriæ esse consueverant, constrictæ omnes; quas si occupavissent, classe Cæsari ereptâ, portum ac mare totum in suâ potestate haberent, comineatu auxiliisque Cæsarem proliberent. Itaque tantâ est contentione actum, quantâ agi debuit, quum ille celerem in eâ re victoriam, hi salutem suam consistere viderent. Sed rem obtinuit Cæsar; omnesque eas naves, et reliquas, quæ erant in navalibus, incendit, quòd tam latè tueri tam parvâ manu non poterat, confestimque ad Pharum navibus milites exposuit.

CXII. Pharos est, in insulâ, turris, magnâ altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quæ nomen ab insulâ accepit. Hæc insula, objecta Alexandriæ, portum efficit: sed, a superioribus regionibus in longitudinem passuum DCCC in mare jactis molibus, angusto itinere et ponte cum oppido conjungitur. In hâc sunt insulâ domicilia Ægyptiorum, et vicus oppidi magnitudine, quæque ubique naves imprudentiâ aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserint, has, more prædonum, diripere consueverunt. Iis autem invitis, a quibus Pharos tenetur, non potest esse, propter angustias, navibus introitus in portum. Hoc tum veritus Cæsar, hostibus in pugnâ occupatis, militibusque expositis, Pharos apprehendit, atque ibi præsidium posuit. Quibus est rebus effectum, ut tutò frumentum auxiliaque navibus ad eum supportari possent. Dimisit enim circum omnes propinquas regiones, atque inde auxilia evocavit. Reliquis oppidi partibus sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prælio discederetur, et neutri pellerentur, id efficiebant angustiae loci, paucisque utrinque interfectis, Cæsar, loca maximè necessaria complexus, noctu præmunit. Hoc tractu oppidi pars erat regiæ exigua, in quam ipse habitandi causâ initio erat inductus, et theatrum, conjunctum domui, quod arcis tenebat locum, aditusque habebat ad portum, et ad reliqua navalia. Has munitiones insequentibus auxit diebus, ut pro muro objectas haberet, neu dimicare invitus cogeretur. In-

terim filia minor Ptolemæi regis, vacuum possessionem regni sperans, ad Achillan sese ex regiâ trajecit, unaque bellum administrare cœpit. Sed celeriter est inter eos de principatu controversia orta, quæ res apud milites largitiones auxit: magnis enim jacturis sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat. Hæc dum apud hostes geruntur, Pothinus, nutricius pueri et procurator regni, in parte Cæsaris, quum ad Achillan nuncios mitteret, hortareturque ne negotio desisteret, neve animo deficeret, indicatis deprehensisque internunciis, a Cæsare est interfectus. Hæc initia belli Alexandrini fuerunt.

INDEX .

HISTORICUS ET GEOGRAPHICUS

IN CÆSAREM,

AD USUM TYRONUM ACCOMMODATUS.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IT may not be unnecessary to state, since the different books of Cæsar's Commentaries are differently divided, that Oudendorp's edition has been followed in preference to Clarke's. When the provinces of Gallia are mentioned, the reader is requested to observe, that it is Cæsar's division which has been adopted, not that of his Successor, Augustus.

To accuracy of quantity, considerable attention has been paid; but in so many accented letters, errors may have passed undetected. It is willingly believed that they are not very numerous. When the word could not be found in any Latin Poet, the Greek quantity has been given; and, in a very few instances, the Author was under the necessity of having recourse to analogy. He requests the friends of Classical Literature will take the trouble to point out to him any errors which they discover in the following sheets, that they may be corrected in a second edition—should it ever be required.

In this edition, the errors of the former have been corrected, omissions supplied, and a number of Articles on Roman Antiquities introduced, which, it is hoped, will meet with the approbation of the candid and learned teacher.

The following Index having been first published separately, and not intended for any particular edition, will account for some of the Proper Names being written differently, that it might be of general use. A few of these are still retained, although the Index is now framed solely for the text of Oudendorp. The author was under the necessity, from want of better authority, to adopt, in several instances, quantities

from the Greek translation of Cæsar. He readily allows that their accuracy may be questioned, since the translator very often differs, not only from the quantity observed by the Latin Poets, but also by the Greek writers in prose; and does not invariably use the same letters in writing the same word.

After the whole of the text was printed, it was carefully examined by some friends of the Editor, and contains no error, which their perusal has been able to detect. He does not, however, venture to think, that this impression is immaculate; but is willing to believe, that it is the most correct school edition of Cæsar, which has been offered to the public for many years.

. *A* and *o* in the genitive plural of the 1st and 2nd declensions are not marked, as they are uniformly *long*, nor *i* before *um*, in the same case of the 3d declension, as it is always *short*.

A few additional articles have been inserted in this edition, and the whole Index revised with care.

Glasgow, }
4th June, 1818. }

In this edition a few alterations have been made, which the Author hopes the learned teacher will consider improvements. The work being now Stereotyped, all subsequent editions will be uniform.

Glasgow, }
1st September, 1824. }

INDEX

HISTORICUS ET GEOGRAPHICUS

IN

CÆSAREM.

ACA

ACH

Acarnānīa, æ, *f.* *Karlıi*, a country of Græcia, *Greece*, bounded on the E. by Ætōlīa, on the N. by Sinus Ambrāciūs, the *Gulf of Arta*, part of Epīrus, *Lower Albania*, and Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*, and on the other side, by that part of the *Mediterranean* called Māre Iōnīum, the *Ionian Sea*. This country is said to have received its name from Acārnas, the son of Alcmaeon and Cālīrhōē. *Inh.* Acārnānes, um (*Sing.* Acārnas, ānis), the Acarnanians. It is most probable this appellation was derived from Acarnas; but Strabo supposes it originated from their *not cutting* their hair. Long hair being found very inconvenient, particularly in war, many of them cut it from their forehead, and were, on that account, known by the name of Cūrētæ, oftener Cūrētes, and from them the country was called Cūrētis, *f.* The modern Greeks observe the same custom, having their hair short before, and long behind. This too is the practice with the Arnauts. *Adj.* Acarnan, an, an, ānis; *et* Acārnānicus, *v.* Acārnānus, a, um. The last occurs only in some editions of Cornelius Nepos.

Acco, ōnis, *m.* a general of the Gauls, who was at the head of the confederacy formed against the Romans by the Sēnōnes and Cār-nūtes. Cæsar, by the rapidity of his marches, prevented the execution of his plans, and ordered a general assembly of Gālīa, *France*, to inquire into the conduct of these nations, in which he pronounced sentence of death on Acco, who was instantly executed.

Āchālā, æ, *f.* a district of Pēlōpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, bounded on the N. by Sinus Cōrīnthiācus, the *Gulf of Lepanto*, on the W. by that part of the *Mediterranean Sea* which was anciently called Māre Iōnīum, on the S. by Elis and Arcādīa, and on the E. by Sicȳōnīa. From its ancient inhabitants, Iōnīi, it was called Iōnīa, and on their being dispossessed by the Achæi, *or*, Achīvi,

it received this appellation from the conquerors. It was also known by the name of *Hellas*, a term like *Achāia*, frequently employed to denote *Greece* in general. *Achāias*, *ālādos*, *et*, *Achāis*, *idos*, *f.* *Grecian*, of *Greece*, with relation to a female or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* *Achæus*, *Achāius*, *et*, *Achāicus*, *a*, *um*, of *Achāia*, of *Greece*, *Grecian*.

Achillas, *a*, *m.* a general of *Ptolemy*, king of *Ægyptus*, *Egypt*, who, with the assistance of *Sūptimius*, a Tribune, murdered *Pompey* by order of his sovereign. He was afterwards commander of all the *Egyptian* forces; but a difference having arisen between him and *Arsinōē*, *Ptolemy's* youngest daughter, each endeavouring to engross the supreme authority, she, by means of her governor, *Gānymēdes*, supplanted him, and soon after put him to death.

Achōlla, *a*, *v.* *Acilla*, *a*, *f.* a free town on the sea coast of *Byzācium*, *Tunis*, a district of *Africa*, to the east of *Africa Prōpria*.
q. v.

Acilius (*Caius*), *Caii Acilii*, *m.* a lieutenant-general of *Cæsar*, to whom he gave three cohorts, to protect the town of *Oricum* and the ships which he brought from *Italy* to that port.

Aducillus, *i*, *m.* a nobleman of great influence among the *Allōbrōges*, the father of *Rōscillus* and *Ægus*.

Adcāntūānnus, *i*, *m.* the chief man, for many years, among the *Sōtiātes*.

Adrūmētum, *i*, *n.* *Mahometa*, the capital of *Byzācium*, a district of *Africa*, which *Sallust* says, was built by the *Phœnicians*. It had a good harbour. *Inh.* *Adrūmētāni*, *orum*.

Adūātūca, *a*, *f.* a fort, according to *Cæsar*, nearly in the middle of the country possessed by the *Ebūrōnes*, or, according to others, a town, now known by the name of *Tongres*. The latter appears to have been the idea of *Ptolemy*. A small part of the town only may have been built when *Cæsar* was in that country. Hence he mentioned it merely as a castle, or fort. It stood near the river *Mōsa*, the *Meuse*, between *Liege*, and *Mæstricht*.

Adūātūci, *orum*, *m.* a people of *Gāllicia Bēlgica*, whose country lay on the west bank of *Mōsa*, the *Meuse*, between *Namur* and *Liege*.

Ædilis, *is*, *m.* an *Edile*, an inferior Roman magistrate. The duty of the *Tribunes* of the people increasing with the population of the city, to relieve them from the inferior parts of their office, two *Ediles* were chosen in the year 493 B. C. and the election naturally fell on their own order. Besides the power of judging in trivial matters, it belonged to these new magistrates to inspect all buildings, both public and private, to see that the former were in complete repair, and that the latter did not project into the streets, or, from decay, endanger the lives of the citizens. From this part of their duty the name is evidently derived. Common sewers, streets, roads, aqueducts, markets, provisions, weights and measures were subject to their jurisdiction. The *Ediles* had the charge of the grain, and had the power of cleaning the streets. In some instances, the authority of the *Ediles* coincided with that of the *Censors*. They fined, or banished, women of infamous

characters, restricted extravagance at funerals, set bounds to the avarice of usurers, and subjected to punishment not only for immoral actions, but even for impertinent or abusive language. It also formed part of their duty to prevent the introduction of new gods, and adding to the number of religious observances. To the care of the Ediles were committed the resolutions of the people, and the decrees of the Senate.

Whilst the authority of the Ediles continued of small extent, the office would be neither very honourable, nor eagerly solicited. In proportion as their jurisdiction extended, the Edileship would rise in the estimation of the public. Hence we find in the year 366 B. C. patricians were ambitious of that honour, and the poverty of the plebeian Ediles secured the object of their wishes. The Senate ordered a thanksgiving to the gods, and appointed the Ediles to celebrate it with numerous sacrifices, and splendid games. Their fortunes being unequal to the expense, the people agreed to the appointment of two patrician Ediles for that purpose; and Cn. Quinctius Căpitōlinus and P. Cōrnēlius Scīpio were the first who held that office. These had honours denied to the plebeian Ediles. Besides wearing the *prætecta*, they had the right of images, sat, when administering justice, in an ivory chair (*Sēlla Cūrūlis*.) and had a distinguished seat in the Senate. From their chair, they were called *Ædiles Cūrūles*, and to mark the superiority of their rank *Mājōres*. To exhibit the solemn games, and to administer justice, seem to have been the principal parts of their duty. But some have asserted that their office, as to extent, was the same with that of the plebeian Ediles. If A. Gēllius be correct, none of the Ediles were preceded by *Lictōres*, or *Viatōres*, but only by public slaves. Others think, this refers to the plebeian Ediles. The election of the Curule Ediles, was not restricted to the patrician order. Plebeians were sometimes appointed.

C. Jūlius Căesar added other two, called *Ædiles Cērēāles*, to take care of provisions; hence the name. It is not however improbable, that this institution was a consequence of the multiplicity of business from the increased population of the city, which the other four could not overtake, and that this was merely enlarging their number by a new appellation. Except in a few particulars, it is supposed, the powers and jurisdiction of all the Ediles were the same. The age at which a man became eligible to the Edileship appears, from Cicero, to have been thirty-seven. *Ædilītas*, ātis, v. *Ædilītia*, æ, f. *et*, *Ædilātus*, ūs, m. (not much used), the office or dignity of Edile, the Edileship. *Adj.* *Ædilītiūs*, v. *Ædilīciūs*, a, um, of, or belonging to, an Edile, or the Edileship. *Ædilītiūs*, i, one who has borne the office of Edile.

Ædūi, orum (*sing.* *Ædūs*, i), m. the *Æduans*, one of the most powerful and wealthy nations of Găllia Cēltica. who lived on the W. of Arar, the *Saone*, between that river and Iŕgēris, the *Loire*, a little to the N. of the junction of the former with Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*. They, at an early period, became the allies of Rome;

to which, in some degree, their influence among the other nations of Gállia, *France*, may be attributed. See Sēquāni. *Adj.* Ædūicus, *ct.* Ædūus, *a.* um.

Ægīnūm, *i.* *n.* a town on the confines of Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*, and Mācēdōnīa, generally included in the former district, although that does not appear to have been the idea of Cæsar. Ancient historians mention Ægīnūm as a place of great strength, which a moderate garrison was supposed to render almost impregnable.

Ægus, *i.* *m.* a son of Adbucillus, who, with his brother Rōscillus, in consequence of being privately reprimanded by Cæsar, for defrauding the Gallic cavalry of their pay, and making false returns, went over with a party of their friends to Pompey.

Ægýptus, *i.* *f.* *Egypt*, a large country of Afrīca, bounded on the E. by that part of Arābīa Pētræa, *Stony Arabia*, called the Isthmus of *Suez*, and Sīnus Arābīcus, the *Red Sea*, which separate it from Arabia; on the S. by Æthīōpīa; on the W. by Lībýa, *Barca*, and the eastern part of the Desert of *Sahara*; and on the N. by the *Mediterranean*. Its length from N. to S. was about 600 miles, and its breadth from 100 to 200. *Egypt* was divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower. The first, Thēbāis, *Idos*, *f.* so called from its chief city Thēba, or Ægýptus Sūpērior, included all the country to the south of Hērmōpōlis; the second, Hēptānōmis, extended from Thēbāis nearly to the city of Mēmphis; and the last, Ægýptus Infērior, stretched from Hēptānōmis to the shore of the *Mediterranean*, comprehending the *Delta*, and was the most beautiful and valuable part of *Egypt*. The Egyptians, like the Chinese, lay claim to the highest antiquity, and pretend to have records for 20,000, and even 50,000, years. This absurd chronology involves their early history in fable. That they are one of the most ancient nations in the world, cannot be questioned, and that many of the arts and sciences originated among them, is equally certain. It is allowed, that the Greeks were indebted to the Egyptians for their first acquaintance with both. Several of the founders of colonies in *Greece* were natives of this country. For some rude notions of astronomy, the Egyptians were under obligations to the Chaldeans. The pyramids have been the wonder of every succeeding age, and could not have been erected without considerable knowledge of the mechanic powers. The famous labyrinth which stood near the lake Mæris, and contained, according to Herodōtus, twelve palaces and three thousand houses, all under ground, built of marble, and communicating with each other by innumerable secret winding passages, is an additional proof of their skill both in Mechanics and Architecture. *Egypt* now forms part of the Turkish empire. *Inh.* Ægýptīi, *orum*. The Egyptians are seasoned, says a late traveller, to withstand the disorders of the country, which is by no means healthy, in consequence of the pestilential exhalations from stagnant water, after the inundation of the *Nile*, and they can bear with indifference all sorts of noxious animals. To them mud and mosquitoes, or dust and vermin, are alike indifferent. They go almost in a state of perfect nudity,

and have never experienced one comfortable feeling in the midst of their highest enjoyments, nor a single antidote to sorrow in the depth of their wretchedness. About the beginning of May, certain winds cover over the sands of the deserts with the most disgusting vermin. These local disadvantages and total neglect of cleanliness, added to extreme poverty, arising from a tyrannical and oppressive government, have sunk the unhappy natives of a country once distinguished for learning and refinement almost to the lowest degree of wretchedness and barbarity. *Adj.* Ægÿptius, Ægÿptiæcus, *et*, Ægÿptinus, a, um, Ægyptian, of, or belonging to, *Egypt*. *Adv.* Ægÿptiæcè, after the manner of the Egyptians.

Æmilîus (Lūcius), Lūcii Æmīlii, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army, who commanded a part of the Gallic cavalry.

Æquinoctium, *i, n.* (from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night,) the Equinox, or time when the days and nights are equal, over all the globe. This happens twice a year, on 22d March, and 22d September. The former is called the Vernal, the latter, the Autumnal, Equinox. The circle which passes through the place of the Sun at these two periods of the year, has, from the phenomenon above mentioned, received the name of the Equinoctial, or Equinoctial Line, and is directly over the Equator.

Æstus, ūs, *m.* the tide, a rising and falling, or flux and reflux of water, observable on the shores of the ocean. There is no doubt, that the phenomena of the tides are occasioned by the moon. Nor is this a discovery of modern times, but must be referred to a very remote period of antiquity. The space of time which elapses between two successive tides is subject to considerable variation. When the motion of the water is free, as on the shores of the *Atlantic Ocean*, the period is never less than 12 hours and 18 minutes, nor more than 12 hours and 42 minutes. Hence, Cæsar is not quite accurate, when he states (B. G. III. 12.) that they take place twice in 24 hours. The same mistake occurs in Pliny (Lib. II. Cap. 99.) where he says, that the tides flow twice, and ebb twice, every 24 hours. In bays, creeks, and arms of the sea, the tides are very different; and often very irregular. Inland seas have no tide. The greatest swells are at new and full moon, which are distinguished by the name of Spring-tides. Our historian is again inaccurate in asserting (B. G. IV. 29.) that the highest tides are at full moon, since those at the change are of the same altitude. The height of the tides at the time the moon completes her first and third quarters, though less than that at the change and when full, is still very considerable. These are called Neap-tides. Except on these four days, the tides are nearly equal.

Ætōlia, æ, *f.* *Despotato*, a country of Greece, bounded on the S. by Sinus Cōrīnthiæcus, the Gulf of Lepanto, on the W. by Acārnanīa, Karlīli, on the N. by Thessaly, and on the E. by Thessaly, Dōris, and Locris. *Inh.* Ætōli, orum (*sing.* Ætōlus, *i*), the Ætolians. During the flourishing state of Greece, the Ætolians were little known; but after the destruction of Athēnæ, Athens, and Spārta,

Misitra, they made a formidable resistance against the Romans. *Ætōlis*, *Ydos*, *f.* of *Ætōliā*, applied to females, or to nouns feminine. *Adj.* *Ætōlus*, *Ætōlius*, *et*, *Ætōlicus*, *a*, *um*.

Afrānīus (*Lūcius*), *Lūcii Afrānīi*, *m.* one of Pompey's lieutenant-generals in *Hispāniā Citerior*. He was at last obliged, after a long and brave resistance, to surrender to *Cæsar*, who granted him his life. But he afterwards engaged in the civil wars, and was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers in *Africa*. *Adj.* *Afrānīanus*, *a*, *um*.

Afrīca, *æ*, *f.* *Africa*, called by the Greeks *Libya*, *æ*, *f.* was commonly reckoned the third division of the ancient world. But the ancient geographers were not agreed on this point. By some, the world was divided into four parts; *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Egypt*; and by others into two, *Europe* and *Asia*, including *Africa* in *Europe*. In general, *Africa*, which seems originally to have been the name of but a small part of the country, was reckoned a third part. Respecting its eastern boundary, we also find a diversity of opinion. According to some, *Egypt*, formed part of *Asia*; but it was more naturally, and therefore, more commonly, considered as belonging to *Africa*. On the E. *Africa* is bounded by *Mare Rubrum*, *v.* *Sinus Arābicus*, the *Red Sea* and *Isthmus of Suez*, which separate it from *Asia*; on the N. by the *Mediterranean*, called by the Romans *Nōstrum Māre*, by the Greeks, *Māre Intērnum*, an appellation which also occurs in Latin authors, and by the Jews, the *Great Sea*, which divides it from *Europe*; on the W. by *Ocēānus Atlānticus*, *sæpius* *Māre*, *v.* *Æquor Atlānticum*, the *Atlantic Ocean*, and on the S. by the *Indian Ocean*. This immense peninsula is situated between $34^{\circ} 30'$ S. and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude. Its greatest length, which is from north to south, is 4,656 miles, and its greatest breadth about 3,500. Except *Egypt* and the countries along the South coast of the *Mediterranean*, comprehending what are now called the *Barbary States*, this prodigious tract of land was almost unknown to the ancients. Even in modern times, the interior of *Africa* is unexplored. The population is reckoned at 30,000,000. *Inh.* *Afrīrorum* (*sing.* *Afer*, *ri*), the *Africans*. *Adj.* *Afer*, *Afrīcus*, *et*, *Afrīcānus*, *a*, *um*.

Afrīca Prōpriā, a district of *Africa*, washed by the *Mediterranean* on the N.; but respecting its eastern and western boundaries, ancient geographers are not agreed. Under this name *Pom. Mela* includes the whole country between *Promontorium Metagōnium* and *Aræ Philēnorum*; while *Pliny* restricts the term to a small part of that extensive tract lying between *Nūmīdia*, *Algiers*, and *Byzācium*. In this limited sense the appellation is used in this Index.

Agēndicum, *i*, *n.* *Sens*, the chief city of the *Sēnōnes*, a brave and powerful people of *Gāllia*, *France*, who inhabited the left bank of *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*. It stood below the confluence of the *Vanne* and *Icauna*, *v.* *Itumna*, the *Yonne*, a southern branch of the *Seine*.

Alba Lōnga, *Albæ Longæ*, *f.* a city of Lātium, built by Ascānīus, a son of Ænēas (1152 B. C.). It is said to have received this name from its being erected on the ground where Ænēas agreeably to the prediction of Hēlēnus, and also of the god Tībērīnus, found a *white* sow with 30 young, and Lōnga, from its extending along the ridge of the hill Albānus, which, probably, derived its name from the same circumstance. The descendants of Æneas reigned there, according to some historians, upwards of 14 generations. Alba Lōnga may be considered as the mother of *Rome*, to which its inhabitants, after the famous combat of the Ilōrātīi, and Cūriātīi, were carried (665 B. C.) by Tūllus Hōstīlius, who reduced the city to ashes. It must not be confounded with Alba, a city of the Æqui, which, in latter times, was used as a state prison for captive kings and nobles, who had been led in triumph through the streets of *Rome*, at the car of a successful general; and is singularly well fitted for such a purpose, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. Of Alba Longa no vestige now remains, says St. Eustace; and Cadell maintains that *Albano* stands on the site of that ancient city, and retains considerable fragments of ancient buildings. *Inh.* Albāni, orum (*Sing.* Albānus, i), the Albans. *Adj.* Albānus, a, um.

Albīci, orum, *m.* a barbarous nation (*barbaros homines*, B. C. I. 34.) of Prōvinciā, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, in ancient times had been under the protection of the Māssiliēnses, the inhabitants of Māssīlia, *Marseilles*. They possessed the mountains (hence called *Montāni*,) to the north of that city. The history of the Albīci is unknown. Cæsar describes them as little inferior to the Romans in bravery (B. C. I. 57.).

Alce, es, *v.* Alces, is, *f.* an elk. According to Cæsar this animal was peculiar to the forest Ardūēna, *q. v.* and not unlike a fallow deer, except in having legs without joints. Pliny's account of the elk (*Lib. viii.*) is very different. According to that naturalist, it can only be distinguished from a horse by the length of the ears, and height of the neck.

Alēsia, æ, *f.* *Alise*, (*Alēsia*, Strabo,) a town of the Māndūbīi, near the source of Sēquāna, the *Seine*, situated on the summit of Mount *Aurois*, which was of considerable height, and washed on two sides by that river. Cæsar invested it, and obliged the inhabitants, and the confederate army of their countrymen, who made a brave resistance, to submit. The number of the surrendered must have been great, since Cæsar presented to each soldier in his army one of the prisoners in name of booty. Tacitus states that the Gauls besieged Cæsar in Alēsia (*Ann. 11. 23.*). It was a place of some note, under the emperors; but laid in ruins in the ninth century.

Alēxāndria, æ, *f.* *Alexandria*, a city of Lower *Egypt*, which had the *Mediterranean* on the N. E. and the Lake about twelve miles west of the branch of the Nile, called Ostium Cānōpicum, now dry, on the S. E. founded 331 B. C. by Alexander the Great, from whom it had its name. The breadth of the city did not exceed one-third

of a league, but its length extended to one and a half. The principal street, 2000 feet broad, and adorned with some of the most costly edifices and structures of marble which perhaps the world ever saw, was crossed in the middle of the city by another of the same breadth. Many of these ornaments afterwards beautified *Rome* and *Constantinople*. Alexander's object in building this city, was to reap the profit of the whole trade between *Asia* and *Europe*, which, from its situation, after the ruin of *Tyre*, he sagaciously foresaw it could not fail to engross. In consequence of a communication with the *Nile* by a canal, and a junction of that river with the *Red Sea* by another, it soon became the centre of commerce. Nor was it less celebrated as a seat of learning, and for its extensive Library, which, at one period, consisted of 700,000 volumes. It was long the capital of *Egypt*. Though repeatedly destroyed, it was again rebuilt, until its resources were cut off by the Portuguese discovering, in 1499, a passage to the *East Indies* by the *Cape of Good Hope*. About this time, it fell under the dominion of the Turks, who destroyed the city, and used the Library for fuel to the baths, which, though 4000 in number, it is said to have supplied for six months. Pompey's pillar is now the only very remarkable relic of antiquity at *Alexandria*. According to the measurement of the French engineers its height, including pedestal, shaft, and capital, is 80 feet and 6 inches. It is not marble but granite. The distance between the centre of the old and modern town is 2 miles. The latter stands on the alluvions which join the island *Pharos* to the continent. The walls of the modern town are in some places 40 feet high, are flanked by 100 towers and inclose a circuit of nearly 5 miles, now for the most part a desert space covered with heaps of rubbish and fragments of ancient buildings. Scorpions and other vermin of the most loathsome kind abound in all the sandy deserts in the neighbourhood of *Alexandria*. Here, as in other parts of *Egypt*, the air is very bad, and the inhabitants not distinguished for cleanliness. This town is supplied with fresh water from the *Nile* by means of a canal not navigable, which is in length 14 leagues. From the country around being desert and producing nothing, the inhabitants obtain their provisions from the *Delta*, the coast of *Syria*, and the islands in the *Archipelago*.

- A llöbröges, um, acc. as (*sing.* Allöbrox, ögis, acc. a, v. em), *m.* the Allobrogians, a people of *Gallia, France*, whose country lay between *Isära*, the *Isere*, and *Rhödänuus*, the *Rhone*. They bravely, and for a long time, resisted the power of the Roman legions, but were at last defeated by C. Pömtinlus. They had been previously subdued, since *Livy* says they had again taken up arms. *Cicero* extols them for their fidelity to his countrymen, of which they gave a remarkable proof in the conspiracy of *Catiline* (see *Sallust*, *B. C.*). *Horace* censures them for their love of novelty, which seems characteristic of the inhabitants of that country, both in ancient and modern times. The chief town of the Allobroges was *Vienna*, *Vienne*, on the left bank of the

Rhone, 13 miles below Lūgdūnum, *Lyons*. *Adj.* Allōbrōgicus, a, um.

Alpes, ium, *f.* (*sing.* *Alpes*, *is*, *acc.* *Ālpem*, *v.* *Ālpen*), a vast chain of mountains, the highest not only in Eurōpa, *Europe*, but in the world, the altitude of which has been ascertained by correct measurement, lie in the form of a crescent and separate Itālia, *Italy*, from Gērmānīa, *Germany*, Hēlvētīa, *Switzerland*, and Gālīa, *France*. They extend from Sīnus Flanaticus, the *Gulf of Carnero*, near the top of Māre Hādriaticum, *v.* Adriaticum, quod et Sūp̄erum, the *Gulf of Venice*, and the sources of Cōlāpis, the *Kulpe*, to Vāda Sābātīa, *Savona*, on Sīnus Līgusticus, the *Gulf of Genoa*; a distance, according to Livy, of only 250 miles. But Pliny says, measuring along their base on the Italian side, from Vārus, the *Var*, to Arsīa, the *Arsa*, which separated Istriā from Lībūrniā, the length is 745,000 paces, about 700 miles. This certainly exceeds the truth. Following their circular direction, the range of the *Alps* may be considered as extending to nearly 600 miles. They have been distinguished in ancient as well as in modern times by different names, of which, beginning at the western extremity, the principal were *Alpes Mārītīmæ*, *Mount Viso*, evidently derived from bordering on the *Mediterranean Sea*; *Alpes Cōtīæ*, *v.* Cōtīānæ, *Mount Genevre*, from being the dominion of Cōtys, *v.* Cōtīus, whom Augustus admitted into his alliance, and whose territories he enlarged; *Alpes Graiæ*, *Mount Cenis*, and *Little St. Bernard*, from Hercūles being generally believed to have passed this way from Hīspānīa, *Spain*, into Itālia, *Italy*; *Alpes Pænīnæ* (this is the original and proper name and spelling; not *Pennīnæ*, a corruption of a later period), *Great St. Bernard*, from the general belief both of the natives of the place and Italians, that Hānnībal's route was across this height; *Summum Pænīnum*, *Mount Juv*; *Alpes Rhatīæ*, *Tyrol*, from the Rhati who inhabited them, extended from Hēlvētīa, *Switzerland*, eastward to Trīdētum, *Trent*, consequently they often included the greater part of the range denominated *Alpes Trīdētīni*, from Trīdētum, *Trent*, a considerable town on Athēsis, the *Adige*, which gives name to a bishoprick in *Tyrol*; *Alpes Nōricæ*, from Nōricum, part of *Austria*; *Alpes Cārniæ*, *Carniola*, from their inhabitants the Cārni; *Alpes Jūliæ*, either from Jūlium, *v.* Jūlium Cārnicum, *Zuglio*, a town in that chain of mountains which received its name from Jūlius Cēsar, who conquered Pānnōnīa, or from Jūlius Cēsar's passing this track on his march to Pānnōnīa; *Alpes Pānnōnicæ*, from being situated in Pānnōnīa, now part of *Austria*, *Hungary*, &c. Other parts of the *Alps* occur in ancient history, under names derived from their possessors, or from the countries of which they formed a part; as, *Alpes Cēntrōnicæ*, from the Cēntrōnes, a nation who lived on the west side of *Alpes Graiæ*, and whose capital Fōrum Claudī Cēntrōnum, *Centron*, was at the foot of that range; *Alpes Dālmātīæ* from their belonging to Dālmātīa, now part of *Hungary*, and of *Turkey in Europe*. In the enumeration of these divisions of the *Alps*, their boundaries

have not been mentioned, from the difficulty or impossibility of tracing them with geographical precision. The modern names do by no means correspond to the ancient, and are inserted with the view of forming some sort of connexion in the mind of the young scholar, between the appellations of former and present times.

Augustus first subjected the wild and barbarous inhabitants of the whole region of the *Alps* to the government of *Rome*. From this degradation he exempted Cōtīus, with whom he formed an alliance; but Nero annexed the territories of that prince to the Roman empire.

The prodigious height and ruggedness of the *Alps* have not rendered them every where impassable. They have been crossed in different places. 1. *Alpes Măritīnæ*. 2. *Alpes Graiæ*. 3. *Alpes Cōtīæ*, v. *Cōtīānæ*. 4. *Alpes Pœnīnæ*. 5. *Alpes Rhaṭīæ*. 6. *Alpes Trīdēntīnæ*. 7. *Alpes Cărnīcæ*. 8. *Alpes Jūliæ*. Besides the communications which have been opened over these parts of the *Alps*, and some of these are crossed by more than one road, there are others which do not merit description, from being seldom frequented. Even of the passes above enumerated, some are very difficult and dangerous, and of course not often resorted to.

The route of Hănnībal over the *Alps* has been subject of dispute, both in ancient and modern times. It may be inferred from *Livy*, for he does not declare which in his opinion, was really the track, that he thought Hannibal crossed Mount *Genèvre*, and Străbo maintains that idea. Some think he passed over Mount *Viso*, others over Mount *Cenis*, others suppose him to have gone by *Little St. Bernard*, and not a few have attempted to prove that his way was over *Great St. Bernard*. *Livy*, by his description, satisfactorily establishes the different inroads of the Gauls into *Italy* to have been by this last mentioned pass. Appian informs us, that Pompey, marching into *Spain* against Sērtōrius, traced back the steps of the Carthaginian general, and expressly mentions that he went about the springs of Rhōdlānus, the *Rhone*, and of Pădus, the *Po*. Now of necessity he must have gone over *Great St. Bernard*. By it too Căsar must have travelled when he went from Ocēlum, *Exiles*, by the nearest way over the *Alps* into Găl-līa, *France*, against the Helvetians. There is little doubt that this was the pass which he wished to be opened, when he sent Sērvīus Gălba against the Năntīūtes, Věragri, and Sēdūni; because it was the road frequented by the merchants, of course the common road, and because the mountaineers imposed heavy taxes on them. The ancient name amounts almost to a proof of this being the road passed by Hănnībal. The derivation of Pœnīnæ from Pœni, is stated by Pliny and Mărcēllinus, and what is still of greater importance, by *Livy*, who labours to prove that *Great St. Bernard* was not in the route of that noble Carthaginian. It is, however, but just to add, that strong arguments have been advanced in support of his marching by other passes, particularly by that of *Little St. Bernard*, which was the opinion of the celebrated antiquarian, General Melvill. Let the advanced scholar, after consulting *Livy*,

Strābo, Pŏlybŭs, Marcellinus, Appian, and other authors, who have treated of this subject, judge for himself. *Adj.* Alpīnus, a, um, of the *Alps*, *et*, Alpīcus, a, um, living on the *Alps*.

Amāntĭa, æ, *f.* a city of Græcĭa, on Māre Adriaticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, to the S. of Bullis. *Inh.* Amāntes, um, Amāntĭan, *et*, Amāntĭni, orum.

Amānus, i, *m.* a mountain between Cilīcĭa and Sŷrĭa. It is a branch of mount Taurus, and overhangs the eastern frontier of Cilīcĭa.

Ambārri, orum, *m.* a people of Gālĭa, *France*, related to the Ædŭi, supposed to have lived on Arar, the *Saone*, a little to the N. of its junction with Rhŏdānus, the *Rhone*.

Ambĭānum, *v.* Ambĭānum, i, *n.* anciently Samārŏbrĭva, now *Amiens*, a town of the Belgæ. *Inh.* Ambĭāni, *v.* Ambĭāni, orum, entered into a conspiracy against Cæsar (B. G. II. 4.), and appear to have held a considerable rank among the Belgic tribes.

Ambibāri, orum, *m.* a nation of the Celts *inter Armŏricas civitatēs*, who seem to have bordered with the Rhēdŏnes and Cadētes or Calētes. Their history and exact situation are unknown.

Ambĭliāti, orum, *m.* a nation of Gālĭa Cēltica whose geographical position is not precisely ascertained. They are mentioned (B. G. III. 9.) along with the Osīnĭi, Lēxŏvĭi, Nānnētes, &c. and therefore their country must have been included in the province of *Bretagne* or *Normandy*. Some editions have Ambĭāni.

Ambĭŏrix, ĭgis, *m.* king of one half of the Ebŭrŏnes, as Cativŏlcus was of the other, had an inveterate hatred at the Romans. After many narrow escapes, he at last evaded the pursuit of Cæsar's men who followed him closely, when only four of his attendants remained (B. G. VI. 43.). See Cativŏlcus.

Ambivarēti, orum, *m.* a people of Prŏvincĭa, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, who lived on the west bank of the *Rhone*. Very few particulars of their history have been transmitted to modern times.

Ambivarĭti, orum, *m.* a nation of Gālĭa, *France*, between Mŏsa, the *Meuse*, and Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, who were subject to the Ædŭi.

Ambrācĭa, æ, *f.* a town of Epĭrus, *Lower Albania*, on Arēthon, the *Arta*. *Inh.* Ambrācĭŏtæ, arum, *et*, Ambrācĭēnses, ium. *Adj.* Ambrācĭus, a, um. Ambrācĭus Sĭnus, the *Gulf of Arta*, into which Arēthon, the *Arta*, falls, had this name from the town Ambrācĭa.

Amphĭlŏchi, orum, *m.* a people of Acārnanĭa, whose chief city was, according to Pliny, called Argos. Amphĭlŏchĭum stood on the south of Sinus Ambrācĭus, the *Gulf of Arta*, near the top of the gulf. Their territory, Amphĭlŏchĭa, æ, *f.* appears to have been of considerable extent. The city was built, after the Trojan war, by Amphĭlŏchus, the son of Amphĭārāus and Erĭphĭlē, from whom these several appellations are derived. *Adj.* Amphĭlŏchĭus, a, um.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *acc. im, f.* a town of Mācēdŏnĭa, on the river Strŷmon, the *Strumona*, by which it is nearly surrounded; hence its

name. It was built by Cimon, son of Miltiades. Cor. Nep. Cim. 2.

Amplius (Tītus), Tīti Ampīi, *m.* an officer in the interest of Pompey, who had formed the design of seizing the treasures in the temple of Diāna at Ephēsus, and had summoned the Senators of that province to witness the amount. Cæsar's arrival in the neighbourhood of that city, after the battle of Phārsālīa, the plain of *Pharsa*, prevented the execution of that plan, and compelled him to consult his safety by flight.

Anārtēs, ium, *et*, Anārtī, *v.* Anārtīi, orum, *m.* a people of Dāciā, who inhabited the eastern bank of the river Tībiscus, the *Teissak*, or, the *Teyss*, one of the northern branches of the *Danube*. Their country now forms part of *Hungary*.

Anas, æ, *m.* the *Guadiana*, a considerable river of *Spain*, which has its source in some lakes or marshes, in that part of *Hispania Citerior*, now *New Castile*, flows westward, passing through the province of *Estremadura*, and entering Lūsītāniā, *Portugal*, traverses part of the kingdom of *Algarva*, in which changing its direction, and running south, falls, after a course of 300 miles, into Mārē Gādītānum, *v.* Bætīcum, the *Gulf of Cadix*.

Ancālites, ium, *m.* a people of *South Britain*, who were neighbours to the Trīnōbāntēs. Some have thought the Atrēbātes of Ptolemy and Antonine's Itinerary the same with the Ancālites of Cæsar (See Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, page 17, and Gale's *Anton. Itiner.* p. 105, 106.).

Ancon, ōnis, *v.* Ancōna, æ, *f.* *Ancona*, a sea-port town on Mārē Hadriātīcum, the *Gulf of Venice*, belonging to the Picēni, whose country was between that of the Umbri and the Sābini. It has this name from its harbour, or the site of the town, resembling an *Elbow* or *Crescent*.

Andes, ium, (*Sing.* Andis, is), *m.* a nation of the Cēltæ, in Gālīa, *France*. Their territory lay on the north bank, and near the mouth, of the river Ligēris, the *Loire*.

Andrōsthēnes, is, *m.* a Prator of *Thessaly*, who embraced the interest of Pompey, but was defeated by Jūlius Cæsar.

Annus, i, *m.* a year. Rōmulus divided the year into ten months, the first of which he called Mārtius in honour of his supposed father Mars, the god of war; the 2d, *Aprilis*, either from the Greek name of Venus, or from the verb *Aperīre*, because plants and flowers then begin to open; the 3d, *Maia*, after one of the daughters of Atlas, who was the mother of Mercury, or from respect to the aged, *Majōres*; the 4th, *Jūnius*, from Jūno the queen of the gods, or from *Juniores*, the young; the 5th, *Quintilis*; the 6th, *Sextilis*; the 7th, *September*; the 8th, *October*; the 9th, *November*; and the 10th, *December*; from the place which these six held in the year. Quintilis was afterwards called *Jūlius*, to flatter the vanity of the first Roman Emperor, and Sextilis, *Augustus*, in honour of his successor. The Roman names have been adopted in this country with little variation. It is difficult to discover the principle on which Rōmulus proceeded with regard

to the length of his months, as each exceeded a lunation, and varied in the number of days, which they contained. March had 31, April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31, August 30, September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 30; which amount to 304. The solar year exceeds that of Rōmulus by 61 days. To reconcile it, in some measure, to the course of the sun, he added to the end of the year, intercalary days, probably about 50; but their exact number is not known.

Nūma Pōmpilius, the successor of Romulus, amongst other improvements, undertook the reformation of the Kalendar. From each of the months, which had 30 days, he took one, and of these and the intercalary days he composed two new months, one of 27 days, and the other of 29 days, to which he gave the names of *Jānuārius* and *Febrūārius*, the former from *Jānus*, the god of the year; and the latter from the obsolete verb *fēbrūāre*, to perform purifications and sacrifices in honour of the dead. He made January the first month of the year, March the second, April the third, &c. and February the last. At a later period, that king added one day to January, of course his year then contained 355 days, which exceeds the lunar year fifteen hours. To correct this error, he ordered that 24 days should be struck out of every 24th year. This injunction proceeded on the idea that his year was one day too long, which was not the truth. Had that really been the fact, it would have been more accurate to have shortened the year one day; but great as his mind was, it is no improbable conjecture, that he adopted the number 355, from some superstitious notion, which he did not choose to communicate. That he knew nearly the exact difference between the solar and lunar year, cannot be doubted, since he ordered 90 days, to be intercalated in 8 years. Now the solar surpasses the lunar year $11\frac{1}{4}$, which in 8 years amounts to ninety days. These he ordered to be thrown into the even years, i. e. 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th, in months of 22 and 23 days alternately. These days exceeding the truth upwards of one day every year, he ordered that in each third period of 8 years only 66 days should be inserted. This correction brought him within five hours of the truth in 24 years which is a wonderful degree of accuracy, considering the remote, and barbarous age in which he lived. The insertion of the intercalary days depended on the priests, who, through ignorance or unjustifiable partiality, either to favour their friends or injure their enemies, omitted them or not, as best suited their private purposes.

The year of Nūma continued without alteration until the 452 year B. C. when the arrangement of the months underwent a slight change by order of the Dēcēmvīrī. These haughty tyrants continued January the first month of the year, according to Nūma's appointment, but made February the second month, March the third, &c. an arrangement which has been adopted by all the nations of modern *Europe*.

The confusion introduced into the Kalendar, by the downright stupidity or wilful perversity of the priests, continued until re-

formed by Jūlius Cæsar, in the 46th year B. C. To bring the months to their proper places in the year, as had been fixed by Nūma, he caused the year above mentioned to consist of 445 days, which was called the year of confusion. His object was to regulate the year not by the changes of the moon, but by the course of the sun. To exhaust the 10 days which Nūma's year was too short, he added two days to January, two to August, two to September, one to April, one to June, one to December, and one to November. Had the solar year consisted of 365 days exactly, nothing further was necessary. But as it contains 365d. 5h. 48m. 45½ seconds, he decreed that the 24th February, or 6th of the Kalends of March should be reckoned twice every 4th year. Hence it was called *bis sextilis*; with us leap year, because in that year the Dominical letter with which the year begins, is changed after the 29th of February.

The Kalendar, as established by Jūlius Cæsar, does not deviate from the truth above one day in 100 years. Against this error he had not made any provision, conceiving most probably that the year consisted of 365 days and six hours. This mistake rendered a further reformation necessary, for which we stand indebted to Pope Gregory XIII. He published his Kalendar in the year 1582, and all the Catholic countries instantly adopted it. Ten days were sunk, after the 4th October. The 5th was called the 15th. But 1600th being leap year by this new reformation, after the commencement of the 17th Century, the difference became 11 days. An Act of Parliament passed in *Britain*, 1752, that the year should, instead of 25th March, begin with the first day of January, that the Gregorian Kalendar should be adopted, and that the 3d of September should be called 14th. Hence a new and old style. No European nation now calculates by the old style, except *Russia*. Every 400th year is to be leap year, and the intervening three not. Hence 1600th was bissextile, 1700th, and 1800th were not, which renders the difference now 12 days. The 1900th will not be leap year; but 2000th, 2400th, 2800th, &c. will. In this respect only does the Gregorian differ from the Julian Kalendar.

The Hebrew and Grecian year, like that of Nūma, was lunar. Other nations of antiquity formed theirs in the same manner. This naturally resulted from the great facility with which 12 lunations could be calculated, in comparison of determining precisely the time that elapses from the sun's departure from any fixed star in the Ecliptic, until he return to it again.

Antebrōgŭs, i, m. a man of great influence amongst the Rēmi, who was sent ambassador to Cæsar in the second year of the Gallic war.

Antŭōchĭa, a, f. *Antakia*, the capital of Sŷrĭa, and one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. According to some, it was built by Antŭōchus and his son, Sēleucus, from whom the name is derived, and, according to others, by the latter, who gave it that name in honour of his father. It stood upon Orōntes, the *El-aasi*,

about 20 miles from the place where that river falls into the *Mediterranean*. At *Antakia* the *El-aasi* is 40 paces broad. This city was nearly laid in ruins by a dreadful earthquake, which continued several days, about the year 125, in the reign of the emperor Trajan, who witnessed the dreadful effects of that awful phenomenon. After being often destroyed and rebuilt, *Antiochia* was taken (1262) by Bibaris, sultan of *Egypt*, who levelled it with the ground; and since that period, a few miserable huts, built with mud and straw, have added to the gloom of its ruins, and serve to point out the place where that large and splendid city once stood. The disciples of our blessed Lord and Saviour were first called Christians at *Antiochia* (Acts of the Apost. xi. 26.). Germanicus died here in the year 19 (Tacit. Ann. 2, 83.). *Inh.* *Antiochēses*, ium. *Adj.* *Antiochēnus*, *v.* *Antiochīnus*, *a*, um.

In ancient authors we find several cities of this name; but not occurring in Cæsar, they do not require to be described in this place.

Antiochus, surnamed *Cōmāgēnus*, *i*, *m.* from his being king of *Cōmāgēna*, *æ*, *v.* *Cōmāgēnē*, *es*, *f.* a district of *Syria*, on the *Euphrātes*, (3 syl.), who was under great obligations to Pompey, and sent him, during the civil war, 200 men, most of whom were archers who fought on horseback.

Antistius (Caius A. *Rēginus*), *Caii Antistii Rēgini*, one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals in *Gallia*, *France*. Cæsar in consequence of his expecting greater commotions in that country, gave orders, in the sixth year of the war, to *Marcus Silānus*, C. *Antistius Rēginus*, and T. *Sextius*, to levy troops. We find him, at other times, appointing this officer to honourable commissions.

Antistius, see *Tūrpio*.

Antōnius (*Marcus*), *Mārci Antōnii*, *m.* the son of M. *Antōnius*, surnamed *Crētīcus*, was a man of great talents, inordinate ambition, and consummate profligacy. To the advantages of a handsome person, and pleasant countenance, he added elegance of manners and a captivating address. His intrepidity and strength were beyond those of ordinary men, and his knowledge of military tactics was highly extolled. Soon after the death of his father, *Jūlia* his mother, who was of the family of the Cæsars, married *Cōrnēlius Lēntūlus*, who was condemned to suffer death, in consequence of his being engaged in the conspiracy of *Catilina*. To the execution of this sentence, which fell to the lot of *Cicero* as consul, has been attributed the implacable hatred which Antony conceived against the orator. His early dissipation and extravagance were, most probably, a consequence of his being educated under the roof of that traitor. Eloquence was his favourite study, and his accomplishments as an orator commanded general applause. He first displayed his military talents in *Syria*, under the consul *Gālinus*, by whom he was appointed master of the horse. The undaunted courage and martial abilities of Antony procured him the esteem and friendship of Cæsar, in whose army he held the commission of a lieutenant-general in the war in *Gallia*, *France*.

To the interest of that consummate general, he was indebted for the highest offices in the state, which he amply repaid by his fidelity and valuable services. In the memorable battle of Pharsalia, the plain of *Pharsa*, he commanded the left wing, and his activity, courage, and knowledge of military evolutions contributed greatly to the success of his general. To Antony, Cæsar then gave the government of Itāliā, with the title of Master of the horse. He himself went immediately in pursuit of Pompey, resolved to complete his victory by the destruction of that great man, being convinced that during his life he would neither enjoy peace nor security. Confiding in the gratitude of the king of *Egypt*, whose father he had restored to the throne, Pompey fled to that country, where he was murdered by order of the Egyptian monarch. The death of Pompey rendered the authority of Cæsar absolute. He modelled the constitution, and governed the empire as he thought fit. His usurpation and despotism soon gave birth to a conspiracy against his life, which was carried into execution on the Ides of March, 43 B. C. After the assassination of his patron, Antony artfully endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of *Rome*; but his intention being perceived, success was denied. The plans which he formed, and the measures which he pursued, to gratify his ambition, discovered uncommon vigour of mind and depravity of heart. An obvious reason forbids entering into a detailed account either of his enormous cruelty, or his excessive dissipation. The greater part of the nobles joined the republicans, and Octāvius, the grand-nephew of Cæsar, attached himself to the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, who marched by order of the senate against Antony, then besieging Dēcimus Brūtus in Mūtina, *Modena*. Upon his defeat, he fled with the remainder of his forces to Lēpīdus, who had, at that time, the command in Gālīa, *France*. With these two, Octāvius entered into an agreement respecting the settling of the state, which was, in fact, a partition of the empire amongst them. The proscription was again revived with all its horrors. It contained 300 senators, and 2000 knights. Of these, part fled to Brūtus and Cāssius, (*q. v.*) and the rest were butchered wherever they were found. This compact received the name of the SECOND TRIUMVIRATE. Their first act was to raise forces and march against the republican party, at the head of which were the two patriots above mentioned. Near Philippi, a town on the frontiers of Mācēdōniā and Thrāciā, *Romoulia*, the hostile armies came to an engagement, in which Brūtus defeated Octāvius, and Antony, Cāssius. Despairing of ultimate success, Cāssius ended his own life, and Brūtus, in the second battle, being completely vanquished, preferred a Roman death to submission. Antony went to *Egypt*, and spent his time in the most extravagant dissipation with Clēōpātra, the queen of that country. But Augustus having forced his wife Fūlvīa and his son to fly from *Rome*, he was at last roused from his inactivity, and concerted measures to resent the insult. With this view he crossed to Brūndisīum, *Brundisi*, and hostilities would have soon commenced, had not their friends interfered. Meantime

Fŭlvīa died, and peace was concluded between them, by Antony marrying Octāvia, the sister of Augŭstus. His attachment to Clĕōpātra still continued, and he appears to have lived almost wholly with her in *Egypt*. The divorce of his wife put an end to the dissembled friendship, which had for some time existed between these powerful noblemen. Both began to make preparations for war, and both exerted themselves with a zeal and activity proportioned to the greatness of the empire for which they contended. They met in Măre Iōnĭum, off Actĭum, a small town in Acărnănia, *Karlıi*, a district of Grăcia, *Greece*, of which no vestige now remains. Clĕōpātra, contrary to the earnest remonstrances of Antony, was present at the engagement and her timidity contributed to his defeat. He fled with her to *Egypt*, to which Augŭstus followed him. Finding himself deserted by all his friends, and at the mercy of a cruel rival, he stabbed himself. *Adj.* Antŏnĭānus, a, um.

Apŏllo, ĭnis, *m.* the son of Jŭpĭter and Lătŏna, the god of music, medicine, augury, painting, poetry, and all the fine arts. He was born at the same birth with his sister Diāna, near the foot of Cŭnthus, a mountain in Dĕlos, an island in Măre Āgĕum, the *Archipelago*. Hence he was called Cŭnthĭus and Dĕlius; and Diāna, Cŭnthĭa and Dĕlia. Among beasts, the wolf; among insects, the grass-hopper; among birds, the cock, the crow, the swan, and the hawk; and among trees, the palm, the olive, and the laurel, were sacred to Apŏllo. He was represented as a tall beardless young man, of handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, hence called *Deus Arcĭtĕnens*, or a lyre, and his head surrounded with rays of light. *Adj.* Apŏllĭnăris, is, e, *et*, Apŏllĭnĕus, a, um.

Apŏllŏnĭa, æ, *f.* *Pollina*, a maritime town in Grăcia, *Greece*, on Āas, *v.* Aous, the *Viosa*, (*Holland*), where it falls into the *Gulf of Venice*, built by the Corcŭræi and Cŏrĭnthii. Pliny says it was about 7 miles from the sea, but we have the authority of Căsar for calling it a sea-port (*B. C. Lib. III. 5.*). From this town Lŭcŭllus carried to *Rome*, and placed in the capitol, a famous statue of Apŏllo, 45 feet high, which, according to Pliny, cost 500 talents. *Inh.* Apŏllŏnĭātes, ium. *v.* Apŏllŏnĭātæ, arum. *Adj.* Apŏllŏnĭēsis, is, e, *v.* Apŏllŏnĭātĭcus, a, um.

Apsus, ĭ, *m.* the *Crevasta*, a small river of Grăcia, *Greece*, which running westward, falls into Măre Hadriātĭcum, the *Gulf of Venice*, to the N. of Apŏllŏnĭa. Căsar and Pompey encamped on the opposite banks of this river, where, according to Lucan, they first came in sight of each other. To the Apsus, Lucan joins the adjective *mollior*, which indicates that it was a gently-flowing stream.

Apŭllĭa, æ, *f.* *Puglia*, a district of Itălia, *Italy*, bounded on the N. by the river *Fortere*, on the W. by Cămpănĭa and Lŭcănĭa, on the S. by Călăbria, and on the E. by Măre Hadriātĭcum, the *Gulf of Venice*. *Inh.* Apŭli, orum (*sing.* Apŭlus, ĭ). *Adj.* Apŭlĭcus, *et*, Apŭlus, a, um.

Aquĭla, æ, *m.* an Eagle; also the standard of a Roman legion. From

the 2d consulship of Mārius, and under the Emperors, the standards were most commonly of silver, seldom of gold, in the form of an Eagle, from which the name is derived. The preference was given to the former metal, according to Pliny, because it is seen at a greater distance than the latter. But though the figure of the Roman Ensigns was always that of an Eagle, they were not always precisely alike. Sometimes they resembled an Eagle in a standing posture; at others, with outstretched wings, which was the most common form; and not unfrequently with a turret on their backs. In British and most European armies, the standards are cloth, silk, &c. which from being variegated are called *colours*, or *a stand of colours*. The Roman standard, at first, was a bundle of hay fixed to a pole, *Mūnīpīlus*, a term afterwards used to denote the third part of a cohort, then of wood, sometimes of silver, and more rarely of gold, in different forms. Marius, during his 2d consulship, introduced into the Roman army the Eagle, which continued to be the Ensign till the destruction of the empire. The merit of originality does not belong to the Romans, for we have the authority of Xenophon to maintain, that it was first used as a military standard by the Persians. Aquīlifer, čri, *m.* a standard-bearer, whose office seems, in some degree, to correspond to that of Ensign with us. His place was in the first line. To allow the standard to fall into the hands of the enemy was reckoned highly disgraceful to the whole legion, which is still the case in modern times, but particularly to the person who carried it. In one instance recorded by Livy, the standard-bearer was, for this crime, put to death. But the Centurions suffered the same punishment at that time, and the army was decimated for cowardice and treachery. It does not appear from Roman history, that recourse was had to such severity, unless in instances of wilful dereliction of duty, proceeding either from unmanly timidity or treacherous intention.

Aquīlārja, æ, *f.* a considerable place in Africa, about 22 miles from Clūpča, mentioned by Cæsar (B. C. II, 23.). It had a harbour, protected by two promontories, which was convenient for shipping in the summer months. Here C. Curio from Sicīlja, *Sicily*, landed two legions, and 500 horses.

Aquīlēja, v. Aquīleia (4 syl.), æ, *f.* a sea-port of the Vēnčti on Māre Adriātīcum, the *Gulf of Venice*. Strābo says it was built by the Romans, to repel the inroads of the barbarians, when their territory on that coast did not extend farther north. The name has been thought to be derived from an eagle (*aquila*) flying over the site at the time the foundation was laid; but more probably from the Roman standard, in consequence of two legions having been long stationed in that place. From its splendour and magnificence, it was sometimes called *Roma Secunda*. Attila, king of the Huns, after a long and obstinate siege, plundered it, A. D. 452, and so completely was the city destroyed, that the next generation could scarcely discover its ruins. Since that time, a few fishermen's huts point out the place near which it stood. Aquī-

lĕia, according to Pliny, was at the distance of 1500 paces from the coast. *Adj.* Aquilĕius, a, um.

Aquĭtānĭa, æ, f. one of the three principal divisions of Gāllĭa, *France*, bounded on the E. by Prōvincĭa, *Languedoc, Provence*, and *Dauphinē*, on the N. by the river Gārūmna, the *Garonne*, which separates it from Gāllĭa Cĕltica, on the W. by Ocĕānus Cāntabrĭcus, the *Bay of Biscay*, and on the S. by Pyrĕnæi Montes, the *Pyrenees*, or *Pyrenæan Mountains*, which divide *France* from Hispānĭa, *Spain*. As Aquĭtānĭa was much less than either of the other two divisions, Augŭstus extended its northern boundary to Lĭgĕris, the *Loire*. *Inh.* Aquĭtāni, orum (*sing.* Aquĭtānus, i), the Aquitanians. *Adj.* Aquĭtānicus, et, Aquĭtānus, a, um. Māre Aquĭtānicum, the *Bay of Biscay*.

Ārar, āris, acc. im, v. in, ab. e, v. i, m. the *Saone*, a very slow smooth running river of Gāllĭa, *France*, which takes its rise near Vōgĕsus, *Mount Vaugc*, runs southward, and after receiving several streams, falls into the river Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, at Lŭgdūnum, *Lyon*, or *Lyons*. The poet Claudian writes *Arāris* in the nominative.

Arđiĕnna, æ, f. *Ardennes*, a forest of Gāllĭa, *France*, the largest in that country, reaching, according to Cæsar, from Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, and territory of the Trĕvĭri, to that of the Nĕrvĭi, upwards of 50 miles in length. Others make the extent of this forest much larger. If it covered the whole of the intervening space between the countries of the Trĕvĭri, and Nĕrvĭi, it would greatly exceed 50 miles. The ground is now in many places cleared, and cities built upon it. Strabo says, the trees of this forest were not of a great height, and, although of great extent, it is less than the measurement of some writers, who estimate it at 4,000 stadia.

Arĕcōmĭci, orum, m. a people of Gāllĭa, *France*, who lived on Gallicus Sĭnus, the *Gulf of Lyons*, to the west of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*. See Vōlsce.

Arĕlātum, i, n. et, Arĕlas, ātis, *Arlet*, a town of the Salyes, on the east side of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, at no great distance from the mouth of that river. There Cæsar, in thirty days from the cutting of the wood, built twelve long ships. From an expression of Ausōnĭus, it appears to have been a city of considerable eminence. It was called Arĕlas Sĕxtānōrum, from being built by the soldiers of the sixth legion. *Inh.* Arĕlāti, orum. *Adj.* Arĕlātĭnis, is, e.

Arĭes, ĕtis, m. a ram, also a military engine for battering down walls. It is said to have been first used by the Carthaginians at the siege of Gādes, *Cadiz*. This instrument was originally very simple. To the end of a beam, varying in length and thickness according to circumstances, was affixed a piece of iron in the form of a ram's head, to which it owes its name. This powerful engine of war rested on the arms of the soldiers who worked it. The first improvement made on the battering ram, was to suspend it by a chain or a rope from the top of two logs of wood, having the lower ends fixed firmly in the ground, at a considerable distance from each other, and terminating in a point at the upper, by which con-

trivance the men who wrought it were wholly relieved of its weight. To protect them from the destructive weapons thrown by the besieged, a shade or mantlet, with a strong roof, was formed around it. The whole stood on wheels, so that the besiegers easily moved the engine at pleasure. It does not appear from ancient history, that the battering ram received any important improvement after the one just stated. The discovery of gunpowder and introduction of artillery have quite superseded the use of this military engine, which the Romans long held in great esteem.

The number of men employed at once in working the ram, and the length of time they continued, would vary according to the number of the troops, the magnitude of the beam, the thickness of the wall, &c. It is certain that in some instances, upwards of fifty men plied on each side, and from the severity of the labour, they must, in ordinary cases, have been frequently relieved.

Arīminum, i, *n.* *Rimini*, a city of Umbria, on the south bank of Arīminus, i, *m.* the *Marechia*, near the place where it falls into Māre Adriāticum, the *Gulf of Venice*. Here the tribunes in the interest of Cæsar met him, when he first raised the standard of rebellion against the government of the state, and the lives of his fellow-citizens. Bomb shells were invented about the year 1468 at *Rimini*. *Adj.* Arīminēnsis, *is. e.*

Arīōbārzānes, *is, m.* a king of Cāppādōcīa. Cæsar, from his fidelity to the Romans, restored him to the throne, after Mithridātes had expelled him from his kingdom, and took his brother Ariarātes under his protection, at the time he passed through that country, when he marched against the king of Pontus.

Arīōvistus, i, *m.* king of the Germans, who invaded Gālīa, *France*, conquered a considerable part of that country, and subjected the inhabitants to the most cruel and oppressive treatment. Cæsar marched up to his very camp, compelled him to fight, and gained such a complete victory, that a very few only, among whom was Arīōvistus himself, escaped. These continued their flight, until they reached the banks of the *Rhine*, which they crossed, some by swimming, others by boats. Arīōvistus, in a little vessel, got safely to the other side. From this period nothing of his history is known, nor does his name afterwards occur above three times in the *Commentaries*. Tītūrŭs in his speech (*B. G. V. 29.*), mentions the death of this prince as subject of regret among the Germans; and, from the manner in which it is introduced, there is little doubt that he had fallen a victim to the ambition of the Romans.

Arīstŭs (Mārcus), Mārci Arīstŭi, *m.* a tribune of the soldiers under Cæsar, during the Gallic war.

Armōricæ, *p.* Arēmōricæ civitates, were those of the Cŭrŭsōlites, Rhēdōnes, Ambibāri, Calētes, Osismŭi, Lēmōvices, Vēnēti, Unēlli, and perhaps some others who inhabited the western part of the countries, between Līgōris, the *Loire*, and Sēquāna, the *Seine*. They had this name from their situation on the sea coast; *Armor* signifying, in the language of the ancient Gauls, *on the sea*. *Pliny*

states that *Arēmōrīca* anciently denoted that part of *Gālīa* afterwards called *Aquitānīca*.—See *Aquitānīa*. *Inh.* *Armōrīci*, orum.
Adj. *Armōrīcus*, a, um.

Arpīnēlus (*Caius*), *Caii Arpīnēli*, *m.* a Roman knight, whom *L. Aurūncūleius Cōtta* and *Quīntus Titūrīus* sent along with *Quīntus Jūnīus*, a Spaniard, to converse with *Amblērix*, after that prince had made an attack on their camp.

Arrētūm, *i*, *n.* *Arezzo*, one of the 12 towns of *Hētrūrīa*, *Tuscany*, in *Italy*, on the river *Clānis*, or *Clānīus*, the *Chiana*, one of the northern branches of *Tiber*, the *Tevere*. During the time *Scīplo* made war against *Carthage*, this city possessed greater resources than all the rest of *Tuscany*. But no trace of its ancient beauty and splendour is seen in the modern city, which was plundered first by the *Goths*, and afterwards by the *Lombards*. *Inh.* *Ar-rētīni*, orum.

Arśīnōē, *es*, *f.* a daughter of *Ptolemy Aulētes*, king of *Egypt*. To gain the favour of her elder sister, *Clēōpātra*, *Antony* put her to death.

Arvērnī, orum (*sing.* *Arvērnus*, *i*), *m.* the *Arvernians*, a people of *Gālīa Cēltīca*, whose territories lay between the sources of *Eleāver*, the *Allier*, and *Dūrānīus*, the *Dordogne*, branches of *Līgēris*, the *Loire*, and *Gārūmna*, the *Garonne*. From the numerous wars which they had carried on against the *Romans*, *Strabo* infers their power and resources must, in former ages, have been very great. Like the *Romans*, they boasted of being descended from the *Trojans*. *Arvernique ausi Latios se fingere fratres sanguine ab Iliaco populi* (*Lucan* l. 427.).

Ascūlum Picēnum, *Ascūli Picēni*, *n.* *Ascoli*, the chief city of the *Picēni*, on the river *Trūcētus*, the *Tronto*, at which *Pŷrrhus*, king of *Epīrus*, *Lower Albania*, was defeated by *Fābrīcius*. The adjective is added to distinguish it from a town of the same name in *Apūīa*. It is sometimes written *Escūlum*. *Adj.* *Ascūlēus*, *v.* *Escūlēus*, a, um.

Asparāgūm, *i*, *n.* a town of *Græcīa*, *Greece*, on the south bank of the river *Apsus*, the *Crevasta*. It probably belonged to the inhabitants of *Dŷrrāchūm*, *Durazzo*, from which it was about 34 miles distant; hence *Cæsar* says *Asparāgūm Dŷrrāchinorum*.

Asīa, *æ*, *f.* *Asia*, one of the three divisions of the ancient world. It is bounded on the W. by *Mārē Ægēum*, the *Archipelago*, *Hēllēspōntus*, the *Dardanelles*, *Prōpōntis*, the *Sea of Marmora*, *Thrācius Bōsphōrus*, the *Strait of Constantinople*, *Pontus Euxīnus*, the *Black Sea*, *Cīmmērīus Bōsphōrus*, the *Strait of Caffa*, *Pālus Mæōtis*, the *Sea of Asoph*, and *Tānāis*, the *Don*, which separate it from *Europe*. The other western boundaries of *Asia*, are the *Mediterranean*, the *Isthmus of Suez*, and *Māre Rubrum*, *v.* *Sīnus Arābīcus*, the *Red Sea*. The last two divide it from *Africa*. On the remaining three sides *Asia* is encompassed by the ocean. The name is said to be derived from *Asia* the daughter of *Ocēānus*. *Herodōtus* states, that the three divisions of the continent are called by the names of women. It is situated between 26° and 190° of E. long. and between 2° and 77° N. lat. being, 7,583 miles in

length, and 5,250 in breadth. A small tract only of this extensive country was known to the Greeks and Romans. That part of it, which lies between the *Black Sea* and the *Mediterranean*, received, in the middle ages, the appellation of Asia Minor, *Anatolia*, or, *Natolia*, a name which does not occur in any classic author. The Romans divided it into Asia Cis Taurum, *v.* Intra Taurum, and Asia Ultra Taurum, *v.* Extra Taurum. *Inh.* Asiāni, orum, the Asiatics. *Adj.* Asiūs, Asiācus, Asiānus, *et*, Asiātīcus, a, um.

Athēnæ, arum, *f.* *Athens*, the capital of Attīca, a country of Greece. It is said to have been founded fifteen hundred and fifty-six years before Christ, by Cēcrops, *v.* Cēcrops, and a colony from *Egypt*. From its founder it was called Cecrōpīa, afterwards Athēnæ, in honour of Mīnērvā, who was the protectress of the city. *Athens* was long the seat of learning. In it many of the sciences and fine arts were cultivated and improved; and some carried to a degree of perfection which latter times have not been able to imitate, much less to excel. The Athenians shone unrivalled in oratory, music, painting, and statuary. They were early distinguished by their ardent love of freedom, and were as eminent for their skill and bravery in war, as for their ingenuity and industry in the arts of peace. The modern town contains from 1200 to 1300 houses, which in general are not well built or commodious; the streets are narrow and irregular, which was the case in ancient times, and the water in the wells is brackish. Population about twelve thousand, nine tenths of whom are Greeks, the rest Turks. A reservoir at Hýmēttus, *Trelo-vouni*, supplies an ornamental fountain at the foot of the rock on which the citadel stands. *Inh.* Athēnīenses, ium (*sing.* Athēnīēnsis, *is*), *m.* the Athenians. *Adj.* Athēnīēnsis, *is*, *e*, *et*, Athēnæus, a, um.

Atrēbātes, ium, *v.* um, *m.* a people of Gāllīa Bēlgīca, the neighbours of the Mōrīni, whose country lay along the *English Channel*, opposite to *Dover*. Their chief city Nemetacum, *v.* Nemetocenna, afterwards Atrēbātes, *Arras*, is called by the Flemings, *Atrecht*. *Adj.* Atrēbātīcus, a, um.

Atrīus (Quīntus), Quīnti Atrīi, *m.* an officer to whom Cæsar gave the command of the shipping, which had carried him and his army to the coast of *Britain*.

Attīus, *i*, *m.* a friend of Pompey, who took possession of Auxīmum, *Osimo*, but fled at the approach of Cæsar.

Attīus, *i*, *m.* one of the Pēlignī, hence called Pēlignus, who, with Lūcrētīus, restrained the inhabitants of Sūlmo, *Sulmona*, a town of the Pēlignī, from putting themselves under the protection of Cæsar. When M. Antony advanced with a few cohorts to the gates, the people opened them, and welcomed his arrival. Lūcrētīus and Attīus endeavoured to escape over the wall, but the latter was taken, carried before Antony, and afterwards set at liberty by Cæsar.

Attīus Rūfus, Attīi Rūfi, *m.* a partisan of Pompey, who impeached L. Afrānīus before that general, for the loss of the army in *Spain*.

Attius Vārus (Quīntus), Quīnti Attīi Vāri, *m.* a Roman of considerable distinction, whose name frequently occurs in the civil wars, as a præfect of the cavalry. After serving under Cæsar, he joined the republican forces, and was in the army in Africa, over which Cæsar gained a decisive victory (Eutrop. VI. 23.). Cæsar frequently calls him simply Vārus, suppressing his *nomen*.

Atuatūci, *v.* Aduatūci, orum, *m.* a people of Gāllia, *France*, whose territories lying between the rivers Mōsa, *Meuse*, and Scāldis, the *Scheld*, were adjoining to those of the Nērvīi and Tōxāndri. Their capital was Atuatūca, *æ. f.* *Tongres*, in *Brabant*.

Avāricum, *i, n.* *Bourges*, was the chief city of the Bitūrīges, and afterwards known by their name. It had its former appellation from the river Avāra, the *Eure*, one of the south branches of Līgēris, the *Loire*. At the time Cæsar invaded Gāllia, *France*, Avāricum appears to have been one of the finest cities in that country. It was strongly fortified by its natural situation, being nearly surrounded by a marsh and the river. That general made himself master of it by considerable labour and difficulty, and his merciless ruffians, on entering the walls, massacred without distinction the inhabitants of all ages, and of both sexes. *Inh.* Avārici, orum (*sing.* Avāricus, *i*). *Adj.* Avāricēnsis, *is, e.*

Aulērci, orum, *m.* Of this name some reckon four nations of Gāllia, *France*, *Aulērci Brannovīces*, whose territories, *Morienne*, were adjoining to those of the Ædūi, Sēgūsiāni, and Ambivariti. *Aulērci Cēnōmāni*, whose country, *Mans*, lay between the rivers Sārta, the *Sarte*, and Ledus, the *Lez*, two of the northern branches of the *Loire*. Suindinum, *v.* Sūbdīnūm, *i, n.* afterwards Cēnōmāni, on the *Sarte*, was their chief city. *Aulērci Eburōnes* (B. G. VII. 75.) inhabited the left bank of Sēquāna, the *Seine*, below Lūtētia, *Paris*. Their chief town was Mediolānum, afterwards Ebūrōvices, *Evreux*. The *Aulērci Diablīntes*. *Diablītæ. et Diaulītæ*, lived between the two last mentioned nations. Neodūnum, afterwards Diablīntes, *Jublens*, was their largest town. Cæsar uses Diablīntes simply without Aulērci, as he does also that appellation twice, most probably from the last three forming but one people, and from their being with more propriety denominated tribes than distinct nations.

Aurūncūleius (5 syl.) (Lūcius A. Cōtta), Lūci Aurūncūlei Cōttæ, *m.* a lieutenant-general of Cæsar in the Gallic war. He opposed the rash measure of his colleague, in wishing to leave their winter-quarters, at the deceitful suggestion of Ambiōrix, but at last yielded to the timidity of Titūrius, which cost him his life. He is frequently called L. Cōtta, and sometimes Cōtta.

Ausci, orum, *m.* a people of Aquitānia, in Gāllia, *France*. Their capital was Climbērris, *v.* Climbērrum, *Augusta*, and, at a latter period, Ausci, *Auch*, which stood on the west bank of the *Ger*, one of the southern branches of Gārūmna, the *Garonne*.

Ausētāni, orum, *m.* a maritime people who inhabited the N. E. part of *Spain*. Their territories lay between the rivers Rubricātus, the

Llobregat, and *Sămbröca*, the *Fer*. The *Pyrenees* were their northern boundary, and their principal city was *Gerunda*, *Gerona*.

Adj. *Ausētānus*, a, um.

Auxīmon, v. *Auxīmum*, i, n. *Osimo*, a town of the *Picēni*, near *Mārē Sūpērum*, the *Gulf of Venice*, to the south of *Ancōna*. *Inh.* *Auxīmātes*, um (*sing.* *Auxīmas*, ātis).

Avīēnus (*Caius*), *Caii Avīēni*, m. a military tribune of the tenth legion, whom *Cæsar* broke at *Thāpsus*, on account of his rapine, and licentious behaviour in *Italy*, and filling one of the ships from *Sicily* with his own equipage and attendants.

Axōna, a, m. the *Aine*, or, *Aisne*, a river of *Gālĭa*, which *Ausōnĭus* calls *Præceps*, from its rapidity. Its source was in the territories of the *Rēmi*, which form the department of the *Meuse*. It runs in a south-west direction, joins *Isāra*, the *Isere*, a little below *Campagne*, and both fall into *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*, about 5 miles south of *Pontoise*.

B

Bacĭnis, is, f. a forest of *Germany*, supposed, by some, to be now known by the appellation of the *Black Forest*, and by others, a part of the *Silva Hērcĭnĭa*, q. v. The last opinion receives some confirmation from the language of *Cæsar*, who says it was of prodigious extent (*infinĭtæ magnĭtudĭnis*), and, like a natural wall, prevented the mutual incursions of the *Sūcvi* and *Chĕrŭsci*.

Băcŭlus. See *Sēxtĭus*.

Băgrăda, v. *Băgrădas*, a, m. the *Megrada*, or *Megerda*, a slow running (*lentus Băgrăda*) river of *Africa*, between *Utĭca* and *Carthage*, which has its rise in a chain of mountains to the W. of the city *Măscŭla*. *Cŭrio* had his camp on this river, when he was saluted by his whole army with the title of *Imperator*; near which, at an after period, he and all his troops were cut in pieces by *Juba*, king of *Mauritānĭa*, *Morocco* and *Fez*. There *Atĭlius Rēgŭlus* killed a huge serpent of 120 feet (100 yards, *Sil. Italĭcus*, VI. 153.) in length, against which he had to employ his military engines.

Bălăăres, ium, f. (*insŭlæ*;) the islands *Major*, et, *Minor*, *Majorca*, and, *Minorca*, off the east coast of *Spain*, from which they are distant about 100 miles. The former is 60 miles long, and 45 broad; but the latter is not above 30 in length, and 12 in breadth. These islands were distinguished by this epithet among the *Greeks*, (who also called them *Bălăărides*, dum, f.) from the ancient natives being excellent *slingers*, an art for which the inhabitants of these islands are still remarkable. *Adj.* *Bălăăricus*, a, um, et, *Bălăăris*, is, e.

When first mentioned in history, the *Bălăăres* were subject to the *Carthaginians*. In the year 122, B. C. they fell under the power of the *Romans*, to whom they continued tributary, until the fall of the empire. They were overcome by the northern

barbarians, were afterwards conquered by the *Moors*, and about 1229, annexed to the dominions of *Spain*, by the king of *Arragon*. *Minorca* has been twice subject to *Britain*.

Bällista, æ, *f.* a military engine used by the Romans for throwing darts, hence the name (*Βελλιστω*, jacio). Of the various kinds of *Bällistæ*, *Vitruvius* (lib. x.) has given a minute and tolerably satisfactory account. *Lipsius* too has treated of this instrument of war with minuteness and accuracy; but the most elaborate description of this engine of destruction, which differed considerably both in size and form, would be of little use to the young student, and therefore foreign to a work of this kind.

Bälvēntius (Titus), Titi Bälvēntii, *m.* a man of distinguished courage, who had both his thighs pierced with a dart, in the attack which *Ambiōrix* made upon the legions which he had deceitfully persuaded to leave their camp.

Bätävīa, v. Bätävīa, æ, *f.* v. *Insula Bätavōrum*, the *United Provinces*, often called *Holland*, from its being the largest of them; a country at the mouth of the *Rhine*. It was denominated an island, from being bounded on two sides, by the southern and northern branches of the *Rhine*, and on the third by the sea. The modern is considerably larger than the ancient country. No part of the old world has changed its appearance so much as *Holland*. Being low and level, it is both exposed to the encroachments of the sea, and to the inundations of the *Rhine*. Some islands once inhabited, are now covered by the ocean, and others are threatened with a similar fate. A considerable extent of territory has been gained from the *German Sea*, but it is with great difficulty secured against the violence of that tempestuous element. The lands along the coast are below the level of the sea, against which they are protected by dykes of prodigious thickness. The canals in *Holland* are numerous, run in all directions, and serve the same purpose as roads in other countries. In general they are about 30 feet higher than the fields through which they pass, and the water, which inundates the country in winter, is raised into them by wind mills, in the spring months. Before the revolution, the inland navigation of this country yielded a very great annual revenue. The soil of the country is better than the climate, which is cold and damp, and not favourable to health. The transitions from heat to cold are sudden and violent. The summer is hotter, and the winter colder, than in *Britain*. By the treaty of *Paris* 1815, a very considerable part of *Gallia Bēlgica*, which has latterly been called the *Netherlands*, was annexed to *Holland*, and both are now formed into one state, under the name of the Kingdom of *Holland* and *Belgium*. *Inh. Bätavi, orum*, were a branch of the *Cæti*, a *German* nation.

Bēlger, orum (sing. *Bēlga*, æ), *m.* the *Belgians*, a people originally of *German* extraction, who inhabited the third division of *Gallia*, *France*, which was bounded on the S. by *Mātrōna*, the *Marne*, and *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*; on the E. and N. by *Rhēnus*, the *Rhine*,

and on the W. by Frētum Brītānnīcum, the *English Channel*. Strictly speaking, Frētum Brītānnīcum, *v.* Gāllicum, was confined to the *Strait of Dover*, but seems generally to have had a more extended signification, and to have nearly corresponded to the modern appellation, the *English Channel*. Cæsar calls it Ocēanus, *i. e.* Atlānticus, of which the *English Channel* and *German Sea* form only a very small part. In the division of Gāllia, *France*, made by Augustus, whose object was to render the different provinces more equal in point of extent, the countries of the Hēlvētii, and Sēquāni, which till that time were included in Gāllia Cēlīca, were added to Gāllia Bēlgīca. According to Cæsar, the Bēlgæ were, of all the Gauls, the most warlike; and he attributes their superiority in arms to their being strangers to luxury and refinement. *Adj.* Bēlgīcus, *a, um*.

Bēlgium, *i, n.* is, in general, used by Cæsar to denote a part of Gāllia Bēlgīca, not the whole country. See Bēlgæ and Bātavīa.

Bēllīca, *æ, f.* the name of one of the gates of Uūca.

Bēllōcāssi, orum, *v.* Vēllōcāsses, ium, *m.* a nation of the Bēlgæ, whose territories were of considerable extent, and bounded on the E. by the river Isāra, the *Isere*, on the S. by Sēquāna, the *Seine*, on the W. by the district of the Calēti, and on the N. by that of the Bēllōvāci.

Bēllōna, *a, f.* anciently called Dūēllōna, was the goddess of war, and sister and wife of Mars.

Bēllōvāci, orum, *m.* were a numerous and powerful tribe of the Bēlgæ, adjoining to the Bēllōcāssi, Calēti, Ambīāni, Vēromāndūi, and Silvanectes.

Bēssi, orum, *m.* a ferocious people of Thrācīa, *Romania*, who lived upon Hēbrus, the *Maritza*, near the source of that river.

Bibrāetē, *is, n.* afterwards Augūstōdūnuin, *i, n.* *Autun*, the largest and richest town of the Ædūi (B. G. I. 23), stood upon the *Arroux*, one of the northern branches of Līgēris, the *Loire*, towards the source of that river. At this town in the 7th year of the Gallic war, a general assembly of the whole country was held, to choose a commander in chief, on whom the uncontrouled direction of all their military operations should be conferred. The Ædui, who claimed that honour, had to submit to the unanimous election of Vercīngētōrix, *q. v.*

Bībrax, ācis, *f.* *Bierre*, a town of the Rēmi on Axōna, the *Aisne*.

Bībrōci, orum, *m.* a British nation, who inhabited what now forms the N. W. part of *Berkshire*. Their chief town was Bibracte, *Bray*. At the time Cæsar invaded *Britain*, they, with the Cēnōmāgni, Ancālites, and Cāssii, seem to have been subject to Cassivelaunus.

Bībūlus (M. Cālpūrīus), Mārci Cālpūrūi Bībūli, *m.* Cæsar's colleague in the consulship. At first he opposed the arts of Cæsar, but finding himself overpowered, he afterwards remained inactive, which gave occasion to the following distich, recorded by Suetonius in his life of Cæsar:

*Non Bibulo quidquam nuper, sed Cæsare factum est,
Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.*

In the Civil war he commanded a powerful naval armament under Cn. Pompeius, with which he protected the western coast of Greece with great bravery, intercepted some of Cæsar's supplies, and captured thirty of his transports. Cæsar charges him, when on that service, with an act of great cruelty; but it ought to be remembered, that considerable enmity existed between them, long before Cæsar imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow citizens. In Syria, A. Gābīnīus, proconsul, killed two sons of Bibūlus, young men of excellent dispositions (Val. Max. 4, 1, 15.).

Bigērrōnes, *v.* Bigērrōnes, ium, *m.* a people of Aquitānīa, who, with several other adjoining tribes, surrendered to P. Crāssus, a lieutenant general of C. Jūlius Cæsar. Their territory was bounded on the S. by the *Pyrenees*, and was nearly at equal distances from the *Mediterranean* and the *Bay of Biscay*.

Bīson, ōntis, *v.* ōnis, *m.* a kind of buffalo or wild ox, of which Cæsar has given the best description to be found in the writings of the ancients (B. G. VI. 26.). The natural history of this animal is unknown.

Bithŷnīa, æ, *f.* anciently called Bēbrŷcīa, a considerable country of Asia Minor, *Natolia*, which had Pōntus Euxīnus, the *Black Sea*, on the N., Bōsphōrus Thrācīus, the *Strait of Constantinople*, Prōpōntis, the *Sea of Marmora*, and Mŷsia on the W., Mŷsia, Phrŷgīa, and Gālāūa on the S., and Pāphlāgōnīa on the E. Although it does not appear to have ever been of great extent, it was certainly, at one period, a very powerful kingdom. *Inh.* Bithŷni, orum, the Bithynians, who, according to Strābo, were a Thracian nation. *Adj.* Bithŷnus, Bithŷnīus, Bithŷnīcus, Bithŷnācus, *a, um. et, Bithŷnīacēnsis, is, e.*

Bītūrīges, um (*sing.* Bītūrīx, īgis), *m.* a nation of Gālīa Cēltīca, who lived on the west side of Līgēris, the *Loire*, which separated them from the Ædūi. Their chief city, Avāricum, was afterwards called from its inhabitants Bītūrīges, hence the modern name *Bourges*. They burnt 20 of their own towns in one day, to distress the Romans.

Bīvīus Cūrīus, Bīvī Cūrīi, *m.* an officer of the cavalry in Cæsar's army.

Būdūōgnātus, i, *m.* the commander of the Nērvīi, at the time they attacked the Roman army under Cæsar.

Bōīa, æ, *f.* a town in Gālīa Cēltīca, the site of which is now unknown.

Boii (2 syl.), orum (*sing.* Boius, i), *m.* the Boians, a people of Gālīa Cēltīca, who inhabited the country watered by the river Sigmānus, Signatius, *v.* Igmānus, the *Sollac*. There were several tribes of the Boii, who lived in different parts of Gālīa, *France*, and of Gērmānīa, *Germany*; one of which must have been adjoining to the Arvērni. In the latter country their name is still

recognised in the districts, *Bavaria*, and *Bohemia*, *Boierhiem*, i. e. the residence of the Boii.

Brännövíces, ium, *m.* a tribe of the Aulerci, *q. v.*

Brännövii, orum, *m.* a Gallic nation, probably adjoining to the tribe mentioned in last article.

Bratuspantiūm, i, *n.* a town of the Bēllōvāci. It is supposed to have stood between Cæsārōmāgus, afterwards Bēlvācus, *v.* Belvācum, *Beauvais*, and Samarobrīva, *Amiens*. This town is not mentioned by any writer after the commencement of the Christian era.

Britānnia, *a, et*, Britānnis, īdis, *v.* īdos, *f.* *Britain*, or, *Great Britain*, anciently called Albīon, īi, *n.* is the largest island in Mārē Atlāntīcum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, belonging to Eurōpa, *Europe*. That part of the *Atlantic*, which separates *Britain* from *France*, was called Frētum Britānnīcum, strictly speaking, the *Strait of Dover*, but its signification seems often to have been more extensive, and to have corresponded nearly with the modern appellation, the *English Channel*; Ocēānus Vērgīnīus, *St. George's Channel*, flows between *Britain*, and Hībērnīa, *Ireland*, on the W. Ocēānus Cālēdōnīcus, the *Scottish Sea*, washed the W. and N. W. parts of *Scotland*, Ocēānus Hŷpērbōrēus, the *Northern Sea*, the northern coast, and Ocēānus Gērmānīcus, the *German Ocean*, which is more properly called a sea, formed its boundary on the E. Cæsar's account, both of the form and extent of this island, is not very far from the truth. But of the character, manners, and customs, of the Britons, a very general description only is to be found in the writings of the ancients. Nor can the information contained in the pages of Greek and Roman historians with respect to the face of the country and its productions, be expected to be either very minute or satisfactory. To that part of the island, lying to the N. of the *Grampian* mountains, the Romans appear to have been entire strangers. Of the mineralogy of *Britain*, they seem to have known very little; but observe, that pearls and precious stones are found in some of the rivers. Only a single mountain (*Mons Grāmpīus*), or rather a chain of mountains, is mentioned, and the rivers and promontories which occur in their histories are very few. The island is divided into two parts, southern and northern; the former, from its inhabitants, is called *ENGLAND*, and the latter, for the same reason, *SCOTLAND*. *Great Britain* is situated between 50° and 58° 30' N. lat. between 1° 38' of E. and 5° 11' of W. long. Its greatest length does not exceed 600 miles, and its greatest breadth 344. Its surface is computed at 77,243 square miles, and the population, at 10,943,578. *Inh.* Britānni, orum (*sing.* Britānnus, i), *et* Britones, *v.* Brittones, um (*sing.* Brito, *v.* Britto, onis, *o*, common). At the time the Romans invaded this country, the Britons, like many other uncivilized nations, used chiefly boats of wicker work covered with hides, which both Cæsar and Pliny mention, and skills of this kind may still be seen in some of the rivers of *Wales*. Cæsar asserts, that they painted their bodies, which rendered their appearance more terrific in war. His countrymen state that the Britons were more

ferocious and barbarous, as their residence was more remote from the coast of Gállia, *France*. As the brave and hardy natives of the *Highlands of Scotland* never submitted to the Roman arms, their historians could know but little, if any thing, of the dispositions and manners of the warlike Caledonians. *Adj.* Britānnus, et, Britānnicus, a, um. Britānnicus Ocēānus (Pliny), from the mouths of the *Rhine* to that of the *Seine*, i. e. part of the *German Sea*, the *Strait of Dover*, and part of the *British Channel*.

Brūndīsiūm, i, n. *Brundisi*, a city of Cālābria in *Italy*. Strabo says that it was founded by Thēseus (2 syl.), who planted a Cretan colony there; but others assert that it was built by Diōmēdes, who settled in Māgna Græcia in *Italy*, after the Trojan war. The ancient name of this city, says the same geographer (Lib. VI.) was Brēntēsliūm, from its resemblance to the head of a stag. It had a large and secure harbour, reckoned one of the best in the world, which the indolence of the *Italians* has allowed to be greatly choked up. The splendour of the old city is lost in a small ruinous collection of houses which occupy part of its situation. The immortal poet, Virgil, died at Brūndīsiūm, *Brundisi*, on his return from *Greece*, to which he had gone, intending to put a last hand to the *Æneid* at *Athens*. The common passage between *Italy* and *Greece*, was from this port to Dýrrāchūm, *Durazzo*. Cæsar seems to consider the south of *Italy*, particularly in autumn, less healthy than *France* and *Spain*. *Inh.* Brūndīsīni, orum (*sing.* Brūndīsīnus, i). *Adj.* Brūndīsīnus, a, um.

Brūtīi, orum, m. a people of Māgna Græcia, sprung from the Lūcāni. They were generally shepherds, and, according to some, were called Brūtīi, from their cowardice in submitting to Hānnībal, in the 2d Punic war, without making any resistance. But Justin informs us they took this name from Brūtīa, a woman who betrayed the castle, possessed by a band of robbers who infested the country, to 600 *Africans* sent by Diōnýsius, king of *Sicily*, to quell them. These troops of the *Sicilian* king built a city, into which the shepherds flocked, and assumed the name of Brūtīi. Their territory was called Ager Brūtīus. *Adj.* Brūtīus, a, um.

Brūtus (Dēcīmus), Dēcīmi Brūti, m. one of Cæsar's officers to whom he gave the command of his fleet in the Gallic war, with which he defeated the *Venetians* (B. G. III. 11 seqq.), and afterwards the people of *Marseilles*, in two engagements during the Civil war.

Būllis, Idis, f. a town of Mācēdōnīa on Māre Hādriaticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, nearly opposite to Hýdrus in *Italy*. *Inh.* Būllīdēsēs, ium, v. Būllīni, orum (Livy). *Adj.* Būllīnus, a, um.

Būthrōtum, i, n. v. Būthrōtus, i, m. *Butrinto*, a sea-port town of Epirus, *Lower Albania*, in *Greece*, opposite to the island Cōrcýra, *Corfu*. *Ænēas* landed at Būthrōtum, as he cruised along the coast of *Greece*, on his way from Trōja to Itāliā, *Italy*. The ruins of Būthrōtum are distinguishable across the channel from *Corfu*, although at the distance of eighteen miles. *Inh.* Būthrōtīi, orum (*sing.* Būthrōtīus, i). *Adj.* Būthrōtīus, a, um.

C

- Căbillōnum, *i, n.* *Chalon*, or, *Chalons*, a town of the Ædūi, on the left bank of Arar, the *Saone*, about 70 miles N. of Lūgdūnum, *Lyons*. *Inh.* Căbillōnes, *um* (*sing.* Căbillo, ōnis).
- Cabūrus, *i, m.* the chief man among the Hēlvīi, and father of C. Vălērīus Dōnōtaurus, *q. v.*
- Cadētes, *um, m.* a people of Găllīa Cēltīca (B. G. VII. 75.). From their being mentioned along with the Osīsmīi, Rhēdōnes, Ambībāri, their country must have been adjoining, and most probably, formed part of what was afterwards called *Bretagne*. The Cadētes occur but once in Cæsar; where Clarke and others have Calētes. Although this be the true reading, they must not be confounded with the Calētes, who are mentioned in B. G. II. 4. (See Calētes.)
- Cādūrci, *orum, m.* a people of Găllīa Cēltīca, who lived between Oldus, *v.* Oltis, the *Olt*, and Dūrănīus. the *Dordogne*, two of the northern branches of Gărūmna, the *Garonne*. *Adj.* Cādūreus, *a, um.*
- Cæcīlius (Tītus), Tīti Cæcīlii, *m.* a centurion of the first rank, in the army of Afrānīus, who was killed in an engagement with Cæsar, near Ilērida, *Lerida*.
- Cæcīlius Niger, Cæcīlii Nigri, *m.* surnamed Bārbārus, commanded a considerable body of Lusitanians at Lēnūm, whom the friends of Pompey solicited to assist them in the recovery of Hispālis, *Seville*.
- Cārāsī, *orum, m.* a nation of Găllīa Bēlgīca, who, with the Cōndrūsi, Ebūrōnes, and Pāmāni, went under the general appellation of *Germans*, and were supposed to send 40,000 men to the Belgic army, which was raised against the Roman dominion in Găllīa, *France*. Their territory was situated between that of the Trēvīri, and Mōsa, the *Meuse*.
- Cæsar, āris, *m.* the name of a branch of the Julian Tribe (*Gēns Jūlia*), who are said to have received this appellation, either from one of them being born with a thick head of hair (*cum cæsarie*), or from his being cut out of his mother's womb (*ex cæso matris utero*), or, according to some, from one of them having kept an elephant, which in the Phœnician language bears the same name.
- Cæsar (Caius Jūlius), Caii Jūlii Cæsāris, *m.* the first distinguished character of the Cæsars, was the son of Caius Cæsar, and Aurēliā, daughter of Cōtta. He was born in the 6th consulship of Mārīus, 99 years B. C. When only in his 17th year, he obtained the office of Flamen Diālis, *i. e.* High Priest of Jupiter. His marriage with Cōrnēliā, daughter of Cinna, excited against him the hatred of Sūlla, to whose suspicion he had, from his early years, been exposed in consequence of his aunt Jūliā being the wife of Mārīus. To escape assassination, he was obliged to conceal himself, until, by the intercession of the vestal virgins, and entreaties of his relations, the tyrant was reluctantly induced to spare his life. That Sūlla formed, at an early period, a correct

opinion of his talents and ambition, is proved by the answer which he returned to his friends, who reproached him for the meanness of wishing to put a boy to death; "in that boy," said he, "I see many Mārii."

The first military honour which Cæsar obtained, was a civic crown, at the siege of Mitylēnē, *Mityleni*, when the Roman army was commanded by Thērmus, the Prætor. On Sulla's death he returned to *Rome*, and before he had completed his 23d year, accused Dōlābēlla of extortion. Although the prosecution terminated in the acquittal of the defendant, Cæsar, in that trial, gave such proofs of his abilities, as, in the public opinion, ranked him high among the most distinguished orators. Not having obtained any public office, and wishing to avoid the odium, necessarily attendant on an unsuccessful impeachment, he retired to Rhōdos, *Rhodes* (1 syl.) to study eloquence under Apōllōniūs, the son of Milon, who was a very eminent teacher of Rhetoric. Near the island of Phārmācūsa, on his way to *Rhodes*, he was taken by pirates, among whom he remained 40 days. At the end of that time he purchased his liberty for 50 talents. Soon after obtaining his freedom from the pirates, he procured a ship, pursued them, and, to verify the threat which he expressed when their captive, put them all to death by crucifixion. After his return to *Rome*, he was, by the vote of the people, appointed a military tribune. He afterwards obtained the offices of Quæstor, Edile, High Priest (*Pōntifex Māximus*), Prætor, and Consul. During his Quæstorship, his wife Cōrnēlia, and aunt Jūlia, the widow of Mārius, died; and he delivered a funeral oration from the Rostra in honour of both. He then married Pōmpeia (3 syl.) the daughter of Q. Pōmpeius, and grand-daughter of Sūlla. To gain the favour of the people, when Edile, he surpassed all his predecessors in the extravagance and magnificence of his shows. To dazzle and captivate the multitude, and to weaken the power of the nobles, was his constant aim. In the pursuit of his favourite plans, he had recourse to means the most wicked and flagitious. Of moral restraint he knew nothing; nor need this appear wonderful, since, in his speech for the traitors engaged in the conspiracy of Cātīlina, he avows his disbelief of the immortality of the soul, and, consequently, of a state of rewards and punishments (*Sal. Cat. 51.*). In spite, however, of his vices, the agreeableness of his manners, and splendour of his talents, added to his martial valour and intrepidity, gained him many admirers. The success of his military enterprises rendered him a favourite with the army, and his profuse bribery secured in his interest the populace of *Rome*. That his object, from his early years, had been his own aggrandisement on the ruin of his country, is manifest from his having been concerned, first, in the conspiracy of Crāssus and Sūlla, and, afterwards, in that of Cātīlina. The judgment which he gave in the Senate, with respect to the punishment of Lēntūlus, Cēthēgus, &c. accomplices of Cātīlina, the conduct of the Roman equites, who guarded the temple where the

senate was met, and his being arraigned as an associate of that rebel before the Quæstor and the senate, sufficiently prove both the public opinion and his guilt. He leagued with these traitors, not to promote their schemes, but by their means to destroy the liberties of his country, and become the unlimited sovereign of *Rome*.

Cæsar divorced Pōmpeia (3 syl.) because Clōdīus had been detected in his house, while she and other matrons were celebrating the rites of *Bōna Dēa*, from which every male creature was most carefully excluded. Clōdīus was tried for this crime, and, through bribery, obtained a sentence of acquittal. As Clōdīus was a man of great influence and popularity, Cæsar, although certain of the fact, declined bearing evidence against him, lest it should have, at any future period, been in the smallest degree injurious to his plans of ambition.

The senate seem to have been apprehensive of the power and influence of Cæsar, by the time he was elected consul, which induced them to decree provinces of little or no importance, woods and roads, to the consuls for that year. This provoked his resentment, and he laboured to effect a reconciliation between Pompey and Crāssus, which he at last, after great exertion, accomplished. The interest of the former he had keenly supported in the passing of the Manilian law, which conferred extraordinary powers on that commander, and likewise on other occasions, though not without an ultimate view to his own advantage. Whatever power, beyond what was usual, had been assigned to others, served as a precedent for his soliciting the like for himself. With Crāssus, a man of prodigious wealth, but of no great personal merit, he had long been in habits of friendship. Of all the Roman citizens, Pompey possessed the greatest power, Crāssus, the greatest riches, and Cæsar, the greatest abilities. In this coalition, which was in fact a conspiracy against the liberties of *Rome*, they solemnly swore that nothing was to be done in the state but by their common consent. The scandalous combination of these three great men was called the **FIRST TRIUMVIRATE**. Of the three, Pompey appears the least criminal, having been duped by the insinuating address of Cæsar, in whose consulship he expected to get his acts in *Asia* ratified. The decree could only gratify his vanity, which was his ruling passion; but the means which he employed to accomplish it, were highly criminal. The object of Crāssus was to add to his wealth, and to increase his influence in the state, by the power and talents of the other two, and that of Cæsar, by occasionally yielding to Pompey's fame, to raise his own, and "crown his mad ambition."

From this period the state was wholly managed by Cæsar; and the violence of his proceedings rendered the triumviri objects of just abhorrence to all classes of the community. Cicero, to whom Pompey confessed he had been overreached by Cæsar, advised him to break off all connection with that intriguing and unprincipled politician; but with him the winning address of Cæsar had

more influence, who not only preserved their former intimacy, in opposition to the advice of Cicerō, but strengthened their union by giving Pompey, in marriage, his daughter Jūlia, a woman of the most amiable dispositions, and of the most engaging manners. So great was her influence with both her father and husband, that, in spite of the mutual jealousy and aversion which afterward subsisted between them, she prevented their coming to any rupture as long as she lived. To increase his power in the state, and to command the interest of Piso, who succeeded him in the consulship, he married his daughter Cālphurnia. A strong and respectable party, animated by love of their country, then began warmly to oppose the measures of the triumvirate. Cæsar, anxious to intimidate them, bribed Vettius, who had formerly preferred an accusation against himself, to declare, that he had been urged by some of the nobles to assassinate Pompey. But this villany, being detected by the people, was treated with such contempt, that he was glad to drop it; and to prevent a full discovery, he put Vettius to death in prison. Notwithstanding these acts of enormity, he still retained a very powerful party in the state. Previously to the expiration of his consulship, he obtained from the people, through his agent, the tribune Vatinius, the province of Gallia Cisalpine, and Illyricum, *Upper Albania*, with three legions, for five years; and the senate, at the desire of Cæsar, added Gallia Transalpine, *France*, and another legion. These legions were gradually increased to thirteen. Some of the succeeding magistrates wished to annul his acts, and to prosecute him for his illegal conduct during his consulship; but having the tribunes in his interest, a *veto* was put on all their proceedings.

Cæsar is supposed to have set out for Gallia Transalpine, *France*, in the end of March, in the year 57 B. C. Of his conquest of that country, checking the inroads of the Germans, and over-running part of *Britain*, the Commentaries of the Gallic war contain a rapid, but well written, account. The young reader must not infer, that all his engagements with these nations are fully recorded, or every circumstance of his conduct with regard to them is either minutely or faithfully detailed. Respect for his character, as a man, induced him to conceal many particulars, and to hint at, rather than describe, others. The precise time in which he conquered Gallia is not ascertained. Some make it 10 years (Luc. Phar. I. 283.), others 8, and himself 9 (B. C. I. 7.). His cruelty and injustice in attacking the states in alliance with *Rome*, called forth merited reprehension in the senate, when it was even proposed, that for his abuse of power in that country, he should be given up to the enemy. But the splendour of his success prevented that motion from passing into a law. The first seven books of the Commentaries were written by Cæsar. To them Hirtius Pansa, at the request of Bælbis, added an eighth, which brings down the narrative of Cæsar's military operations in Gallia to the time when he passed the Rûbicon, which formed the commencement of the Civil war.

The dissembled friendship which had, for some time, existed between Cæsar and Pompey, on the death of Jūlia and Crassus, gave place to personal hatred and open hostility. Neither of these generals could bear an equal, much less a superior. Through the influence of Pompey, the senate had received Cæsar's petitions with contemptuous indifference, which was, with him, a good reason for involving his country in all the horrors of intestine bloodshed. Cæsar's crossing the Rūbīcon, the boundary of Gāllia Cīsalpīna, which the laws did not allow him to pass while in command, was an actual declaration of hostilities. Pompey and his friends fled from *Italy*, and crossed to *Greece*. In 160 days, Cæsar conquered all *Italy*, entered *Rome*, and took possession of the treasury, which Pompey, by an unaccountable oversight had left behind him. To diminish his guilt in plundering *sanctius ærarium*, he states, that it was left open. But this assertion is contradicted by Dio, Appian, Plutarch, and Florus. Having seized the government-money, he left the command of the army in *Italy* to Antony, and went against Pompey's best troops, which were then in *Spain*, under Pētreius, Afrānīus, and Vāro, observing, on his quitting the capital, "that he was going to fight an army without a general, and would return to fight a general without an army." He was well received by the inhabitants of all the towns on his road thither, except the people of Māssīlīa, *Marseilles*, who refused to admit him within their gates. Unwilling to spend much time in the reduction of that city, he gave the command of the troops, who were to attack it by land, to Trēbōnīus his lieutenant-general, and of the fleet to Dēcīnus Brūtus. Having brought the war in *Spain* to a successful termination, on his return to *Rome* he compelled the inhabitants of *Marseilles*, after a long and brave resistance, to surrender (see Māssīlīa). He then prepared to follow Pompey into *Greece*, conscious that, during his life, he would neither enjoy tranquillity nor security. After several skirmishes, the two armies came to a decisive engagement on Phārsālīa, the plain of *Pharsa*, in which Pompey was completely defeated, and his camp taken. Immediately after that disastrous battle, he, accompanied with only 30 horsemen, hastened to the shores of Mārē Ægēum, the *Archipelago*, and afterwards fled to *Egypt*, where he was murdered. Cæsar, resolved to pursue his enemy into whatever part of the world he might go, followed him into *Egypt*, which he reached soon after the murder of Pompey. Embracing the interest of Clēōpātra, Cæsar became attached to her person, and, for some time, the character of the conqueror was lost in that of the voluptuary. By her he had a son called Cæsario, or Cæsaron, who, at the age of 18, five years after he had been proclaimed, by his mother and Antony, king of *Egypt*, *Cyprus*, and Cælōsŷrīa, was put to death by Augūstus. His military enterprises in *Egypt*, are related in *Commentariū de Bello Alexandrino*, by an author whose name has not been transmitted.

Having placed the crown of *Egypt* on Clēōpātra, with whom

he had associated in the kingdom her younger brother Ptolemy, merely to save appearances, he advanced with her up the *Nile*, and would probably have gone to *Æthiōpīa*, had not his soldiers refused to follow him. Roused at last from his indolence and effeminacy by the revolt of Phārnāces, king of Pontus, he marched against that monarch, defeated him, and subdued his country, with such ease and rapidity, that in writing an account of it to a friend at *Rome*, he employed only three words, *Veni, vidi, vici*. To Mithridātes, from whom he had received so much assistance in the Alexandrian war, he gave the kingdom of Bōsphōrus on Pālus Mæōtis, the *Sea of Asoph*, and entrusted Dōmītius with the settlement of other affairs in *Asia*. To quell the commotions in *Italy*, he returned to that country, levying great contributions from the states through which he passed for the African war, of which a full account has been given in *Commentariū de Bello Africāno*, by an unknown author. The good fortune of Cæsar did not fail him in this expedition; he defeated the republican forces under Scipio, in an engagement near Thāpsus, and reduced the kingdom of their ally, Jūba king of Mauritānīa, to a Roman province. On hearing of Cæsar's success, Cato killed himself at Utica. Returning to *Rome*, Cæsar, at the interval of a few days, triumphed four different times, in consequence of his having conquered Gālīa, *France*, Ægýptus, *Egypt*, Pōntus, and Africa, i. e. Nūmīdīa, *Algiers*, Mauritānīa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, &c.

The plunder of so many countries enabled the conqueror of the world to glut his soldiers with presents, and the citizens with largesses. To dazzle the eyes of the multitude, and to divert the minds of the citizens from the extinction of their liberties, he exhibited shows of uncommon magnificence, and gave feasts of the most unbounded profusion. He also enacted some useful laws, and regulated the Kalendar according to the course of the sun.

Cneius (2 syl.) and Sēxtus, the sons of Pompey, aided by Lābīēnus, having drawn together a powerful army in *Spain*, Cæsar was again obliged to leave *Rome*, and march against them. They came to a decisive battle at Mūnda, in which the former two displayed great heroism and generalship. The veterans of Cæsar were forced to fly, and it required all his address to bring them again to the charge. Victory at last declared for that general, which put a final period to the war, and left the conqueror in the peaceful possession of the Roman Empire. The eyes of his countrymen were now opened. Though his triumph surpassed, in splendour and magnificence, all that had ever been seen in *Rome*, the people, with sorrowful hearts, gazed at the pompous procession, and stood silent. No acclamation followed the car of the conqueror. The splendid exhibition was beheld as the final extinction of Roman independence, and the commencement of degrading slavery. The citizens justly considered Cæsar as triumphing, not over the natives of *Spain*, but, over the sons of Pompey, their

favourite general, over the nobles of *Rome*, and over the laws of the commonwealth.

The senate has been blamed for conferring such extravagant honours, and for bestowing such unlimited power, on *Cæsar*; but in this, they only yielded to the inclination of the conqueror, and merely granted what they had then no power to withhold. They elected him consul every year, and dictator for life; appointed him superintendent of public morals, and conferred upon him the title of Imperator and father of his country. Nor did they stop here. They decreed him an elevated seat in the theatre, a golden chair in the senate-house, and one on the tribunal in the forum. To complete their extravagance and impiety, to the man who had destroyed their constitution, and enslaved his fellow-citizens, they voted temples, altars, and priests. The command of the army, disposal of the treasury, and nomination of the magistrates, he considered to be put in his power by the success of his arms, hence the concurrence of the senate in these matters was deemed unnecessary. To decoy the people, with some of those powers he used occasionally to dispense; but only when it suited the object which he had in view. It must not be denied that his conduct, when supreme commander, was marked with great clemency, and that he enacted several salutary laws for the better regulation of the state. He administered justice without partiality, and added to the greatness of the empire by planting Roman colonies beyond seas. But his elevated station, as well as the measures by which it had been obtained, created him enemies; and the chief of the senate, among whom was his most intimate friend *Brutus*, conspired against his life. He died in the senate-house, 15 March, 44, B. C. in the 56th year of his age, pierced by 23 wounds, after he had enjoyed the peaceful possession of the empire, only 5 months.

Of *Cæsar's* intrepidity as a soldier, and abilities as a commander, the armies which he defeated, and the countries which he conquered are sufficient proofs. To the talents of a consummate general, he added those of an elegant historian and a persuasive orator. Much of his commentaries, or journals, of the Gallic and Civil wars, were, it is said, composed on the spot where his battles were fought. The purity and neatness of his style, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he must have written, have not been surpassed by any Roman writer. His narrative is perspicuous, simple, and natural. It is at once chaste and animated. His lucid and picturesque description places the whole scene distinctly before the reader, who accompanies him in all his marches, and is a witness of every engagement. Few passages occur in his writings, which the most illiterate do not understand, and the most polished do not approve. To compose a simple narrative of his campaigns, for the amusement of himself and his friends, seems rather to have been his object, than to give a specimen of his talents as a profound historian, or deep politician. Hence, it were absurd to expect in the commentaries, a finished history. They are mere outlines, which he, perhaps, entertained

the hope of seeing filled up, either by himself, or by some other hand.

Besides a few juvenile pieces mentioned by Suetonius, and a collection of apophthegms, Cæsar left, at his death, two books on Grammar, and a poem which he called *Iter*, or *The Journey*. But these, with his letters to the senate and his friends, are now lost. None of his writings now remain, except 7 books of the Gallic and 3 of the Civil war. The 8th book of the Gallic war, as formerly mentioned, is the composition of A. Hirrius Pansa; but it is not known who wrote the accounts of the Alexandrine, African, and Spanish wars.

Of Cæsar's talents as an orator, we have the opinion of Cicero and Quintilian. His orations were admired for two qualities, not always united, strength and elegance. Cicero places him among the first orators, and Quintilian asserts he spoke with the same spirit, with which he fought. Had not ambition, says that great critic, diverted Cæsar from the arts of peace, he would have rivalled the eloquence of Cicero. *Adj.* Cæsārēus, *et*, Cæsāriānus, *a*, *um*. *Cæsārēa domus*, the palace of Augustus (*Ov. Trist.* I. 1, 70.). *Cæsāriūna Pallas* (*Mart.* VIII. 1.). This applies to Domitian. *Cæsāriānum civile bellum*, *i. e. inter Cæsārem et Pompeium* (*Cor. Nep. Att.* 7.).

Cæsar (Lūciū), Lūci Cæsāris, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals in the Gallic war.

Cæsar (Lūciū), Lūci Cæsāris, *m.* the son of L. Cæsar (see former article), who met Cæsar at Ariminum, *Rimini*, when that ambitious statesman raised the standard of rebellion against his country.

Cæsar (Sēxtus), Sēxti Cæsāris, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army, whom that general sent to receive the legion commanded by Vārro, after the latter had been expelled from Gades, *Cadiz*, and the gates of Itālica, *Sevilla la Vieja*, had been shut against him. In the African war, Cæsar sent him from *Egypt* to Syria, where he defeated Cræcilius Bāssus, and bribed his soldiers to put their commander to death. This nefarious measure did not succeed, and he himself afterwards fell by the hands of the very man whom he attempted to assassinate.

Caius (2 syl.), *i*, seldom Cāyus, *i*, *m.* a common prænomen among the Romans. *Adj.* Caiānus, *a*, *um*.

Cālāgūrriāni, *orum*, *m.* the inhabitants of Cālāgūrriis, *is*, *f.* *Loharre*, a free town of the Vāscōnes, on the south bank of Ibērus, the *Ebro*, above its junction with the *Arragon*. To distinguish it from Cālāgūrriis Fibularēnsis, *Calahorra*, a town of the Vescitāni, it was called Nāsica. During the terrible famine which this city underwent in the Sertorian war, the Cālāgūrriāni ate their wives and children, rather than submit to Pompey. To this Juvenal alludes, *Sat.* XV. 93—96.

Calētes, *ium*, *v.* Calēti, *orum*, *m.* a people of Gālīa, *France*, whose country lay a little to the north of the mouth of Sēquāna, the *Seine*.

Calidius (Mārcus), Mārci Calidii, *m.* a senator who was of opinion, that Pompey should be sent to his provinces, to prevent all discord between him and Cæsar. But the consul Lēntulus refused to put the motion of Calidius to the vote.

Cālvisius. See Sābīnus.

Cālŷdon, ōnis, Cālāta, *v.* Gālāta, *æ, f.* *Ayton*, a city of Ætōliā, in *Greece*, which stood on both banks of Evēnus, the *Fidari*. Near this city, Mēlēāger slew the famous wild boar. This hunt assumes an importance in the writings of the Greeks and Romans, not much inferior to the Theban and Trojan wars. They have celebrated it both in prose and verse; in the latter, the description of Ovid claims, perhaps, the first place. *Met.* VIII. 260—545. At this city Hērclēs married Dēiānira, who afterwards caused his death by means of a poisoned shirt. *Inh.* Cālŷdōnī, orum. *Adj.* Cālŷdōnīus, *a, um*.

Cāmērīnum, ī, *n.* *Camerino*, a city of Umbrīa, a district of *Italy*, on the confines of Picēnum, the *Marquisate of Ancona*. *Inh.* Cāmērīni, orum, also, Cāmērtes, ium (*sing.* Cāmērs, ērtis). Both these appellations were employed to denote the Umbrians in general; and from the number of eminent characters who flourished in that city, their name came to signify *illustrious men*. *Adj.* Cāmērīnus, *a, um*.

Cāmpānīa, *æ, f.* a district of Itālīa, *Italy*, bounded on the S. by Sīlārus, the *Sele*, which separated it from Lūcānīa; on the E. by Sāmniūm; on the N. by Lātīum; and on the W. by Mārē Tŷrrhēnum, *v.* Tūscum, quod et Infērum, the Tuscan Sea, *i. e.* that part of the *Mediterranean* which washes the western coast of *Italy*. The greater part of this once fine tract of land is now become marshy, and rendered almost uninhabitable by the unwholesomeness of the air. *Inh.* Cāmpāni, orum (*sing.* Cāmpānus, ī). *Adj.* Cāmpānus, *a, um*, of Cāmpānīa, or its inhabitants; arrogant. Cāmpānīus, *et*, Cāmpānīcus, *a, um*, twisted, interwoven, &c. after the manner of the Cāmpāni.

Cāmŷlōgēnus, ī, *m.* an Aulercian (*Aulercus*) who, in consequence of his splendid military talents, was requested, although of a great age, to take the command of the troops in Lūtētīa, *Paris*, on the approach of the Roman army.

Cāndāvīa, *æ, f.* (found also written Caudāvīa, Gāndāvīa, Gaudēvīa, *et*, Scāndēriā), is supposed, by some, to have been a tract of Mācēdōnīa, by others, a chain of mountains which bounded that country on the west, and by others, a mountain in Epīrus. The second seems to have been the opinion of Pliny. According to Lucan (*Lib.* VI. 330, *et seq.*), it had extensive forests, and bordered on Emāthīa, a name often used by the poets to denote *Thessaly*.

Canīnīus. See Rēbīlus.

Cāntabri, orum (*sing.* Cāntāber, ī), *m.* a very brave and warlike people, who inhabited the northern part of *Spain*. They seem to have extended from the mouths of Ibērus, the *Ebro*, to the shores of the *Bay of Biscay*, which was, from them, called Ocēānus Cān-

tabricus. The term is often used to denote the *Spaniards* in general. *Adj.* Cāntabricus, a, um.

Cāntūm, i, n. *Kent*, a district of *England*, which, in modern times is bounded by the *Strait of Dover* (Frētum Gallicum, v. Brītan-nīcum), on the E.; by *Sussex* on the S.; on the W. by *Surry*; and on the N. by Tāmēsis, the *Thames*, which separates it from *Essex*. But the ancient boundaries of *Kent* are not precisely ascertained.

Canuleius (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Canuleii, m. a lieutenant-general in Pompey's army during the Civil war.

Cānūsūm, i, n. *Canosa*, a town of some note in Apūlia, *Capitanata*, on the banks of Aufīdus. the *Ofanto*, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cānnæ, which stood between that town and the coast of Mārē Adriātīcum, the *Gulf of Venice*. Dīōmēdes, with the Greeks who accompanied him to *Italy* after the Trojan war, built this city. From its inhabitants, Cānūsīni, orum (*sing.* Cānūsīnus, i), continuing the use of the Greek language along with the Latin, they were called *Bilingues*. It is probable that most of the descendants of the Grecian colonies, who settled in the South of *Italy*, would long retain the practice of speaking Greek. The wools of Cānūsūm were very fine, and the cloths manufactured in that city, were held in very high estimation. Cānūsīna, æ, f. (vestis), part of dress made of cloth fabricated at Cānūsūm, and the person who wore it was called Cānūsīnātus. *Adj.* Cānūsīnus, a, um.

Cāppādōcīa, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor, *Natolia*, said to have received that name from the river Cāppādox, which divides it from Gālātīa. From this river too. Pliny informs us, that the natives were called Cāppādōces, anciently Leucōsŷri, i. e. White Syrians. It was bounded on the N. by Pōntus and Gālātīa, on the W. by Phrygīa, on the S. by Cilīcīa, and on the E. by Armēnīa Minor. *Inh.* (āppādōces, um, seldom, Cāppādōcet, arum (*sing.* Cāppādōx, ōcis), the Cappadocians were represented by the ancients as exceedingly addicted to every species of vice. The Greeks frequently called them Sŷri (*sing.* Sŷrus, i), a word often used as synonymous with slaves, from Cāppādōcīa supplying a great part of the ancient world with slaves. *Adj.* Cāppādōceus, et, Cāppādōcīus, a, um.

Cāpŷa, æ, f. the capital of Cāmpānīa, a maritime district between Lātīum and Lūcānīa on the west of *Italy*, of which, Cāpys, a Trojan, who came into *Italy* with Ænēas, was said to be the founder; Yet Pliny traces the name not from Cāpys, but from its situation in a plain, Cāpŷa, a campo dicta. After the battle of Cānnæ, the veterans of Hānnībal were quartered in Cāpŷa, and the luxury of that city proved fatal to the bravery of his troops. At one time it was not greatly inferior in beauty and splendour to *Rome* or *Carthage*. Soon after the retreat of the Carthaginian general, Cāpŷa surrendered at discretion to the Roman consuls, Appīus Claudīus and Q. Fūlvīus Flāccus, who butchered the senators, condemned the nobles to perpetual imprisonment, and

sold the citizens for slaves. Although colonies were afterwards sent to inhabit this city, it never regained its ancient magnificence. A Vandal, Genseric, put the inhabitants to the sword, and burnt the houses to the ground. Narses, the favourite of the emperor Justinian, perceiving the advantage of its situation, rebuilt Căpua about the middle of the sixth century, which the ferocity of the Saracens totally destroyed in 841. Modern Căpua is of much less extent than the ancient city of that name, and stands on the site, not of Căpua, but of Căsilinum.

Cărăles, is, *v.* Cărăles, ium, *f.* (Cărălis, Strabo, Ptolemy, and Mela), *Cagliari*; the capital of Sărdinîa, situated on a cognominal bay, Sinus Căralitānus, the gulf of Cagliari, on the S. E. of the island. It is a town of considerable magnitude and population, has a safe harbour, a castle, and other strong fortifications. *Adj.* Căralitānus, a, um.

Cărcăso, onis, *f.* Carcassone, a town of that part of Prōvincia, now called Languedoc, on Atax, the Aude, which divides it into the old and new town. Here are preserved some records of the place, written upon the bark of trees. The population is estimated at 15,000.

Cărfulēnus, i, *m.* an officer of Căsar, who was despatched to attack the highest part of the camp of the Alexandrians, which he carried. He was afterwards killed in an engagement at Mătina, Modena, fighting against Antony.

Cărmōna, æ, *f.* Carmona, a town of Seville, in the south of Spain, on the Carbones, near its junction with Batis, the Guadalquivir. In the time of Căsar, it must have been a place of considerable importance. *Inh.* Cărmōnēnses, ium.

Cărnūtes, um, *v.* Cărnūtī, orum (*sing.* Carnūtus, i), *m.* a powerful nation of Găllia, France, between the rivers Săquăna, the Seine, and Lîgëris, the Loire, south of Lūtëtia. The country of the Cărnūtes was reckoned the centre of Găllia, France, on which account the Druids held, in that district, courts annually for the administration of justice.

Cărvilius, i, *m.* one of the four kings of Căntūm, Kent, who, at the command of Căssivēlaunus, made an attack on Căsar's naval camp, in which they were repulsed, and lost a great number of men.

Căsilinum, i, *n.* Casilino, a considerable town of Cămpănîa, on the river Văltŭrnus, the Volturno, on, or near, the site of which the modern city called Capua stands. It was besieged, and at last taken, by Hannibal, but not before the inhabitants, Casilinēnses, et, Casilinūtes, ium, had endured all the severities of a long and terrible famine. A mouse was sold, during the siege, for 200 dēnării, about 6l. 9s. 2d.

Căssi, ōrum, *m.* the hundred of Caishow, a British nation, supposed to be subject to Cassivēlaunus at the time Căsar invaded Britain, who submitted to that conqueror.

C. Căssius Lōnginus, C. Căssi Lōngini, *m.* a noble Roman, who married Jūlia, sister of M. Jūnius Brŭtus. He first distinguished himself as a soldier in the army of M. Licinius Crăssus, and in

the unfortunate expedition against Pārthīa he was first quæstor under that commander, a situation which he filled with great ability. After the death of Crāssus, he collected the scattered forces of the army, with which he kept the enemy in check and saved the province of Sŷria. According to Eutrōpius, he crossed Euphrātes, the *El-Frat*, and defeated the Parthians in many engagements.

At the commencement of the civil war, Cāssius was a tribune of the people, and joined Pompey, under whom he commanded a powerful fleet, with which he destroyed many of Cæsar's ships at Messāna, *Messina*, and would have carried the town, had he not received certain information of the defeat of Pompey at Phārsālīa. He afterwards joined M. Pōrtius Cāto in *Greece*, and went with him into *Africa*; but, on the news of Pompey's death, he deserted the party of the republic and joined Cæsar. His brother-in-law, M. Jūnīus Brūtus, had prevailed on that successful warrior to pardon him, and he was immediately admitted into the favour of the conqueror, who appointed him one of his lieutenant-generals. Various causes have been assigned for his forming, or at least taking an active part in, the conspiracy against Cæsar. An ardent love of freedom and of their country, impelled him and Brūtus to attempt the restoration of liberty by the death of the usurper. To refer their conduct to resentment from their not having obtained the offices of the state, which they expected, or at which they aspired, would be an injurious degradation of the character of these two virtuous citizens. Their efforts to support the independence of *Rome* by force of arms, after the assassination of Cæsar, merit greater praise for the purity of their motives than for the promptitude of their measures. Antony and other friends of Cæsar, brought them to a decisive engagement at Philippi, in which Cāssius, who commanded the left wing, was defeated by Antony, to whom he had been opposed, and his camp taken. Prevented by the dust from seeing the success of his colleague Brūtus, who led on the right against Augūstus, he concluded all was lost; and in despair killed himself with the very weapon which he had employed against the life of Cæsar. Some of the errors into which Brūtus fell have been ascribed to the impetuosity of temper, which Cāssius unfortunately possessed. His learning and military knowledge were highly respectable, although there is little doubt that he was greatly inferior to his brother-in-law, both as a scholar and as a soldier. Brūtus honoured his body with a very magnificent funeral, and exclaimed over it, that "Cāssius ought to be considered the last of the Romans." Cæsar calls him C. Cāssius.

Adj. Cāssīanus, a, um.

Cāssius (Lūcīus), Lūcī Cāssī, *m.* a Roman consul, killed by the Hēlvētiī, who defeated his army, and obliged it to submit to the ignominy of passing under the yoke.

Cāssius Lōngīnus, Cāssī Lōngīni, *m.* sometimes called simply Cāssius, or, Lōngīnus, a Proprætor of Hispāniā Ultērior, Farther *Spain*. His cruel and oppressive conduct in that country gave birth to a conspiracy against his life, which it was resolved to carry

into execution at Cōrdūba, *Cordova*. After he was severely, but not mortally, wounded, his guards came up to his assistance, and surrounded the conspirators as they advanced to complete the murder. Some of the assassins he put to death, and compounded with others for money. He was afterwards drowned at the mouth of Ibērus, the *Ebro*, the largest river of *Spain*.

Cāssius (Lūcius Lōnginus), Lūcī Cāssī Lōngīni, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers.

Cāssius (Quīntus), Quīntī Cāssī, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army, to whom he gave the command of the south of *Spain*.

Cassivēlaunus, *i.* *m.* one of the British kings, whose territories lay on the north bank of Tāmēsis, the *Thames*, towards the mouth of that river. On the arrival of the Roman forces in *Britain* under Cæsar, he was, by common consent, appointed Commander-in-chief. After making some attempts to check the progress of the enemy, he was obliged to submit, and accept of such terms as Cæsar chose to offer.

Cāsticus, *i.* *m.* one of the Sēquāni, the son of Catamāntālēdes, whom Orgētōrix persuaded to seize on the sovereignty of the state, which his father had formerly held.

Cāstra Cōrnēliāna, orum, *n.* an eminence of considerable height, about a mile distant from Utīca, measuring in a straight line. But part of this intervening space was marshy. To avoid the swampy ground, a large circuit was necessary, which lengthened the road to six miles. This rising ground jutted out into the sea, was of difficult access on both sides, and had its name from Pūblius Cōrnēlius Scīpiō having at a former period encamped on it.

Cāstra Pōstūmīāna, orum, *n.* This place, as the term imports, had its name, most probably, from Pōstūmīus having encamped there. It does not appear to have been a town, as it is generally understood, but a small eminence (*grumus*) on which Cæsar built a fortress. Early in the Spanish war, young Pompey pitched his camp between Ategūa and Ucūbis, in the province of Batīca, within view of both these towns, and Cæsar found means to possess himself of this rising ground, only four miles distant from Pompey's camp, on which he erected a fortification.

Cāstūlōnēnsis, *is*, *e.* of Cāstūlo, ōnis, *f.* *Cazlona*, a town of Hispānia Ulterior, Farther *Spain*, on the right bank of Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*. *Cazlona* is only a small town, but has the remains of an aqueduct, and some other antiquities of no great importance. *Inh.* Cāstūlōnēnses, *inm.*

Catamāntālēdes, *is*, *m.* a nobleman of the nation of the Sēquāni, who, for many years, enjoyed the supreme authority over that people.

Cātāpūlta, *æ*, *f.* a military engine constructed chiefly for the purpose of throwing javelins. But some have supposed that stones, &c. were discharged from the Cātāpūlta, as well as from the Bālīsta, and Josephus' account of the former justifies that opinion. It is certain the force with which missile weapons were thrown from

the Cătăpulta, was not much less, if antiquity can be believed, than the tremendous effects of the largest cannon. But this surely does not merit full credit.

Cativōlcus, i, *m.* king of one half of the Ebūrōnes. He and Ambīōrix, who reigned over the other half of that nation, at the instigation of Indūciōmārus, excited the people to take up arms against the Romans. Having made an unsuccessful attack upon the Roman camp under the lieutenant-generals, Titūrīus Sābinus and L. Aurūncūleius (5 syl.) Cōtta, they demanded a conference, in which Ambīōrix stated, that from gratitude to Cæsar, he considered himself bound to inform his officers, that all the estates of Gālīa, *France*, had agreed to attack the Roman camps in one day, that a great body of Germans had crossed the *Rhine*, and that no time was to be lost in joining Cīcero or Lābiēnus, who were only about 50 miles distant. At the same time, he gave his solemn promise, that they should have a secure retreat through his territories. This artifice, through the folly or cowardice of Sābinus, succeeded. They left their camp, were attacked by a powerful army under Ambīōrix and Cativōlcus, and were almost to a man cut in pieces. Cæsar afterwards completely routed them; and Cativōlcus, from his great age, being unable to bear the fatigues of war, poisoned himself by drinking the juice of the yew-tree.

Cāto (Mārcus Pōrtīus) Mārci Pōrtīi Cātōnis, *m.* surnamed Uticēnsis, on account of his death at Utīca, was the great-grandson of Cāto the censor. His parents died when he was very young, and he was educated in the house of his mother's brother, Livīus Drūsus. Even in infancy he displayed the virtues which afterwards adorned his riper years. He had an innate hatred of despotism. At the age of fourteen, he requested from his preceptor a sword to stab the tyrant Sūlla. He adopted the tenets of the Stoics, and was one of the most rigid of the sect. He could neither be cajoled by flattery, nor intimidated by threats; whatever he was convinced was virtuous and right, he pursued with undeviating steadiness, regardless of the difficulties which he might have to encounter, or of the dangers to which he might be exposed. He exerted himself to stem the torrent of Roman luxury and corruption. Because purple was the dress of the noble and wealthy citizens, he wore black. He often appeared in public barefooted, and always travelled on foot. In whatever office he was employed, he never failed to reform its abuses, and restore its ancient regulations. So great was his love of truth, that the veracity of Cāto became proverbial. To the qualities of a virtuous man, and the rectitude of a stern patriot, Cāto added the intrepidity of a brave soldier, and the abilities of an able general. In all the campaigns in which he served, he acquitted himself most honourably. He was so great a favourite of the army, that his removal from any command was considered by the soldiers, who were warmly attached to him, as a public calamity. Cīcero had his constant and vigorous support. Through him chiefly, in opposition to Cæsar,

the accomplices of Catilina were capitally punished. Of that able general, Căto appears to have been early apprehensive. He keenly opposed the decree which gave him the province of Găllia, *France*, for five years; and on the formation of the first triumvirate, he foretold all the calamities with which that infamous combination would overwhelm the state. When Căsar passed the Răbicon, Căto joined Pompey, who intrusted him with some important commands. He was present at the battle of Phărsălla, the plain of *Pharsa*, after which he took the command of the Corcyrăean fleet, and collected all the troops he could, to join Pompey in *Egypt*. Being informed by Săxtus, Pompey's youngest son, of his father's death, he went to Cŷrēna, the capital of Cŷrēnăica, *Kairoin*, which opened its gates to receive him. He afterwards traversed the deserts of Lăbŷa, and joined himself to Scăpio; but refused to take the command of the army, of which he is said to have repented. He had accepted the government of Utica, to prevent that general, at the suggestion of Jăba, from putting the inhabitants to death. In this city, hearing that Căsar had both defeated Scăpio and taken his camp, he killed himself, that he might not fall into the hands of the conqueror. *Vitium Catōnis*, drinking (Mart. II. 89.). *Durus Căto*, severe (Căto (Juv. XI. 90)), in reference to his gravity and strictness, particularly in the censorship. *Adj.* Cătōnănus, a, um. *Cătōnăna sententia*, (Amm. Mar. XXVI. 10.). *Cătōnăna lingua*, a tongue like that of Cato, i. e. a tongue pretending to the rigid virtue of Cato, but applied to a very different and detestable purpose (Mart. IX. 28.).

Catuatŷci, orum, *m.* supposed to be written corruptedly in place of Aduatŷci, *q. v.*

Cătŷrăges, gum, *m.* a Gallic nation, whom some have placed on Alpes Cőtŷre, and others on Alpes Graie. There is also a difference of opinion respecting their principal city, some supposing it to have been Catŷrăges, *Charges*, or, *Chorges*. others Ebrodănum, *Embrun*.

Cavarăllus, i, *m.* one of the three noblemen of the first distinction among the Ađđŷi, who were taken prisoners in that battle, in which Vărcăngătorix was totally routed, and brought before Căsar. After the revolt of Litavăcus, Cavarăllus commanded the infantry.

Cavarănus, i, *m.* a nobleman whom Căsar, in prejudice of his brother Morităsgus, the reigning sovereign, appointed king over his countrymen, the Sănănes, an honour which his ancestors had long enjoyed. The Sănănes formed the design of publicly assassinating him, but having received intelligence of the plot, he saved his life by flying to the camp of Căsar.

Căltă, arum, *m.* the Celts, the most powerful and numerous of all the nations of Găllia, *France*, who occupied nearly one half of the country, and from whom that division was called căltăica. Their territories were bounded on the S. by Gărămna, the *Garonne*; on the N. by Săquăna, the *Seine*, and Mătrăna, the *Marne*; on the E. by

mount Jūra; and on the W. by Mārē Atlānticum, the *Atlantic Ocean*. *Adj.* Cēlticus, a, um.

Cēltiberia, *α. f.* anciently included a great part of the north of Hispānia, *Spain*. After the conquest of that country by the Romans, its limits seem to have been much reduced. The *Inh.* Cēltiberi, orum (*sing.* Cēltiber, ēri), the Celtiberians, crossed the *Pyrenees* from Gallia, *France*, and settled at first on the river Ibērus, the *Ebro*; hence their name. They were the most powerful and warlike of all the nations of *Spain*. *Adj.* Cēltiber, a, um, *et*, Cēltiberius, *v.* Cēltibericus, a, um.

Cēllus, i, *m.* the father of Vērcingētōrix, and chief of the Arvērni.

Cēnīmāgni, orum, *m.* an ancient people of *Britain*, who, with the Sēgōntiāci, Ancālites, Bibrōci, and Cāssi, followed the example of the Trinōbāntes, and submitted to Cæsar. These nations are supposed to have inhabited the counties of *Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Hertford, Buckingham. Oxford, and Berkshire*.

Cēnōmāni, orum, *m.* one of the tribes of the Aulērci, whose country was watered by Ledus, the *Lez*, and Sārta, the *Sarte*, two of the northern branches of Līgēris, the *Loire*. Their chief town was Suindinum, afterwards Cēnōmāni, now *Mans*, at the junction of the rivers *Huine* and *Sarte*.

Cēnsōres, um, (*sing.* Cēnsor, ōris), *m.* Censors, Roman magistrates, whose number, from their first election to the final suppression of the office, was uniformly two. To ascertain, with precision, the value of the fortune which each citizen possessed, and to inspect the morals of their fellow citizens, formed the principal duty of the Censors. Their power, even at first, was very considerable, and their jurisdiction afterwards greatly enlarged. The different departments of this office originally belonged to the Consuls: but the increase of the number of citizens, added to foreign wars and domestic contentions, rendered it necessary to relieve the chief magistrates of a part of their duty. Accordingly, in the year 440 B. C. two Censors were created at the Cōmītia Cēntūriāta, and at first they held their office during a *lustrum i. e.* a period of five years. Like the other higher offices of state, the patricians restricted the election to their own order; and, for many years, the choice fell on the most respectable characters in the commonwealth, chiefly on those of consular dignity. At an after period, the plebeians shared the honours of this office, and, in a few instances, it fell on those who had been neither Prætor nor Consul, and once, at least, two plebeians were elected at the same time. Subsequent to the second Punic war, none enjoyed the honour of being Censor who had not previously held the offices both of Prætor and Consul.

Their principal business, as already stated, consisted in registering the property of the citizens, on purpose to ascertain its real value, and to impose a proportionate tax. Each citizen was obliged to give in, on oath, an exact inventory of his effects. A false return subjected the individual to degradation from citizenship,

to confiscation of his whole property, and himself to be sold for a slave. In consequence of the Romans being divided into classes, in proportion to their wealth, it is manifest that the rank of the citizens of Rome would rise and fall, with the increase and diminution of their property. Hence, at each enrolment, some would be raised to higher, and others put down to lower tribes. This power of the Censors enabled them to gratify their friends by elevation, and to mortify their enemies by depression. To let out the public lands and taxes to farmers, to contract for building and repairing public edifices, for paving the streets, making roads, bridges, and aqueducts, also formed a part of their duty, although in latter times these belonged to the Ediles. It has been erroneously supposed, that they possessed the power of imposing new taxes. No supreme court of the state, like the senate, would delegate such a power to any class of magistrates. The Censors could not even propose a law, much less enact it, nor expend any part of the public money, without a decree of the senate, ratified by the approbation of the people.

As guardians of public morals, their powers were very great ; for which reason the Censorship was considered as the summit of preferments. They could degrade a senator for improper conduct, which they did, by passing his name in reading over the roll ; and a knight, by taking away his horse. The authority of the Censors extending only to trivial offences or private misconduct, their punishment did not affect the person of the culprit, but it rendered his character in some degree infamous. One Censor had the power of annulling the sentence of the other ; on which account, if one of them only pronounced the judgment, the disgrace might be removed by his colleague. If both were of the same mind, the effect might be prevented by the decision of a court of law, by the verdict of a jury, by an order of the people, or by an act of the next Censors. Unless their sentence proceeded from private enmity, or some other unjustifiable principle, a great degree of scandal still adhered ; and the disgraced never regained either private esteem or public approbation.

The Tribunes of the people could bring the Censors to trial even during office, and condemn to imprisonment or death. But no instance of such sentence being carried into effect occurs in Roman history.

The Censors were elected by the Cōmītia Cēntūrīāta and having immediately taken an oath that they would act according to justice, entered on the functions of their office. At first they continued in power five years, but afterwards, in consequence of a law passed by Mānērcus Æmīlius, when Dictator, their authority was restricted to 18 months. If one died in office, another could not be elected in his place, and his colleague was obliged to resign. The office then remained vacant until next election, and the laws did not permit the same person to be twice Censor.

Towards the end of the commonwealth this office sunk in dig-

nity; and, from the days of Augustus, may be considered as forming part of imperial authority.

Cēnsus, ūs, *m.* was a general review of the people, estimating their estates, and proportioning their share of the public taxes. Every man was obliged to give in to the Censors his own name, residence, and occupation, his wife's name, and the names of his children, with their ages, the number of his slaves, and a minute and accurate account of his property. The goods of the person, who made a false return, were confiscated, and he himself, after being scourged, was sold for a slave. By that act he had, in the opinion of the state, deemed himself unworthy of the privileges and honours of a Roman citizen. Sērvīus Tūllius the 6th king of *Rome*, appointed the Cēnsus, in order to ascertain the number of men able to bear arms, and the amount of the whole property possessed by the citizens, and consequently what sums could be levied from them. It was held in the Cāmpus Mārītūs, where the Censors, seated in Curule chairs, attended by their clerks, and public officers, commanded the citizens to be called before them, each in his own tribe. If nothing immoral or improper could be charged against a senator or knight, they passed without remark; but if otherwise, the senators were expelled the senate, and the public horse taken from the knight. The other citizens were raised to a higher tribe, if their wealth had increased, or sunk to a lower tribe, if diminished; improper conduct deprived them of their right of voting, or subjected them to be taxed like strangers. A minute register of the whole was kept, and must have been of great advantage to the whole community, as determining with precision not only their number, but also their wealth. It ought to have been held at the end of every 5 years; but it is manifest from Roman history, that this period was not pointedly observed. At the end of this survey of the people, they were ordered to attend a lustration, called, from sacrificing a sow, a sheep, and a bull, *Sūōvītaurīliā*. The precedence at this sacrifice was decided by lot, and he, on whom the lot fell, was at the conclusion said, *lustrum condere*.

Cēntūrīo, ōnis, *f.* a centurion or commander of a *hundred* men, from which the word is derived. This office, in some measure, corresponded to that of captain in the British army. In one respect, however, there was a remarkable difference. The only distinction among our captains is that of seniority; they have no authority over each other. But the constitution of the Roman legion admitted of a gradation from the lowest centurion of the Hāstāti, up to the first of the Trīārīi, who was called Prīmīpīlus, *q. v.* To the first captaincy, the meanest common soldier might aspire. Promotion in the Roman army could only be obtained by merit; appointments by purchase were unknown. This wise regulation produced the happiest effects. Besides, each cohort having six centurions, and consequently each legion sixty, opened a wide field for promotion, and afforded numerous excitements to valour and heroism.

Cēntrōnes, um, *m.* nation of Gāllia, *France*, in Alpes Graia, who along with the Graiōcēli, and Caturīges, were defeated by Cæsar in several engagements. Their chief city was called Fōrum Claudii Cēntrōnum, *Centron*. *Adj.* Cēntrōnius, a, um.

Cēraunī (sc. Mōntes), orum, *m. et*, Cēraunia, orum, *n.* also Acrū-cēraunīa, orum, *v.* Acrōcēraunium, *i, n.* Kīmarra, mountains in Epīrus, *Lower Albania*, so called from being often struck with lightning. From them rocks stretched far out into the sea, which often proved fatal to ships; on which account Horace has *Acrōcēraunia infāmes scopūlos*. Pliny calls mount Taurus, Cēraunius; and Pom. Mela mentions mountains in *Asia*, opposite Mārē Cāspium, *v.* Hýreānum, the *Caspian Sea*, which were known by the name Cērauni. He must certainly have meant mount Caucasus, *Hindoo-Khoo*.

Cētra, æ, *f.* a shield or target made of leather, very light, and of a circular form. Salmon and Ainsworth make it a short square shield; but Nonnius, who is a much higher authority than either, maintains it was round. The Spaniards of the Farther Province, *i. e.* the southern part of *Spain*, and afterwards the Moors, used it; and, according to Tacitus (*Vit. Ag.*) it also formed a part of the defensive armour of the ancient Britons. To these nations, and a few others, that kind of shield seems to have been peculiar. *Adj.* Cētrātus, a, um, armed with a target. Cetrāti, orum, Spanish soldiers; natives of *Spain*. Cētrātæ cōhōrtes, Spanish native cohorts.

Cēvēnna, æ, *v.* Cēvēnnæ, *et*, Gebennæ, arum, *f.* *Cevennes*, a chain of mountains in Gāllia, *France*, which separated the Hēlvīi from the Arvērni, in that part of Prōvīnciā now called *Languedoc*.

Centrōnes, um, *m.* a people of Gāllia Belgica, subject to the Nēr-vīi. It is probable their country lay between Scāldis, the *Scheld*, and the shore of Frētum Brīūānnicūm, the *British Channel*.

Chērūscei, orum (*sing.* Chērūscus, *i*), *m.* the Cheruscans, a nation of *Germany*, between the rivers Albis, the *Elbe*, and Visūrgis, the *Weser*, mentioned by Claudian as men of uncommon size (*VIII*, 451.).

Cicēro (Quīntus Tūllius), Quīnti Tūllī Cicērōnis, *m.* the brother of Mārcus Tūllius Cicēro, the celebrated orator, was, after the expiry of his pratorship, proconsul of *Asia* for three years. He gained considerable reputation as one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals in Gāllia. At the commencement of the civil war, he, in opposition to the advice of his brother, attached himself to Pompey. After Cæsar had defeated the republicans at Pharsāllia, both Quīntus and his son solicited the favour of the conqueror, by unjustly imputing their misconduct to the orator. So far was Cicēro from resenting this injustice, that he used his utmost efforts for their safety and interest. Both perished in the proscription of the second triumvirate. The rack could not force the son, who was first discovered by Antony's assassins, to point out the spot where his father lay concealed. But his paternal affection set death at defiance, and, to alleviate the torture of his son, he

made a voluntary surrender. Each then requested of their murderers to be put first to death. The assassins, in admiration of their fortitude and mutual affection were willing to gratify both, and therefore despatched them at the same instant.

Cilicia, *α, f.* a country on the S. E. coast of Asia Minor, *Natolia*, nearly opposite to the island Cyprus, which is said to have received that name from Cilix, a son of Agēnor. It was bounded on the E. by Syria; on the N. by Cappadocia and Isauria; on the W. by Pisidia; and on the S. by the *Mediterranean*. *Inh.* Cilices, *um* (*sing.* Cilix, *icis*), the Cilicians. *Adj.* Cilicēsis, *is, e, et*, Cilissus, *a, um*. Cilicīsmus, *i, m.* the Cilician manner of speaking. Cilicium, *i, n.* hair-cloth, perhaps from being first made in that country, in consequence of the Cilician goats having very long thick hair.

Cimbērius *i, m.* the brother of Nasūa, who headed the 100 cantons of the Sūēvi, who had left their native country, and encamped on the banks of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, with the view of crossing that river and settling in Gallia, *France*.

Cimbri, *ōrum* (*sing.* Cimeter, *bri*), *m.* the Cimbrians, a German nation, supposed to be descended from the Asiatic Cimmerians, whose country was, from them, called Chērsōnēsus Cimbrica, *Jutland*, which now forms part of the kingdom of *Denmark*. This word, according to Plutarchus and Fēstus, signifies in the language of the Germans and Gauls, *robbers, banditti*. This agrees with Strabo's description of their habits (pp. 424, 425. Oxford edit. 1807.). About 113 B. C. the Cimbri leaving their territories, which were both narrow and barren and being joined by the Teutōnes, a neighbouring people, defeated several German nations, and a Roman consul with his army, who had been sent against them. They invaded, and seem to have overrun, a great part of Gallia, *France*; and, being strengthened by the accession of many of the tribes who inhabited that country, marched against *Rome*. After slaughtering the whole army of Cæpio and Mānlius, except ten men and two generals, C. Mārius (*q. v.*) marched against them, slew a hundred and twenty thousand, and took sixty thousand prisoners. Those who escaped the sword of Mārius settled in that part of the *Alps* called *Sette Commune*, where their descendants still remain, retaining the Teutonic language, and the traditional account of their origin. They keep themselves quite separate from the surrounding states, by which means they have preserved the language of their ancestors uncorrupted. The late king of *Denmark* visited these Alpine Cimbrians, and conversed readily with them, when both parties speaking their ancient languages understood each other. Though the northern nations were inconsiderable in the days of Tacitus, it is manifest that the sagacity of that profound historian was apprehensive of the final destruction of the Roman state by the hordes of *Germany*, which actually happened about three hundred years after his death. Juvenal represents them of uncommon size (Sat. VIII. 252.). *Adj.* Cimeter, *et*, Cimbricus, *a, um*. Cimeter tūlumphus (Ov. Ep.

Pont. IV. 3. 45.). Cīmrīcum (bellum) (Plin. V. 341.). Cīmrīca Tēthys, the *Cimbrian Sea*, i. e. part of the *German Ocean* (Claud. XXVI. 335.). Cīmrīca Chērsōnēsus, *Jutland*.

Cīnga, æ, *f.* the *Cinca*, one of the northern branches of Ibērus, the *Ebro*, which rises in mount *Bielsa*, among the *Pyrenees*, runs rapidly through the province of *Arragon*, and joins Sīcōris, the *Segre*, below Ilēda, the *Lerida*, and afterwards falls into the *Ebro*. Cæsar pitched his camp between these rivers, near their junction, previously to his defeating Afrānīus and Pētreius (3 syl.), Pompey's lieutenant-generals who commanded his troops in *Spain*.

Cīngētōrix, īgis, *m.* a nobleman who headed that party in the state of the Trēviri, which was formerly attached to Cæsar. In consequence of his fidelity to the Romans, he was, by means of his father-in-law, Induciōmārus, declared a public enemy and his estate confiscated. —2. One of the four kings of Cāntium, *Kent*, who, by order of Cassivēlaunus made an attack upon Cæsar's naval camp.

Cīngūlum, ī, *n.* *Cingoli*, a town of Picēnum, to the west of Ancōna, built by T. Lābiēnus (B. C. I. 15.). *Inh.* Cīngūlāni, orum (*sing.* Cīngūlānus, ī), whose territory was called Cīngūlānus Ager. *Adj.* Cīngūlus, et, Cīngūlānus, a, um.

Cita (Caius Fūsīus), Caii Fūsli Citæ, *m.* a respectable Roman knight, to whom Cæsar had given the superintendence of provisions at Gēnābum, *Orleans*. He was massacred by the Cārnūtes headed by Cōtūātus and Cōnātōdūnus, *q. v.*

Clēōpātra, æ, *f.* the celebrated queen of *Egypt*, was a daughter of Ptolemæus Aulētes. She was equally admired for her personal accomplishments and mental qualifications. Cæsar, who was unable to withstand her winning manners and artful address, became a slave to her charms, and by him she had a son called Casario, or, Cæsarion. At the termination of the Alexandrian war, that great general bestowed the crown of *Egypt* on Clēōpātra, associated with her in the government her younger brother Ptolemy, and ordered her to marry him, agreeably to the Egyptian custom. The appointment of Ptolemy was merely nominal, and not intended to give him any right to interfere with Clēōpātra in the management of the country. She lived with her brother in an apartment of Cæsar's house in *Rome*, when that successful warrior was in the zenith of his power. In a short time after the death of Cæsar, Clēōpātra sent supplies to Brūtus, for which Antony summoned her to appear before him in person. She readily obeyed the order. Antony, like Cæsar, was so captivated with her personal charms and ensnaring address, that forgetting his connection with Octāvia, the sister of Augustus, he publicly married the queen of *Egypt*. By Antony she had two sons. But this marriage occasioned a quarrel with Augustus, which terminated in the battle of Actium, in which Antony, by

60 of Cleopatra's galleys flying at the very onset, was completely defeated. On reaching *Egypt*, knowing well the ungovernable fury of Antony, which prudence dictated it was her duty, if possible, to avoid, she gave out that she was dead, upon which Antony stabbed himself. His wound being mortal, after he was carried into her presence, he expired. Augustus took Alēxāndria, and having gained possession of her person, he endeavoured to reconcile her to life, on purpose to grace his triumph. But learning his intention, she killed herself by the bite of an asp, in the 39th year of her age, and 24th of her reign.

The mental abilities of Clēōpātra must have been of no ordinary kind. She could give audience to the ambassadors of seven different nations, and spoke their various languages as fluently and correctly as her own. She was also well acquainted with the philosophy of that age. But the immoralities of her life, and the enormous extravagance both of her dress and table, which exhausted the wealth of the richest nations, command us to withhold our approbation from a character formed on principles equally injurious to the best feelings of the heart, and the best interests of society. She added, with the consent of Antony, the library of Pērgāmus to that of Alēxāndria. With her ended the family of the Ptolemies, which had reigned over *Egypt* from the death of Alexander, 297 years. Augustus reduced that country to a Roman province, and it continued in that state of subjection, until it was taken from the Romans by the Saracens, in 641 A. C. See *Ægyptus*.

Clēpsȳdra, *v.* Clēpsȳdra, *æ, f.* an instrument contrived to measure time by water. The merit of this invention belongs to the *Ægyptians*, as well as the discovery of the Sun-dial. The use of the former was much greater than that of the latter. The dial can only ascertain the hour when the sun is above the horizon, and his rays not intercepted by a cloud; but the Clepsydra, like clocks and watches, points out the hour with equal precision at all times.

There were different kinds of Clepsydræ among the ancients; which, however, were all constructed on this principle, that the water ran through a narrow passage from one vessel to another, and that on the surface of the water in the lower vessel, to the side of which a scale of hours was affixed, floated a piece of cork which showed the hour. It is manifest the water would be discharged with a rapidity proportioned to the quantity, and that, of course, it ran fastest when the vessel was full, and gradually became slower as the less water remained. Hence if the upper vessel discharged its water in 12 hours, and the under one was an exact cylinder, having its height divided into 144 equal parts, the water in the first hour would rise 23 of these parts, in the 2d hour, 21, in the 3d, 19, &c. and the last or twelfth hour only one part. The state of the atmosphere would have considerable influence on the clepsydra, a defect which the ingenuity of a modern French philosopher, William Amontons, has completely remedied. By means

of several important inventions he also freed it from other less inconveniences to which it was subject ; and rendered it a very accurate divisor of time.

Clōdīus Aquītīus, Clōdīi Aquītīi, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers, who was wounded in an engagement with Pompey, on the bank of Sālsūm, the *Salado*, or, the *Guadajoz*, a river in the south of *Spain*.

Clōdīus (Aulus), Auli Clōdīi, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army during the civil war, whom he sent to Scīpiō, to negotiate a peace, after the two armies had arrived in *Greece*, previously to the fatal battle of Phārsālīa.

Clōdīus (Pūblius), Pūblii Clōdīi, *m.* a Roman of noble birth and great talents, but of the most licentious life, and most depraved morals. He was accused of crimes which cannot even be named. His quarrel with Lūcūllus, who was married to one of his sisters, and the mutiny which he excited among his troops, occasioned the recall of that general from the Mithridatic war. The senate then appointed Pompey commander of the forces in Asia Minor, who soon obliged the king of Pōntus to accept such terms as he chose to offer.

Compelled to quit the camp of Lūcūllus, Clōdīus obtained from Mārcius Rex, the governor of Cīlicīa, who was married to another of his sisters, the command of his fleet. Being taken prisoner by the pirates, he applied to Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, to purchase his ransom, who sent him only two talents, which the pirates despised, and released him without remuneration. This insult of Ptolemy he resented, by appointing, when tribune, C'ato to reduce Cyprus to a Roman province. On returning to *Rome*, he was detected disguised in a female dress, in the house of Cæsar, when his wife Pōmpeia (3 syl.) with other matrons, was celebrating the worship of *Bona Dea*. On being discovered, he fled ; but he was brought to trial, for profaning the solemn rites of that goddess. Clōdīus had then recourse to the most profuse and open bribery, by means of which he was acquitted. Cīcēro appeared in the prosecution as a witness against him. Hence, the hatred of Clōdīus against Cīcēro whose banishment, under pretence of his having put the accomplices of Catilina to death contrary to law, he, by the most iniquitous and violent means, at last effected. He obtained the office of Tribune, in consequence of his being adopted by C. Herēnnīus, a plebeian younger than he, afterwards that of Edile, and was killed by Milo, when a candidate for the Prætorship. Cīcēro, who had been recalled through the united interest of Milo and Pompey, to mortify Clōdīus, pleaded the cause of Milo, who was, notwithstanding, condemned, and banished to Māssīlīa, *Marseilles*. See Milo. *Adj.* Clodiānus, *a, um*.

Clūpēa, *v.* Clŷpēa, *æ, f.* a sea-port town of Africa, 22 miles south east from Curthage, called by the Greeks *Aspis*, from the hill upon which it stood resembling a *shield*. Ptolemy seems to consider Clūpēa and *Aspis* different towns, in which he varies from almost all the writers of antiquity by whom it is mentioned. In

the first Punic war, Clŭpĕa was the first town which submitted to the Romans. There is nothing standing of this ancient city; for the castle is a modern structure, and what is now called *Clybea*, consists of a few miserable huts at the distance of a mile from the old town.

Cnĕius (2 syl.), *i*, seldom Cnĕŭs, *i*, *m*. a frequent prænōmen among the Romans.

Cŏcŏsĕtes, *um*, *m*. a people of Aquitĕnĭa in Gĕllĭa, *France*, whose country lay along the coast of Ōcĕĕĭnus Cĕntabrĭcus, the *Bay of Biscay*, to the north of the territories of the Tĕrbĕllĭ. Their chief town was Cŏcŏsa.

Cŕĕlius Rŭfus (Mĕrcus), Mĕrci Cŕĕlii Rŭfi, *m*. a noble Roman, in early life greatly addicted to pleasure, and afterwards ambitious of renown, was distinguished for his eloquence and talents as a speaker. He arraigned C. Antŏnĭus, the colleague of Cĭcĕro in the consulship, for the improper administration of Mĕcĕdŏnĭa, of which he had been governor, and procured sentence of banishment against him. When a son of L. Atratinus preferred an accusation against Cŕĕlius for public violence, and an attempt to cut off Clŏdĭa by poison, Cĭcĕro procured his acquittal by an oration still extant. The orator commends him for his defence of the state when a tribune of the people, and his devotion to the will of the senate. He obtained the office of curule ŕdile, with the approbation of all good men; but he afterwards preferred ambition to patriotism, by adopting the interest of C. Jŭlius Cĕsar, who left him Prĕtor Pĕrĕgrĭnus, when he went against Cn. Pŏmpeius (3 syl.). For his turbulence in that office, the senate banished him. Enraged at this ignominy, Cŕĕlius pretended that he would immediately set out to Cĕsar, and having gone to Thŭrĭi, he was killed by some horsemen in Cĕsar's army who guarded that place, because he had attempted to rouse the inhabitants against that general, and to seduce the troops from their allegiance to him. This agrees with the statement in his letter to Cĭcĕro, in which he writes that he repented of having joined Cĕsar. Much respecting his opinions, conduct, and character, may be learned from different parts of Cicero's writings, and also from Quinctiliĕnus, and Velleius Patercŭlus.

Cŏmmĭus, *i*, *m*. one of the nation of the Atrĕbĕtes, hence called Atrĕbas, whom Cĕsar appointed king over that people in return for his important services. He afterwards fell under the suspicion of Lĕbĭĕnus, who employed C. Vŏlŭsĕnus Quĕdrĕtus to kill him in an interview. This perfidious design did not succeed. But in the scuffle, Cŏmmĭus was wounded in the head. He was, from that period, a violent enemy to the Romans. Being at last defeated, he was obliged to submit to Antony, which he did, on condition that he should not appear before any Roman. On these terms Antony granted him peace.

Cŏmpsa, *a*, *f*. *Conza*, a town of *Italy* in the *Apennines*, near the source of Aufĭdus, the *Ofanto*.

Cŏndrŭsi, *orum*, *m*. a people of Gĕllĭa Bĕlgĭca, who lived on the

- river Mōsa, the *Meuse*, north of Silva Ardūēnna. They and the Sēgni were between the Trēviri and Ebūrōnes.
- Cōnētōdūnus, i, *m.* a nobleman of the most daring resolution, who, along with Cōtūātus, a man of equal intrepidity, headed their countrymen the Cārñūtes, when they put to the sword all the Roman citizens, who had settled at Gēnābum, *Orleans*, on account of trade, and seized on their property.
- Cōnsīdīus Lōngus (Caius), Caii Cōnsīdīi Longi, *m.* a partisan of Pompey, who was at one time the governor of Adrūmētum. He committed several acts of enormous cruelty. Cōnsīdīus afterwards commanded at Tisdra, a garrison of Gætulians, and, on hearing of the defeat of his party, fled from that town with his treasures. Escaping from these barbarians, and taking the road for Nūmīdīa, *Algiers*, he was pursued by them, and to obtain possession of his money, they put him to death.
- Cōnsīdīus (Pūblius), Pūblii Cōnsīdīi, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers in the Gallic war. His military knowledge was highly esteemed, but his courage does not appear to have been very remarkable. He had served both in the army of Sūlla and of Crāssus.
- Cōnsūles, um, (sing. Cōnsul, ūlis), *m.* Consuls, the two supreme magistrates in the Roman state. Various derivations of this term have been given. As they consulted or took the opinion of the senate on every important matter, there can be little doubt that it ought to be referred to the verb *consulēre*. It has been maintained that these magistrates were at first called *Prætōres*: but classic authors scarcely justify that assertion. Livy, in the conclusion of his first book, says, that on the expulsion of the kings, two *consūles* were created at the Cōmūlla Cēntūriāta. The Romans appointed two, in order that they might mutually restrain each other; and to check the insolence of power they limited the continuance of this office to one year. On the authority of the same historian, beginning of Book II. it may be stated, that their power was equal to that of the kings, and the badges of office the same, except that they wanted the crown. They wore the *toga prætexta*, held in their hand an ivory sceptre, sat on an ivory chair, and were preceded by twelve lictors, or public officers, who carried a bundle of rods in the midst of which was an axe, hence called *fusces et secūres*. This last badge of office seems to have been intended to deter the citizens from the commission of crimes, by showing the power of the consuls not only to beat with rods, but also to behead or punish capitally. Pōplīcōla lessened the authority of the consuls, by restricting their jurisdiction to scourging only. The same citizen made other intrenchments on the consular prerogative. He passed a law rendering an appeal from the sentence of the consuls, competent to the people. He also ordained, that when even the consuls entered an assembly of the people, they should own the supremacy of the Commons by lowering the fasces. The creation of the tribunes of the people most of all weakened the authority of these magistrates; since they

could in every instance interpose their negative, which rendered the decision or law of the consuls nugatory. See Tribūnus.

When both consuls were in the city, they had the lictors with their fasces alternately, lest the people might be alarmed by double terror (Liv. II. 1.) ; but when abroad, or in different places, each enjoyed the full pomp of office. Every mark of respect was paid them by their fellow-citizens. While they passed no person continued to sit, all rose up, uncovered their heads, went out of the road, and alighted from horseback. Neglect in any of those particulars subjected to punishment.

Being at the head of the state they necessarily possessed great authority. They convened the senate at pleasure, proposed whatever laws they deemed necessary, held a certain jurisdiction over all the other magistrates, with the exception of the Tribunes of the people, gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and all letters respecting the state, whether from the kings of other nations, or from the governors of provinces, were addressed to them. During war, they levied troops, appointed the officers, procured provisions, and held the supreme command of the armies. In dangerous conjunctures, the senate invested them with unlimited power by a solemn decree in these words, *Dent opĕram Consūles, ne quid detrimenti respublica capĕret.*

From the dignity and power attached to the office of consul, it was consequently aspired at by all distinguished by birth, talents, or fortune. Ambition among the Romans had no higher aim, until the lawless lust of power stimulated Jūlius Cæsar to grasp at the sovereignty, by crushing the liberties of his country. From that period the consular power became in a great measure nominal, and was at last finally suppressed. The Romans marked the year by the names of the two consuls, and the scholar must not confound it with the civil year. The former commenced with the day on which these magistrates entered on office, and that period underwent several changes. The first consuls were inducted on the 23d, or 24th of February, which, from the festival celebrated on that day, called *Rĕgifūgium*, seems intended to commemorate the expulsion of the tyrant Tarquin, and the commencement of Roman liberty. At a future period, we find the consular year commenced on 15th December, afterwards on 1st July, then on 15th March, and in the year 153, or 154, B. C. it was changed to 1st January. which from its coincidence with the civil year, continued without farther alteration.

They were elected at the *Cōmītia Cĕntūrīata*, and, as soon as the votes had been taken, a public crier proclaimed the names of the successful candidates. Hence the expression *Declarantur Consūles*, are declared consuls, i. e. by a public crier (a *præcōnĕ*).

The election of the consuls always preceded their induction several months. In the latter years of the republic, they were elected at the end of July, or beginning of August; and to the first of January were called *Cōnsūles Dĕsignāti*. During that time they

had no authority, but certain honours peculiar to themselves. In that interval too, if suspicion arose respecting the means employed to procure the election, their conduct during the canvass was investigated, and conviction of bribery deprived them of the consulship, by annulling their appointment. On the day fixed for their induction, the senate and people met at the house of the new consuls, and conducted them, in a formal and pompous procession, to the capitol, when each of them sacrificed an ox to Jūpiter, and entered on office by consulting the senate respecting the Latin holidays and other matters of religion. Within five days they had to swear that they would scrupulously observe the laws; and, at the expiry of their office, they assembled the people, when they declared on oath, that they had fulfilled their promise. They commonly made a speech in which they stated, what they had done for the state, and the fortunate events which had occurred during their consulship. The Tribunes had the power of preventing them delivering any address to the people, but not from making oath that they had not violated the laws.

Among their first acts was the settling of their provinces, which they did either by lot or agreement. That power properly belonged to the senate, and, in latter times, when province signified a conquered country under the Roman dominion, that body generally exercised it. In the early ages of the state, they had no such departments to fill, and province then signified a certain duty to be performed, or a certain trust committed to the consuls. The senate sent the consuls to the provinces, or recalled them at pleasure, though the latter was much seldomer done than justice demanded, as the governors of provinces were often guilty of enormous cruelty, injustice and oppression.

The patricians at first engrossed all the higher offices of the state, and only those of the very first families were, for a long time, deemed worthy of being consuls. But afterwards a law was passed permitting one of the consuls to be a plebeian. Sometimes, but rarely, both consuls were plebeians. Before so high an office was attainable, the candidate must have been Quæstor, Edile, and Prætor. To secure respect to the highest office, a law declared that none could be elected under 43 years of age. But this regulation as well as those decreeing a man to be in a private situation, and present at his election, with its being unlawful to be re-elected within 10 years, were often violated, particularly after bribery began to prevail, and tyranny to sap the foundation of the constitution. The senate then lost the ruling passion of the Romans, love of their country, and, under the Emperors, passed any law which caprice might dictate, or barbarity enforce. Roman liberty expired at Philippi, and consular power was from that period an empty name. *Cōnsŭlātus*, ūs, *m.* the office of consul, the consulship. *Cōnsŭlārĭtas*, ātis, *f.* wants classical authority. *Adj.* *Cōnsŭlārĭs*, is, e, of a consul, or who had been consul, relating to the consulship, consular. *Adv.* *Cōnsŭlārĭter*, in the manner of a consul.

Prōcōnsul, ūlis, *m.* a proconsul, a person invested with consular authority for the government of a conquered country. The consuls, at the expiry of their office, were generally appointed proconsuls, and soon after quitted the city to take charge of their province. Their powers, though subject to the will of the senate and authority of the people, were very extensive. They had the appointment of the taxes and of the contributions imposed on the country, and it cannot be denied, that avarice and rapacity too often trampled on the principles of justice and humanity. To the honour of the senate it must be mentioned, that they frequently punished acts both of extortion and cruelty. These crimes, however, were generally very flagrant before they became subject of prosecution. **Prōcōnsulātus**, ūs, *m.* the office of proconsul, which continued only for one year. *Adj.* **Prōcōnsulāris**, is, *e.* of, or belonging to, a proconsul, or the proconsulship, proconsular.

Excōnsul, ūlis, *m.* a person who had been consul, but out of office. Classic authors seldom use this term.

Cōnvincitōlitānis, is, *m.* a young nobleman of the **Ædūi**, who disputed with **Cōtus** for the supreme power. The **Ædūi** referred the matter to the decision of **Cæsar**, who confirmed the election of **Cōnvincitōlitānis**. Being gained over by the **Arvērni**, he afterwards induced his countrymen to revolt. (See **Litavīcus**).

Cōpōnīus. (**Caius**), **Caii Cōpōnīi**, *m.* one of **Pompey's** officers, who had the command of the **Rhodian** squadron at **Dýrrāchūm**, *Durazzo*.

Cōrcýra, æ, *f.* *Corfu*, an island on the west of *Greece*, off the coast of *Epīrus*, *Lower Albania*, from which it is only distant about 4 miles. It was in ancient times famous for its gardens. It was, for several centuries, in the possession of the *Venetians*; but, by the treaty of *Paris* (1815), *Corfu*, *Cerigo*, *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, *Santa Maura*, *Ithāca* and *Paro*, were formed into the *United States of the Ionian Islands*, and placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of the *King of Great Britain* and his heirs. *Inh.* **Cōrcýræi**, orum (*sing.* **Cōrcýræus**, *i*), *m.* the *Corcyræans*. *Adj.* **Cōrcýræus**, *a. um*.

Cōrdūba, æ, *f.* *Cordova*, the principal city of *Bætica* in *Spain*, of which **Lucan**, **Martial**, and the **Senecas**, were natives. According to **Martial**, it must have been a place of considerable opulence. It stood on the right bank of **Bætis**, the *Guadalquivir*, at the foot of a high mountain, one of the branches of *Sierra Morena*. *Cordova* is still a considerable town, and has a celebrated cathedral, which was a *Turkish mosque* in the time of the *Saracens*, and is supported by 365 pillars of different kinds of marble. It had, until the late revolution, a good trade, in wine, silk, and a particular kind of leather manufactured there, which, from the town, is called *Cordovan*. *Inh.* **Cōrdübēnses**, ium. *Adj.* **Cōrdübēnsis**, *is. e.*

Cōrfinīum, *i. n.* a town of *Italy*, the chief city of the *Pēligni*, on **Atērnus**, the *Pescara*, at no great distance from the source of that river. According to **Cluverius** it is now in ruins.

- Cōrnēlius Bālbūs.** Cōrnēli Bālbi, *m.* a centurion in Cæsar's army, who was wounded at the interview between his men and Pompey's, on the banks of Apsus, the *Crevasta*, at the time Cæsar sent Vātiniūs to treat of peace.
- Cōrnēlius Sūlla (Pūblius), Pūblii Cōrnēli Sūllæ,** *m.* a son of Ser. Cōrnēlius Sūlla, brother of L. Cōrnēlius Sūlla, the dictator. Both he and his brother, Ser. Cōrnēlius Sūlla, were among the accomplices of L. Sērgius Cātīlīna (Sal. Cat. 17.). He and P. Autroniūs Partus, after being elected consuls, were brought to trial for bribery at their election, and, being convicted, their nomination was set aside, and others chosen to fill their place. During the dictatorship of his uncle, this Cōrnēlius held the office of quæstor, and, after the conspiracy, he was prosecuted as an accomplice of that traitor, when Cīcēro, with Hōrtēnsiūs, pleaded his cause, and made a successful defence. In the civil war he joined C. Jūlius Cæsar, and commanded the right wing of his army at the battle of Phārsālīa.
- Cōsa, æ, f.** *Cassano*, a town of Etrūrīa, *Tuscany*, on the sea coast. The island of Igīlīum, *Giglio*, is opposite to Cōsa, and not above ten miles from the continent. Cōsa occurs (B. C. III. 22.) as a town of Lūcāniā, in *Agro Thūrīno*, derived from Thūriæ, ii, *v. ium*, a town on Sīnus Tārēntīnus, the *Gulf of Taranto*, built by a colony of Athenians, 444, B. C. Adj. Cōsānus, a, *um*.
- Cōtta (Lūciūs Aurūncūleius, 5 syl.), Lūciū Aurūncūleii Cōttæ,** *m.* a lieutenant-general of Cæsar, who suspected the stratagem of Ambīōrix, and therefore endeavoured to convince his colleague, Q. Titūrīus Sābīnus, of the impropriety of following the treacherous advice of that crafty Gaul; but without effect. Unwilling that any enmity, from difference of opinion, should exist between them, he at last yielded; and his compliance cost him his life. Ambīōrix, at the distance of two miles from the camp, lay in ambush, and, when crossing a large valley, made a furious attack on the Roman forces, in which Cōtta, after displaying singular bravery, was killed, and almost the whole of the two legions.
- Cōttiātus, i, m.** a man of desperate resolution, who, along with Cōnētōdūnus, a similar character, headed their countrymen the Cārnūtes, and put to the sword the Romans who had settled, on account of trade, at Gēnābum, *Orleans*, and plundered their property.
- Cōtus, i, m.** a nobleman of ancient family among the Ædūi, whom Cæsar compelled to resign the supreme magistracy of that state, in favour of Cōnvīctōlitānis, who had been publicly and formally elected. According to the laws of the Ædūi, Cōtus was not eligible; because his brother had held that office during the preceding year. Besides, his appointment had been by his brother, and in private, both contrary to the law, and with the concurrence only of a few of the electors secretly convened for that purpose, without regard either to "the proper time or place." After the revolt of the Ædūi, both of these noblemen, and like-

wise Cavarillus, were made prisoners in the battle in which Vēr-cingētōrix was defeated.

Cōtys, ŷos, v. ys, m. a king of Thrācīa, who sent about 500 cavalry to Pompey, in the civil war, under the command of his son Sūdāla.

Crāssus (Mārcus, Līcīnīus), Mārci Līcīnīi Crāssi, m. surnamed *Dives*, on account of his prodigious wealth, was, in early life, very poor, but, by trafficking in slaves, and by other dishonourable practices, soon acquired great riches. To escape the cruelties of Cinna, he fled to *Spain*, where he had formerly passed some years with his father, when governor of that country; and remained eight months concealed in a cave. On hearing of Cinna's death, he raised 2,500 men, for whom he procured shipping, sailed to *Africa*, and attached himself to Mētēllus Pīus. The friendship of Crāssus with Mētēllus was not of long continuance. He then formed an alliance with Sūlla, and was of great service to him in the civil war. The military talents of Crāssus were greatly inferior to those of Pompey, who, on that account, necessarily stood higher in the favour of Sūlla. Hence the enmity of these two powerful citizens, which all the address and eloquence of Cæsar could scarcely subdue. The great object of Crāssus seems to have been the accumulation of wealth. Besides buying the estates of the proscribed, he had recourse to other base and scandalous means in order to increase his overgrown fortune.

Crāssus was not, however, destitute of bravery or generosity. He was honoured with an ovation for putting an end to the war with Spārtācus by a decisive engagement, in which 12,000 of the slaves were killed. He used frequently to lend money to his friends without interest. After entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables, giving to every citizen corn to support him for three months, and consecrating the tenth part of his property to Hēr-cūles, he was worth 7,100 talents. He used to say that no man, who could not maintain an army, ought to be called rich. His slaves, whom he had ingenuity enough to employ so profitably that they not only defrayed their own expenses, but added greatly to the wealth of their master, were in number, equal to an army.

A reconciliation between Crāssus and Pompey was, at last, effected by Cæsar. The iniquitous combination of these three men to destroy the liberties of their fellow-citizens, was called the **FIRST TRIUMVIRATE**. Less solicitous for honour than riches, Crāssus, in this division of the empire, chose Sŷrīa for his province, in expectation of making large additions to his fortune. Without the authority of the senate, he crossed the Euphrātes, the *El Frat*, and advanced against Pārthīa. But he was deceived by Agbārus, an Arabian, defeated by the Parthians, and his army nearly annihilated. He then fled with a small number of his soldiers to Cārræ, a town of Mēsōpōtāmīa, *Jezirah*, and was prevailed on to meet Sūrēna, on pretence of negotiating a peace, where he was treacherously put to death. Eutrōpius says nothing of treachery, but states that he fought against both the omens and auspices, and

having been conquered by Sūrēna the commander of the forces of Orōdes, was killed with his son, a very distinguished and excellent youth. The Parthians cut off his head, and, in contempt of his avarice, poured melted gold into his mouth. It appears that part of his army settled in that country, married Parthian wives and joined their armies, on which account Horace considered them unworthy of being restored to their country. The bond of union between Pompey and Cæsar which had been greatly weakened by the death of Jūlia, was finally dissolved by that of Crāssus. They had now recourse to arms, and their struggles for the superiority terminated in the final extinction of Roman liberty.

Crāssus (Pūblius), Pūbli Crāssi, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals in Gāllia, *France*, who was despatched with one legion against the Vēnēti and other maritime nations, which he subjected to the power of *Rome*. Equal success attended Crāssus in the following year, when he had the command of the troops sent to Aquitānia.

Crāstīnus, *i.* *m.* a volunteer in Cæsar's army, who was killed in the battle of Phārsālīa. He was a man of great bravery, and, the year before had been first centurion of the tenth legion. He is probably the man who commenced the battle of Pharsalia, as mentioned by Lucan.

Crētēnses, *ium.* *m.* the inhabitants of Crēta, *æ, v.* Crētē, *es, f.* *Candia*, a large island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, opposite to Mārē Aegēum, the *Archipelago*. It is said to have had in ancient times 100 cities. The first inhabitants of Crētē, *Candia*, were most probably from Palastīna or Phœnicīa. The Agareniāns, an Arabian nation, on obtaining possession of the island, erected a fort to secure their conquest, which they called *Khandak*, *i. e.* an entrenchment. The adjoining town was built afterwards, and known by the same name. It occupies the site of Hērūclēum. The Venetians, for convenience of pronunciation, changed *Khandak* into *Candia*. For many years past *Candia* has been the capital of this island to which it has given its name. *Antiqua Crēta*, ancient *Candia*; from its being early inhabited, *i. e.* in very ancient times (Juv. Sat. XIV. 270.). *Inh.* Crētēnses, *ium* (*Sing.* Crētēnsis, *is,*), the Cretans. *Cres, etis, m. et* Crēssa, *æ, f.* a native of Crēta, *Candia*. *Cres pŕer.* The Minotaur (Cland. LIV. 11.). Crētīs, *Idis, f.* of Crēta, *Candia*, with relation to a female or noun feminine. *Crētīdes nymphæ* (Ov. Fast. III. 443.). *Adj.* Crētāus, Crētīcus, Crēssius, Crēssus, *a, um, et, Crētēnsis, is e.* *Crētæa Ida* (Cland. XXIV. 251.). *Crētīcum bellum*, the Cretan war, terminated by Q. Cæcilius Mētēllus 61 B. C. for which he received the surname of Crētīcus (Eutrop. VI. 11.). *Crētīcum Mare*, the Cretan Sea. *i. e.* that part of the *Mediterranean* which washed the shore of Crēta, *Candia* (Hor. Od. I. 26. 2.). *Crēssia nemora* (Virg. Æn. IV. 70.). *Crēssa nota*, the Cretan mark. *i. e.* a white mark. The ancients used to mark their lucky days with *white*, generally chalk, and as the soil of that island was remark-

ably chalky, *Cressa nota* signified the mark of a fortunate day (Hor. Od. I. 36. 10.). *Crēssæ herbæ*, medicinal herbs, from an opinion that many herbs possessing healing virtues grow in that island.

Crītōgnātus, i, m. a nobleman of the first rank among the Arvērni.

Cæsar has recorded his horrible speech to the inhabitants of Alē-sīa, *Alise*, at the time it was besieged by the Romans. To his inhuman proposal the soldiers seem to have conditionally agreed.

Cūrīo (Caius), Cāi Cūrīōnis, m. a tribune of the people, who warmly embraced the interest of Cæsar. He compelled Cāto to quit *Sicily*, and then sailed to *Africa*. But after some unimportant advantages, he and his whole army were, by a successful stratagem of the enemy, cut in pieces. *Adj.* Cūrīōniānus, a, um.

Cūrīōsōlites, um, acc. as, m. a people of Gāllīa Cēltīca, *inter Armōricas cīvitatē*, whose country was afterwards called *Bretagne*.

Cylādes, um, acc. as (*Sing.* Cyclas, ādis), f. a number of islands in Mārē Ægēum, the Archipelago, which had that name, from being in the form of a circle.

Cyprus, v. Cyp̄rus, i, f. *Cyprus*, an island in the eastern part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, off the coast of Cīlīcīa, about 150 miles long, and 70 broad. At the time the Phœnicians took possession of Cyprus, it was covered with wood, which they cut down to melt the ore of copper found there in great quantities. After a lapse of many ages, it fell under the dominion of the Persians. About 58 B. C. it became tributary to the Romans, and continued in that state until 34 B. C. when they added it to their dominions. The Saracens conquered it in 648, but the Romans regained possession in 957. Richard I. of England, during the Crusades, gave it to the princes of the Lusignan family, who kept it until 1570, when the Turks obtained possession, which they still retain. The soil is in many places very fertile; but the air particularly on the eastern coast, is not salubrious. Its chief products are wine, raisins, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, cotton, salt, wool, and silk. Almost all the inhabitants keep silk worms, and it is the business of the females, to wind the silk which is woven into cloth at Paphos, *Baffa*, and Leucōsīa, *Nicotia*. Amianthus of a very superior quality is found near *Baffa*, as flexible as silk, and perfectly white. It is finer and more delicately fibrous than that of *Sicily*, *Corsīca*, or *Norway*. This mineral the Cyprians call the cotton stone. The island was, in ancient times, sacred to Venus, who is hence called Cypris, Ἰδος, a term also applied to a woman of Cyprus, and to a noun feminine. *Inh.* Cyp̄rii, orum (*Sing.* Cyp̄rius, i.), the Cyprians, or, the Cypriots. *Adj.* Cyp̄rius, et, Cyp̄ricus, a, um.

Cyrēnē, es, f. *Caren*, a city in Afrīca, near the shore of the *Mediterranean*, 22° east longitude, built, according to some, by Āristæus, and named after his mother, Cyrēnē. Jūstīnus says, that Āristæus, surnamed Bāttus, i. e. tongue-tied, who built this town, was the son of Cīrnu, king of Thēra. *Santorin*, an island in the *Archipelago*. Still he allows that Bāttus gave his mother's name,

to the city, in consequence of an oracular response. *Inh.* Cŷrēnenses, ium, the Cyrenians, whom Sällŷstŷus calls Greeks (Jug. 79.). *Adj.* Cŷrēnæus, et, Cŷrēnăicus, a, um. Cŷrēnăica, æ, f. the district of Cŷrēnē.

D

Dăcŷa, æ, f. a large country of *Europe*, bounded on the S. by Dănŷbŷus, the *Danube*, which separated it from Măesŷa; on the W. by Iăzŷges Metanăstă; on the N. by Sărmăŷŷia, and on the E. by Tŷras, the *Dneister*, and Pŷntus Euxŷnus, the *Black Sea*. It corresponded nearly to *Valachia*, *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and that part of *Hungary* which lies to the east of the river anciently called Tŷbŷiscus, the *Teys*, one of the northern branches of the *Danube*. About the year 103, Trajan, after a war of very short continuance, added this country to the Roman empire. He erected a stately bridge of twenty-one arches over the *Danube*, but his successor destroyed it. Some geographers place the Anărtes, v. Anărti, q. v. in the northern part of Dăcŷa, others in Iăzŷges Metanăstă, and a few have made them natives of Pănnŷnă. From their being seldom mentioned in ancient history, it is a point of some difficulty, and of no great importance, to decide which of these countries they actually inhabited. *Inh.* Dăci, orum (*Sing.* Dăcus, i), the *Dacians*. According to Străbo, the inhabitants of the eastern part of this country were called Gătă, with whom both the Greeks and Romans seem to have been better acquainted than with the *Dacians*. From Dăcus, that author derives Dăvus, the common name of slaves in the Greek and Roman plays, in consequence of a vast number of these miserable creatures being sent, in ancient times, from Dăcŷa to *Greece* and *Italy*, and from their being generally called by their national name. Găta was used in the same sense. *Adj.* Dăcus, Dăcŷcus, et, Dăcŷus, a, um. Dăcŷcus, a surname of the emperor Domitian, as conqueror of Dăcŷa.

Dălmăŷŷia, æ, f. one of the principal divisions of Illŷrŷcum, which had Mără Ilădriăŷŷicum, the *Gulf of Venice*, on the west. In modern times, geographers in general employ *Dalmatia* to denote what was anciently called Illŷrŷcum, or part of Illŷrŷcum. *Inh.* Dălmăŷŷæ, arum, the *Dalmatians*, a ferocious people who subsisted chiefly by plunder. Augustus subjected them to the government of Rŷina, *Rome*. *Adj.* Dălmăŷŷcus, a, um.

Dănŷbŷus, i, m. the *Danube*, the largest river in *Europe*, rises in the black forest in *Germany*, according to Străbo and Pliny, in the mountain Abnŷba, runs in an easterly direction, through *Austria*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, part of *Turkey in Europe*, and discharges itself into Pŷntus Euxŷnus, the *Black Sea*. In its course, which is upwards of 1300 miles, the *Danube* receives 60 navigable rivers, and 120 smaller streams. It is always yellow with mud, and its sands are every where auriferous; but in dignity and su-

blimity, it is much inferior to several European rivers which it greatly surpasses both in length and magnitude. At its entrance into the *Black Sea*, it is very shallow, its waters are extended over an immense surface, and lie stagnating among an infinity of reeds and other aquatic plants. The current of this river communicates a white colour to the sea, and gives a freshness to it for nearly 9 leagues; and within one league renders it fit for use. The dolphins, which every where else exhibit a dark colour, are, at the mouths of the *Danube*, perfectly white. Pomponius Mela says it had as many mouths as the *Nile*, of which 3 were small, and 4 navigable; only 2 now remain, which can scarcely be entered by ships considerable either for size or burden, the rest being choked up. The ancients gave the name of Ister to the eastern part of this river, after its junction with Sāvus, the *Save*, and Ovid has *Septemplex Ister*, a proof that the Romans, in general, believed that this river had 7 mouths. Though of great breadth and depth in many places, it is not generally navigable on account of the cataracts. Strābo, Diodōrus Sicūlus, Tacītus, and Pliny, have given descriptions of this river in many respects different, and all exceedingly inaccurate. With the whole course of the *Danube*, the Greeks and Romans were very imperfectly acquainted. Their knowledge of the countries to the north of this large river, was almost wholly obtained by vague report from unlettered barbarians, and, of course, very incorrect.

In the decline of the Roman empire, to that people it became better known in consequence of almost all the barbarous nations, who assailed that state, commencing hostilities by ravaging the country on the banks of the *Danube*. But learning had sunk with the state, and no minute or accurate account of this river is found in classic authors.

Dārdāni, orum, *v.* Dārdānidæ, arum, *m.* the inhabitants of Troy and the adjacent district, who were so called from Dārdānus, the son of Jūpīter and Elēctra, who was a native of Etrūria, *Tuscany*, and to obtain that kingdom, put his brother Iāsūs to death. Being compelled to quit *Italy* for this murder, he fled to Sāmōthrācē and thence to Teucrīa, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, after whose death he ascended the throne. He built a city, from him called Dārdāniā, afterwards Trōja, from Tros, one of his successors. Dārdānis, īdis, *f.* a Trojan woman. *Adj.* Dārdānus, *et*, Dārdānius, *a*, *um*.

Dēcētia, æ, *f.* *Decise*, a town of the Ædūi, on a rocky island in Līgēris, the *Loire*, about 153 miles south-east from *Paris*. Hither Cæsar summoned the senate of the Ædui, and those who took part in the election disputed between Cōnvictōlitānis and Cōtus.

Dēcīdīus (Lūcīus D. Sāxa), Lūcīi Dēcīdīi Sāxæ, *m.* a native of Cēlībēria, a steady friend of Cæsar, by whose interest he had been made tribune of the people. After Cæsar's death he joined himself to Antony.

Dēcīmus Jūnīus Brūtus, Dēcīmi Jūnīi Brūti, *m.* a noble Roman,

who, like Mārcus Jūnŭs Brŭtus, was believed to be lineally descended from the father of Roman liberty. See Brŭtus.

Dēcŭs Lælŭs. See Lælŭs.

Dēcŭrŭo, ōnis, *m.* an officer of the cavalry among the Romans, who commanded ten men. Each *Tŭrma*, or troop of horse, had three Dēcŭrŭōnes, and each Dēcŭrŭo chose a subaltern, who was, on that account, called *Optŭo*.

Dějōtārus, i, *m.* a tetrarch of almost all Gallōgræciā, and had been called by the senate king of Armēniā Minor, commanded in person 500 cavalry whom Cæsar calls Gālŭi, sent by that province to Pompey during the civil war. He afterwards begged the forgiveness of the conqueror, which, in consequence of his age, past services, former friendship, and the solicitations of those who entreated for him, was granted. His son, who was of the same name, and one Philippus, were accused of plotting the death of Cæsar; but through the eloquence of Cŭcĕro, he obtained sentence of acquittal. Cicero's speech in his behalf is still extant.

Dĕlphi, orŭm, *m. Castri*, a city of Phŏcis, on Pārnāssus, *Liakŭra* (Hobhouse), *Lakŭra* (Clarke), *Lakoura* (Walpole), about a mile from the foot of the mountain, remarkable for the oracle of Apŏllo, which was long held in high estimation. The priestess was called Pŭthŭa from Apŏllo, who had the name of Pŭthŭus, on account of his having killed the huge serpent Pŭthon. In the midst of the temple of Apŏllo was shown in ancient times, the centre of the earth (*Umbilicus orbis terrarum*) i. e. a point exactly at equal distances from the east and west. It is manifest this opinion was founded on the false idea of the earth being a plane not a globe. To ascertain this matter, Jupiter set off two eagles, some say crows, (Strabo Lib. IX.) one from the east and the other from the west at the same instant, which met on the spot above mentioned. There can be little doubt but the sovereign of Olŭmpus would in his wisdom, select two of equal strength and swiftness, and conscious both of the dignity and of the importance of their duty, the birds would, to fulfil their high behest, traverse equal spaces in equal times, so that the point may be considered as accurately determined! It would be difficult to imagine any thing more absurd or more contemptible than this device of the king of the gods; nor does the human mind ever appear more degraded, than when wandering in the childish mazes of heathen mythology. Dĕlphi was built in a *theatrical* form upon a series of circular terraces of great extent, rising the one above the other, of which the breast work was of hewn stone. Considerable parts of it still remain upon this steep declivity of Parnāssus. *Castri* is a wretched village of about 70 houses, inhabited by Greeks, who are monstrously oppressed by the Pasha. Dĕlphis, ŭdos, *f.* a priestess of Apollo. Dĕlphicŏla, Dĕlphinŭs, Apŏllo, from his dwelling at Dĕlphi. *Adj.* Dĕlphŭcus, a, um.

Delta, æ, *f.* a considerable part of Lower *Egypt*, which, from its flatness, difference of soil from the adjacent country, and from its

projecting so far beyond the line of the coast, was probably formed by the alluvions of the *Nile*. It has increased in length and height; but lost about 70 British miles, measuring along the coast on the east in consequence of three streams of the *Nile* on that side being now dry, and much of that space has now become desert. The most westerly branch (*Ostium Canopicum*), being likewise now dry, the *Delta*, has thereby lost about 18 miles. Its base is reckoned at 70 miles; E. side, 99 miles; W. side, 96 miles. The top of the *Delta* is supposed by some to be 6 or 7 miles lower than in ancient times; a conjecture which wants proof. In the age of *Mæris*, 500 years before the Trojan war, the *Nile* rising 8 cubits overflowed the *Delta*; and, in the time of *Hērōdōtus*, 15 were necessary to cover it, which laid the country under water, two days journey to the E. and W. of *Mētēlis*, now *Foua* (*D'Anville*), built by the *Melesians*. In the time of *Psām-mētichus*, it was a sea port, now nine leagues from the shore. But Major *Rennel* thinks that *Mentubes* was the ancient *Mētēlis*, and it is only about 8 miles from *Rosetta*. The *Delta* is not now in every place overflowed as in ancient times, partly from the streams being banked out, and partly from outlets to prevent inundation. It is exceedingly fertile, and the only part of *Egypt* which produces three crops annually. The first is of clover, the second of corn, and the third of rice. In modern times the population of the *Delta* is very considerable, although probably much less than in the flourishing ages of that celebrated country. On every side of both branches of the *Nile*, the eye meets only with rich fields of corn and rice, with beautiful groves seeming to rise out of the watery plains, and to shade innumerable settlements in the *Delta*, amidst never-ending plantations of melons and all kinds of garden vegetables, so that, from the abundance of its harvest, *Egypt* appears one of the richest and most fertile countries in the world. It is, however, very unhealthy, and upon the retiring of the *Nile*, is one vast swamp. The atmosphere, impregnated with every putrid and offensive exhalation, then stagnates like the filthy marshes over which it hovers. The plague then regularly begins, and seldom ceases, until the waters return again. The inhabitants are almost in the utmost state of wretchedness. See *Ægyptus* and *Nilus*.

Dīāblintes, ium, *m.* a people of *Gāllia Cēltica*, on the river *Mēdū-āna*, the *Mayenne*. Their chief town was *Neodūnum*, afterwards *Dīāblintes*, now *Jublens*.

Dīāna, v. *Dīāna*, æ, *f.* the daughter of *Jūpīter* and *Lātōna*, and sister of *Apōlio*, was the goddess of woods and hunting. From her aversion to marriage, she was considered as the protectress of virgins. This divinity was represented in various ways, all of which had a relation to her favourite amusement, hunting. On earth, she was called *Dīāna*, in heaven *Lūna*, and in the infernal regions *Proserpina*. or, *Hēcātē*. Under these three characters, her power and offices are neatly and accurately described in the following lines:

Teret, lustrat, agit, Prosērpīna, Lūna, Diāna, Ima, suprema, feras, sceptro, fulgore, sagittā.

Hence *Diva triformis, triplex Diāna*, &c. Her statues stood at the junction of three ways, on which account she was called *Trivīa*. From the places where this goddess was worshipped, and the offices which she performed, she derived a number of surnames. The ancients, in sacrifice, offered to her goats, a white kid, a boar pig, and an ox. Among plants, the poppy and dittany were sacred to her. *Adj.* *Diānus*, a, um.

Dictātor, ōris, *m.* a Dictator, an extraordinary magistrate at *Rome*, who possessed absolute authority over not only the lives and fortunes of his fellow-citizens, but even over the laws themselves. A free government could only admit of such an officer being appointed on important and alarming conjunctures. We find from Roman history, that the first Dictātor was chosen during the wars with the Latins (499, B. C.), and that his appointment was a consequence of the plebeians refusing to enlist, and of the consuls being unable to protect the state. Unless when threatened with imminent danger either from domestic sedition or foreign wars, the consuls held the highest office, and the laws set bounds to their powers; but the Dictātor knew no restriction. Twenty-four Lictors preceded him, and, whilst he remained in office, the functions of the other magistrates, with the exception of that of Tribunes of the people, were suspended. He proclaimed war, levied forces, and marched against the enemy; or made peace or disbanded them whenever he pleased. Execution followed his decision, and from his judgment lay no appeal. At the expiry of his office, which could not exceed six months, he might be called to an account for his conduct; but few instances of it occur in the annals of *Rome*. Bravery does not extirpate credulity, nor does greatness of mind obliterate the fictions of ignorance. Though a nation of intrepid warriors, the Romans were credulous and superstitious. Hence, to avert a plague, to remove some dreadful calamity, or to stop the progress of an invading enemy, they sometimes named a Dictator to drive a nail into the temple of Jupiter, which trivial and absurd ceremony they foolishly thought possessed these virtues. They sometimes too appointed a Dictator to hold the comitia, or to celebrate public festivals, and once to choose Senators. But for these purposes, except on particular occasions, the state had seldom recourse to the election of that magistrate. When circumstances occurred, which in the opinion of the senate justified the appointment of a Dictator, they instructed one of the consuls to name the man who should fill that high office. After taking the auspices, the consul chose any person of consular rank whom he deemed proper, and the time of nomination was most commonly the dead of night. The first act of the Dictator seems to have been the appointment of the Master of the horse. Besides commanding the cavalry, this officer waited on the Dictator, and executed his orders. In several instances the

senate or the people elected the Master of the horse, but these may be considered as deviations from common practice, since the Dictator had the power of that nomination.

It does not appear that the public money was at the disposal of the Dictator, unless by authority of the senate, or an order from the people. Without the permission of the people he could not ride on horseback, and only one instance of a Dictator leaving *Italy* is mentioned in Roman history. For two of these restrictions strong arguments might be adduced. The residence of a magistrate invested with such extraordinary powers, propriety restricted to the capital or its vicinity; and an uncontrolled expenditure of the national funds would have violated rights long held sacred. But an appeal to the people for liberty to appear on horseback, must be referred to some prejudice unworthy of the general character of the Romans.

The usurper Sūlla, trampling on the laws of his country, assumed the title of Perpetual Dictator, and Jūlius Cæsar, actuated by the same lawless ambition, followed his example. The cruelties of the former, and the calamities brought on the State by the latter, rendered the name of Dictator detestable, and at last procured its final abolition. Dictātūra, æ, *f.* the Dictatorship, or, office of Dictator. *Adj.* Dictātōrius, a, um, of, or belonging to, a Dictator; dictatorial.

Dies, ēi, *m. et f.* a day, or that space of time which elapses from the first appearance of light in the morning, till the return of darkness at night. It is more generally used to denote the time the sun is visible, or above the horizon, which strictly speaking, constitutes a solar day. The term has frequently a more extended signification, and corresponds to the Greek word Nychthēmēron (night-day) which includes the night. This forms the astronomical day, and has also been called, in *Britain*, the natural or civil day. It exceeds the sidereal day, or a complete revolution of the Earth on its axis, by three minutes and 56 seconds. Different nations begin the day at different times. Among the Romans the natural day began when the sun first appeared above the horizon, which was called the first hour, and ended with that luminary disappearing, which was the 12th hour. This mode of dividing that space of time during which the sun is visible into 12 parts, though still followed in *Turkey*, must have been attended with great inconvenience. The hours thus varied with the length of the day, and those of the night were subject to the same alteration. Besides, the hours of these two portions of time could only be equal twice a year, viz. at the equinoxes (See *Hora*). The civil day began a midnight, when the third watch commenced. With us, and most of the nations of *Europe*, the day is reckoned from midnight to midnight. The Jews began their day at sun setting, and like the Romans divided it into 12 hours; and the night with them also consisted of 12 hours. It may not be improper to observe, that astronomers generally compute from noon to noon, reckoning in a

numerical succession from 1 to 24 hours, and not by two twelves, agreeably to common usage.

The Planets, according to ancient belief, presided over the affairs of this world, of which each took the government for one hour in turn in this order; Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, or the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and Luna, or the Moon. The first hour of Saturday falling to the lot of Saturn, the first of Sunday would be under the direction of the Sun; the Moon would have the authority on the first of Monday; Mars, on Tuesday; Mercury, on Wednesday; Jupiter, on Thursday; and Venus, on Friday. This accounts for the days of the week receiving the Latin names, *Dies Sōlis, Lūnæ, Mārtis, Mērcūrīi, Jōvis, Vēnēris, et Sātūrnī*. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, are words of Saxon origin, and derived from deities whose attributes corresponded nearly to those of the Latin above mentioned, whom ignorance fabled to preside over these days. The other three, Sunday, Monday, and Saturday, are evidently derived from Sun, Moon and Saturn.

The divisions of the day among the Romans were, 1st. *Sōlis ortus*, sun-rise; 2d, *Māne*, the morning; 3d. *Antēmēridiānum tempus*, forenoon; 4th, *Meridiēs*, noon; 5th, *Pomēridiānum, v. Postmēridiānum tempus*, afternoon; 6th, *Sōlis occāsus*, sun-set. A number of expressions conveying nearly the same idea occur in the Roman classics, of which a few, for the sake of the young student, are here subjoined, *Primo Sōle*, at the first sun, i. e. at the rising of the sun; so *Sōle oriente*, and, *Sōle surgente*: the last is poetical. *Sōle orto*, the sun having risen; after the rising of the sun. *Ab sōle orto*, from sun-rise. *Primo māne*, early in the morning; *multo māne*, when the morning is well advanced. *Medius dies, medium diēi, meridiānum tempus*, mid-day, or noon, about noon. *Multo diē*, when the day is far advanced; *ad multum diem*, and, *de multo diē*, have nearly the same signification. *Sub occāsum solis*, towards sun-set.

Thōscōrides, is, *m.* an Egyptian, who with Sērāpion, was sent by Ptolemy, to Achillas at the time he was advancing with the king's army and all the cavalry to Alēxandriā, to forbid his approach. But Achillas, without hearing their message, ordered both to be apprehended and killed. The one was instantly put to death, and the other, dangerously wounded, was carried off for dead by his attendants.

Dis, itis, m. the god of riches, Plūto.

Divico, ōnis, m. a nobleman of great influence among the Hēlvētīi, who commanded the army in the war against Cāssius, and was at the head of the embassy sent by that state to Cæsar, after three-fourths of their forces, had crossed Arar, the Saone, and he had attacked and killed a great part of the other fourth.

Divitiācus, i, m. a nobleman of the Aedui, who had great influence with Cæsar, in consequence of his steady attachment to the Romans.

Pūmilius Abēnōbārbus, Dōmīti Abēnōbārbi, m. an officer in Pom-

pey's army, whom Cæsar besieged in Cōrfīnŭm, *Perina*, and when attempting to escape from that town, was seized by his soldiers and delivered to Cæsar, who set him at liberty. He afterwards went to Massīlia, *Marseilles*, and advised the inhabitants to build a fleet, with which he engaged Dēcīmus Brūtus, one of Cæsar's officers, but was defeated. He however effected his escape from the harbour, and, during a storm, eluded the vigilance of Cæsar's ships, before the town surrendered to that general. *Adj.* Dōmītīānus, a, um.

Dōmītīus (Cneius D. Cālvinus), Cneii Dōmītīi Cālvini, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army, to whom he, in the Alexandrian war, intrusted the government of *Asia*. He was defeated in a pitched battle by Phārnāces, but effected, with the remains of his forces, a safe retreat into *Asia*.

Dōmītīus (L. D. Ahēnōbārbus), L. Dōmītīi Ahēnōbārbi, *m.* was elected Consul with Appīus Claudīus Pulcher, 56 B. C. and to his lot the province of Gāllia fell. He appears to have been haughty, unsteady, and severe. Cicero mentions him among the orators of that period. He was one of the first and most inveterate opponents of C. Jūlius Cæsar, probably foreseeing the unbounded ambition of that able general, and the calamities which it would bring on the state. Accordingly, in the Civil war, he attached himself to the forces of the Republic under Pompey. After the defeat of his party at Phārsālīa, the plain of *Pharsa*, in attempting to escape from the camp to the mountains, he fell into the hands of Cæsar's cavalry, by whom he was killed. He was the great grandfather of Cn. Dōmītīus Ahēnōbārbus who married Agrippīna and became the father of the emperor Nero.

Donilāus, i, *m.* a Gallo-græcian, or Galatian, who with Tārcōndārīus Cāstor, the grandson of Dējōtārus, king of Gallo-græcia, contributed 300 horsemen to the assistance of Pompey in the Civil war.

Dōnōtaurus. See Valērius.

Drūīdes, um, *v.* Drūīdæ, arum (a term of doubtful etymology), *m.* the Druids, the priests of the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. Besides supreme authority in all matters of religion, their power extended to all public and private differences, and, what is of much greater consequence, to making, explaining, and executing the laws. This exorbitant jurisdiction was necessarily attended with every mark of power. They were exempted from taxes and military service, and their persons were held sacred and inviolable. Among the Gauls there were only two classes of any note, the Drūīdes and Equītes, of which that of the Druids was the more illustrious. Their authority, in many instances, surpassing that of the nobles, it is not surprising that they were, in general, sons of the first families. The worship and sacrifices of these priests were performed in deep groves, chiefly under an oak, which was their favourite tree. It was reckoned unlawful to commit any of their doctrines to writing; hence, many of their peculiar tenets are now unknown. It is generally supposed they believed in the immortality of the soul, and also in the metempsychōsis. Of natural

philosophy, astronomy, arithmetic, and botany, it cannot be doubted their knowledge was very considerable. To the study of rhetoric they paid great attention, and to the charms of their eloquence, much of the admiration and power which they enjoyed, may be justly ascribed. *Britain* was according to Cæsar, the great school of the Druids, whose chief settlement was *Anglesey*, called *Mōna* by Tacitus. The natives of *France* and *Germany*, who wished to be thoroughly versant in the mysteries of Druidism, resorted to this island to complete their studies. At what time the Druids were wholly suppressed in *Britain*, is uncertain. But from the introduction of Christianity their power and influence began to decline. It is worthy of remark, that some of their superstitious doctrines, and modes of predicting future events, are not, at this day, entirely forgotten in many parts of the island.

Dūbis, is, *m.* the *Doubs*, or, *Doux*, a river of *Gāllia, France*, which has its source at the foot of mount *Jūra*, and after a course of 60 leagues, falls into *Arar*, the *Saone*, near to *Cāhillōnum, Chalons*.

Dūmnōrix, *Īgis, m.* one of the *Ædūi*, and brother of *Divitiācus*. He persuaded the noblemen of *Gāllia, France*, not to go with Cæsar into *Britain*, privately withdrew from the Roman camp, and was killed by the soldiers who were sent in pursuit of him, in consequence of his obstinacy in refusing to return. His character will be found in *B. G. I. 18*.

Dūrōcōrtōrum, *i, n.* (*Dūrōcōrtōra, Athēnæ Rēmōrum*), *Rheims*, on the *Vesle*, one of the branches of *Axōna*, the *Aisne*.

Dŷrrāchŷum, *i, n.* *Durazzo*, a sea-port town of *Mācēdōnia* on *Mārē Hādrīātīcūm*, the *Gulf of Venice*, by which it was nearly surrounded. The common passage between *Italy* and *Greece* was from *Brūndīsīum, Brindisi*, to *Dŷrrāchŷum, Durazzo*. *Inh. Dŷrrāchŷini, orum. Adj. Dŷrrāchŷinus, a, um.*

E

Ebūrōnes, *um* (*Ebūrōnes*, in some Greek authors), *m.* a people of *Gāllia Bēlgica*, the greater part of whose territories lay on the west bank of *Mōsa*, the *Meuse*. On their being dispossessed, they were succeeded by the *Tūngri*. When the Romans first invaded their country, they were under the command of *Amibōrix* and *Cativolcus*; but the state appears to have been tributary to the *Trēviri*. Among other acts of cruelty during his command in *Gāllia, France*, Cæsar attempted to extirpate this nation; which barbarous design, even from his own account, he was unable to carry into full effect.

Ebūrōvices, *um, m.* a people of *Gāllia, France*, on the left bank of *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*. The *Lēxōvi* were between them and the sea.

Their chief city was at first called *Mēdiōlānum*, and afterwards *Ebūrōvices*, now *Evreux*, on the *Iton* in *Normandy*.

Egesarētus, *i, m.* a Thessalian, a native of *Lārissa*, *Lerissa* (Greeks),

and *Yeniseri* (Turks), who favoured the interest of Pompey. The Thessalians were divided into two parties. At the head of the one, which declared for the commonwealth or Pompey, was Egesarētus, and at the head of the other was Pētreius (3 syl.), a young nobleman, who was a zealous partizan of Cæsar.

Elāver, ēris, *m.* the *Allier*, a river of Gāllia, which rises at the foot of mount *Lozere*, runs nearly north, and, after a course of 72 leagues, falls into Līgēris, the *Loire*, about three miles above *Nevers*. This river, says Cæsar, could not be forded before autumn, which must have been in consequence of the melting of the snow on the mountains, in which it and the streams by which it is fed, have their sources.

Eleuthēri, orum, *m.* This word occurs only twice in Cæsar, and both times in B. G. VII. 75. It is applied, in the former instance, to the Cādūrci, who lived on Dūrānus, the *Dordogne*, probably to distinguish them from the Cādūrci, who lived on Oltis, *v.* Otis, the *Olt*, and in the latter, to the Sūēssīōnes, a people whose territories lay between Mātrōna, the *Marne*, and Isāra, the *Oise*, branches of Sēquāna, the *Seine*, perhaps to point them out from other tribes of the same name. The readings, in the chapter above quoted, are very different. That which seems most approved, and, on that account, adopted in the text, has Eleuthēri only once conjoined with Cādūrci.

Elis, is, *v.* Idos, *v.* Elēa, æ, *f.* a district of Pēlōpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, bounded on the S. by Mēssēniā; on the W. by the Ionian sea; on the N. by Achāiā; and on the E. by Arcādīa. The principal city, which bore the same name, now *Belvidere*, stood on the south bank of the river Pēnēus, the *Igliko*, at a considerable distance from the sea. *Inh.* Elēi, orum (*sing.* Elēus, i). Elīas, īados, *f.* of Elis, with relation to a female, or a noun feminine. *Adj.* Elēus, a, um.

Elūsītes, ium, *m.* a people of Aquītāniā, who lived on Atur, the *Alour*, whose principal city was Elūsa, æ, *f.* *Euse*.

Ephēsus, i, *f.* *Aiosoluc*, a famous city of Iōniā in Asīa Mīnor, *Natolia*, near the mouth of the river Cāyster, the *Kutchuk Meinder*, built, according to Pliny and Mela, by the Amazons, *Ephēsus Amazonum opus*; according to Strabo, by Andrōclus, the son of Cōdrus; and, according to others, by Ephēsus, the son of Cāyster. This diversity of opinion might, perhaps, arise from there being more than one city of the same name, built at different times and in different places, an opinion which seems supported by Strabo; or, perhaps with greater truth, from the city being built, according to Pliny and Livy, at the common expense of the Asiatic states. The temple of Diāna at Ephēsus, 425 feet long, 220 broad, and the roof supported by 127 marble pillars, 60 feet high, was one of the wonders of the world, and not completed till 220 years after its foundation was laid. The riches which it contained were immense, and Scīpiō intended to have carried them off during the Civil war, had not he received orders instantly to join Pompey,

with the troops under his command (B. C. III. 33.). It was burned, on that night on which Alexander was born, by Eratosthratus to immortalize his memory. Diāna pleaded as an apology for permitting her temple to be destroyed, that she was necessarily absent from Ephēsus that night, in consequence of her attendance being indispensable at Pēlla on the birth of the Macedonian hero. Vitruvius considers this temple as the first edifice in which architecture was brought to perfection, and the first in which the Ionic order was employed. Soon after it was built, it was destroyed, but was rebuilt with additional splendour and magnificence. At what time it was again laid in ruins, is unknown. Only a few fragments of some of its pillars remain. *Inh.* Ephēsīi, orum (*sing.* Ephēsīus, i), the Ephesians. Ephēsīa, orum, *n.* festivals of Diāna at Ephēsus. *Adj.* Ephēsīus, *et*, Ephēsīnus, *a, um.* *Ephēsīæ lit̄ræ*, magical letters, supposed to contain some spell or charm, from the inhabitants being exceedingly addicted to magic. See Acts of Apostles, chap. xix. v. 19.

Epīdaurus (4 syl.), i, *f. v. um, i, n.* *Ragusa*, a sea-port town of Illyricum, opposite to the island Mēlita, *v.* Mēlitē, now *Meleda*, or, *Meleda*, on which the apostle Paul is thought by some to have been wrecked. See Acts of Apostles, chap. xxvii. 27. and xxviii. 1.

Epīrus, i, *f.* *Lower Albania*, a mountainous and barren district of *Greece*, bounded on the E. by Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*; on the N. by Mācēdōnīa; on the S. by Acārnanīa, *Karlīli*; and on the W. by the *Ionian Sea*; population 400,000. *Inh.* Epīrōtæ, arum (*sing.* Epīrōta, æ). *Adj.* Epīrēnsis, is, e, *et*, Epīrōtīcus, *a, um.* *Epīrōtīcum malum*, an apricot.

Epōrēdōrix, īgis, *m.* one of the Ædūi who revolted from Cæsar, and exhorted his countrymen to take up arms against the Romans. He was taken prisoner in that engagement, in which Vērcīngē-tōrix was totally subdued. Before the arrival of Cæsar in Gālīa, *France*, he commanded the forces of the Ædūi against the Sēquāni.

Erātōsthēnes, is, *m.* a native of Cyrēnē (Cyrēnæus), the scholar of Cāllimāchus, and of Aristo of Chīos, *Scio*, and the second who was intrusted with the Alexandrian library, devoted his time to criticism and philosophy. He was eminent as a poet and mathematician; but more distinguished as an astronomer and geographer. He is supposed to have invented the Armillary Sphere. He died in the 82d year of his age, 194 B. C. A few fragments of his writings only now remain.

Essūi, orum, *m.* supposed to be also called Sāiī, orum, a people of Gālīa, *France*, whose territories lay on Olīna, the *Orne*, adjoining to the Diāblīntes and Aulērci Ēbūrōnes.

Eurōpa, *v, f.* *Europe*, one of the three grand divisions of the world among the ancients, is said to have obtained that name from Eurōpa, the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicīa. Fabulous history informs us that Jūpiter, captivated with the elegance and beauty of this princess, assumed the form of a bull when she was

gathering flowers with her companions, crossed the sea with her on his back, and landed her in Crētē, *Candia*. In explanation of this fable, some have been of opinion, that Minos had violently taken her away from Phœnicia in a ship, which had a bull painted on its prow; and others have conjectured that a Cretan captain, whose name was Taurus, carried her from her native country, brought her to Crēta, *Candia*, and had by her three sons, Mīnos, Sārpēdon, and Rhādāmānthus. She is in general represented as sitting dejected under the shade of a plane tree, and an eagle near her, to which she seems turning her back.

If the fiction of Eurōpa originated in truth, the name would be at first confined to the western shores of the *Archipelago*, and to Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles*. Thence it might gradually extend over the adjacent countries, until it became a common appellation of the whole tract of land lying on the W. of *Asia* and N. of the *Mediterranean*. It is proper to add, that the name of this division of the world is of doubtful derivation, and that nothing certain respecting it is known.

Europe is bounded on the E. by Mārē Ægēum, or simply, Ægēum, the *Archipelago*, Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles*, Prōpōntis, the *Sea of Marmora*, Thrāciūs Bōsphōrus, the *Strait of Constantinople*, Pōntus Euxīnus, the *Black Sea*, Cīmmēriūs Bōsphōrus, the *Strait of Caffa*, and Palus Mæōtis, the *Sea of Asoph*, Tānāis, the *Don*, and other rivers of *Russia* which form the boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*. On the S. the *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the Romans *Nōstrum Mārē*, and, by the Greeks, *Intērnum Mārē*, separates it from *Africa*. Mārē Atlanticum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, which was known among the Greeks by the appellation of Mārē Extērnum, washes the western, and the *Frozen Ocean*, the northern shores of *Europe*. When geographers divided the ancient world into two parts, *Europe* included *Africa*.

Of this extensive tract of country, containing about two millions and a half of square miles, and in modern times, one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, only the southern parts were known to the Greeks and Romans. With *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and the North of *Germany*, they were wholly unacquainted. Their knowledge even of the countries lying along the south bank of the *Danube*, was by no means accurate. It is only of late years, that the northern parts of *Europe* have been known with precision. *Adj.* Eurōpæus, a, um.

F

Fābīus, i, m. the name of a noble and distinguished Patrician family, supposed to be derived from fāba, a bean, in consequence of some of their ancestors having been great cultivators of that kind of grain. *Adj.* Fābīānus, a, um.

- Făbĭus, i, *m.* one of the Pēlignĭ, hence called Pēlignus, in Curĭo's army, who treacherously attempted to kill Vărus; but was surrounded by the soldiers of that officer and slain.
- Făbĭus (Caius), Caii Făbĭi, *m.* one of Căsar's lieutenant-generals.
- Făbĭus (Quĭntus Făbĭus Măxĭmus), Quĭnti Făbĭi Măxĭmi, *m.* a Roman consul who defeated the Arvĕrni and Rŭtĕni.
- Făbĭus (Lŭcĭus), Lŭcĭi Făbĭi, *m.* a centurion of the eighth legion in the Gallic war. He showed great valour at the siege of Gĕrgōvĭa, *Gergoie*.
- Fănum, i, *n.* (B. C. I. 11.) now, according to some, *Fano*, and according to others, *Metro*, a sea-port town of *Italy* on Măřĕ Hădriăticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, in the country of the Sĕnōnes at the mouth of the rapid river Mĕtaurus (3 syl.), the *Metro*. This city had its name from containing a famous temple dedicated to Fortune. The Sĕnōnes, in Umbriă, must not be confounded with those of Găllĭa, *France*, who lived on Sĕquăna, the *Seine*, above Lŭtĕtiă, *Paris*.
- Faustus Cōrnĕlĭus Sŭlla, Fausti Cōrnĕlĭ Sŭllæ, *m.* was the son of L. Cōrnĕlĭus Sŭlla, the dictator, and married a daughter of Cn. Pōmpeius. The senate-house having been burned down in the riots which followed the death of P. Clōdĭus, he was intrusted with the charge of seeing it rebuilt. In the wars between C. Jŭlius Căsar and Cn. Pōmpeius Măgnus, he naturally attached himself to his father-in-law; and after the battle of Phărsălĭa, having joined M. Pōrcĭus Căto, was taken prisoner in Maurităniă, *Morocco* and *Fez*, and murdered by order of Căsar. Căsar calls him simply Faustus Sŭlla.
- Făvōnĭus (Mărcus), Mărci Făvōnĭi, *m.* an officer in Pompey's army whom Scĭpiō left on the banks of the river Hăliăcmon, the *Specioto*, with eight cohorts to guard the baggage of his legions. Being afterwards proscribed on account of Căsar's assassination, he fell into the hands of his enemies, and was put to death.
- Fĕlgĭnas (Caius), Caii Fĕlgĭnătis, *m.* a Roman knight, a native of Plăcĕntĭa, *Placenza*, who was in Căsar's army at Dyrrăchlum, *Durazzo*, and fell in the successful attack which Pompey made there on the forces of that general.
- Flăvĭus (Caius), Caii Flăvĭi, *m.* a Roman knight of Asta, near the mouth of Bĕtis, the *Guadalquivir*, who, with some others, left Pompey and joined Căsar.
- Frĕntăni, orum, *m.* a people of *Italy*, who inhabited a considerable extent of country, called Frĕntăna Rĕgĭo, stretching along the coast of Adriă, the *Gulf of Venice*, opposite Insŭlæ Diōmĕdis, *Tremiti*. Their name was derived from the river Frĕnto, ōnis, *m.* the *Fortore*, which traversed the country, and ran into Măřĕ Sŭpĕrrum, the *Gulf of Venice*. *Adj.* Frĕntănus, a, um.
- Fŭfĭus Kălĕnus, Fŭfĭi Kălĕni, *m.* one of Căsar's lieutenant-generals, who had the charge of transporting the troops from Brŭndĭsĭum, *Brindisi*, into *Greece*. Căsar afterwards sent him with an army to Achăiă, when a number of towns submitted voluntarily, and others were carried by storm.

Fūlgīnīus, i, *m.* first centurion of the Hāstāti of the 14th legion, who had risen to that station from the ranks. He was killed near Ilēda, *Lerida*.

Fūlvīus, i, *m.* the name of a Roman family.

Fūlvīus Pōstūmus, Fūlvīi Pōstūmī, *m.* prætor of the 9th legion at Dýrrāchlum, *Durazzo*.

Fūrlīus (Mārcus), Mārci Fūrlī, *m.* a man whom Cæsar promised to promote in the army on Cicero's recommendation. The expression is uncommon; vide Ciceronis Epist. Lib. VII. ad Fam. v. ad Cæsarem.

G

Gābāli, orum, *m.* a people of Gāllīa, *France*, who lived on the S. E. of mount Cēvēnna, *Cevennes*, near the source of Oltis, the *Olt*, one of the northern branches of Gārūmna, the *Garonne*. Their chief town was Anderitum, afterwards Gābāli, now *Javols*, or, *Javouz*.

Gābīnīus (Aulus), Auli Gābīnīi, *m.* a zealous partizan of Cæsar, whom he succeeded in the consulship, 56, B. C. By him the law (*Lex Gābīnīa de Militia*) was passed, which conferred on Pompey the power of carrying on the war against the Pirates, who infested the *Mediterranean Sea*, for three years; and compelled the kings, whose territories bordered on that sea, to supply him with every kind of necessary. He also enacted other laws. In his consulship, he supported Clōdīus in procuring sentence of banishment against Cicēro, for which he was rewarded with the province of Sýrīa. In the government of that country he permitted himself to be bribed, and restored Ptolemæus Aulētes to the throne of *Egypt*. But on his return to *Rome*, he was brought to trial for his misconduct, and, though defended by the eloquence of Cicero, at the request of Pompey, was banished. Cæsar recalled him, and he held the office of a lieutenant general in his army during the civil war. Appian states that he died a natural death, whilst besieged by Augūstus in Sālōnæ. *Adj.* Gābīnīus, *et*, Gābīnīānus, *a*, *um*.

Gādītāni, orum (*sing.* Gādītānus, *i.*), *m.* the inhabitants of Cāles, oftener, Gādes, *ium*, sometimes found in the singular, Gādīs, *is*, *f.* *Cadiz*, an island and town of *Spain*, near the mouth of the river Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*, and about 40 miles from the entrance of Frētum Gādītānum, the *Strait of Gibraltar*. At one part, this island is only about 700 feet from the continent, over which is the bridge *Suaco*, strongly fortified at both ends by redoubts and other works. The natives were, in ancient times, much given to music and dancing: hence Martial has *Jocōsæ Gādes*. *Adj.* Gādītānus, *a*, *um*. Frētum Gādītānum, the *Strait of Gibraltar*, is about 2½ miles long, and 15 broad. The ancients likewise called this Strait Frētum Hērcūlēum, because it was said, that Hērcūles, on his expedition against Gerýon, king of *Cadiz*, opened that

communication between the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which were, before that period, separated by the continents of *Europe* and *Africa*, being joined there. The town of *Gibraltar* contains about 7000 inhabitants, and has been long in possession of the British. The rock on which the famous fortress, perhaps the strongest in the world, stands, is 6000 feet long, and 1400 above the level of the sea. *Sinus Gādītānus*, the *Bay of Cadiz*.

Gālba, æ, *m.* the name of a branch of *Sūlpīcīi*, *v.* *Sūlpītīi*, or, according to others, the surname of the founder of that tribe.

Gālba, æ, *m.* the king of the *Suessōnes* at the time *Cæsar* invaded *Gāllia*, *France*. On account of his knowledge, and love of justice, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised by the Belgian states, against the power of *Rome*, in the second year of the Gallic war.

Gālba (*Sērgīus Sūlpīcīus*), *Sērgīi Sūlpīcīi Gālbæ*, *m.* was the son of *C. Sūlpīcīus Gālba*, and grandson of *Sērvīus*, *v.* *Sērgīus Sūlpīcīus Gālba*, a celebrated orator, and the first distinguished character of that family. He held the rank of lieutenant general in *Cæsar's* army during the Gallic war, and afterwards joined the conspiracy, which the Republican party formed against the life of that ambitious and unprincipled general. *Ser. Sūlpīcīus Gālba*, his great grandson, succeeded to the government of the Roman state on the death of the emperor *Nēro*.

Gāllia, æ, *f.* *France*, an extensive and populous country of *Europe*, bounded on the E. by *Rhēnus*, the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*, and mount *Jura*, the boundary of *Hēlvētīa*, *Switzerland*, on the W. but from *Jura* to the *Mediterranean*, the limits of *Gāllia*, *France*, are not exactly ascertained, nor were they always the same. In general, *Rhōdānus*, the *Rhone*, has been erroneously considered the line of separation between it and *Italy*, although all agree that *Prōvīncīa*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné* lay on both sides of that river. On the N. it had *Insūla Bātāvōrum*, the *United Provinces*, or, *Holland*; on the S. that part of the *Mediterranean* called *Gāllīcus Sinus*, the *Gulf of Lyons*, and *Montes Pyrēnæi*, the *Pyrenees*, which divided *France* from *Hispania*, *Spain*; and on the W. *Ocēānus Cātabrīcus*, the *Bay of Biscay*, and *Frētum Britānnīcum*, *v.* *Gāllīcum*, the *British Channel*. To this country, the Romans gave the name of *Gāllia Trānsālpīna*, to distinguish it from the northern part of *Italy*. *Gāllia Cisālpīna*, so called from its lying between *Rome* and the *Alps*, and being long in possession of the Gauls, *Gāllia Cōmāta*, from the natives having long hair, and *Gāllia Brūcchāta*, from their wearing a kind of trowsers or breeches. The last appellation seems to have been confined to the inhabitants of the southern district of that country. The population of *France* is estimated at upwards of 30,000,000. For the sake of the young scholar, it may not be improper to remark, that *Cæsar* uses the word *Gāllia* in senses very different. In the first line of his *Commentaries* of the Gallic war the term is employed to denote that

part of the country unsubdued by the Romans, and in the same chapter, to signify the central division, or that possessed by the Celts. In Lib. II. 1. *Gallia* (omni *Gallia* pacatâ) includes the southern and middle divisions only, not the northern one possessed by the Belgæ. *Inh.* Galli, orum (*sing.* Gallus, i. the Gauls. *Adj.* Gallicânus, Gallicus, *et*, Gallus, a, um. Gallicus Ocëanus (Pliny), the *Bay of Biscay*, and part of the *English Channel*, i. e. from the mouth of the *Seine* to the *Pyrenees*. *Adv.* Gallicè, after the manner of the Gauls, or, French.

Gallie, arum, *f.* This word occurs several times in the *Commentaries*, and seems intended to denote the whole country. Cæsar probably used the term in this number, when his object was both to suggest and include the three great divisions of *Gallia*. But, both with respect to the true reading, B. C. I. 35.; and the import of the word *Gallias*, which occurs there, critics have advanced very different conjectures and opinions. Some contend that it is the name of a town; but this is not supported by good authority. Others have, with more probability, supposed that the true reading is *Victos Salyes*, which they support by Strabo, Florus, and Pliny. The later Roman writers used *Gallie* perhaps more frequently than *Gallia*.

Galloni (Caius), Caii Galloni, *m.* a Roman knight, the friend of Domitian, to whom M. Varro gave the command of a garrison of six cohorts at Cûles, *v.* Gâdes, *Cadiz*. After Cæsar had called a meeting of the states at Cördüba, *Cordova*, the inhabitants of Gâdes, *Cadiz*, embraced the interests of that general, and drove Galloni out of the town. Roman authors describe Galloni as a man immoderately addicted to gluttony, on which account his name became a common appellation of gormandisers. Lucilius lashes him with great severity in his satires, calling him *gurgès*.

Gallus (Mârcus Trëbius), Mârci Trëbii Galli, *m.* a præfect or tribune of the soldiers, sent by P. Crassus, to forage among the Cürüsölites.

Gänymedes, is, *m.* the governor of Arsinoë, the younger daughter of Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, by whose agency she put Achilles to death. In return for this service, she appointed him commander of the Egyptian army.

Garites, um, *m.* a people of Aquitania, to the north of the Ausci.

Gärumna, æ, *m.* the Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the valley of Arran, to the south of Bertrand, runs with rapidity N. E. to Tölösa, *Toulouse*, afterwards N. N. W. to Guienne, and falls into Ocëanus Cantabricus, *v.* Märe Aquitanicum, the *Bay of Biscay*. The general course of this river, which extends to about 250 miles, is N. W. It receives a number of tributary streams both on the right and left bank, some of which are considerable. After its junction with Düranius, the *Dordogne*, below Bördigala, *Bordeaux*, it assumes the name of *Gironde*. According to C. Julius Cæsar's division of *Gallia*, France, the *Garonne* was the boundary of Aquitania, and separated that district from *Gallia Celtica*. It is navigable to *Toulouse*, and communicates

with the *Mediterranean* by means of the Royal Canal, about 180 miles long, made through *Languedoc* by Louis XIV. This great work was begun in 1666, and completed in 1680. At the one extremity it joins the *Garonne*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below *Tölösa*, *Toulouse*, and the other is lost in the lake *Tan*. At some places it passes over bridges of a great height, and, at others, is cut through solid rock for 1000 paces together. It has no less than 64 locks of 8 feet each, and is, for a considerable space (720 feet), carried through a mountain near *Besiers*. The breadth, including the towing paths, is 144 feet, the depth 6, and the length 180 miles. *Gärūmni*, orum, *m.* people who lived on the banks of the *Garonne*.

Gēmēlla, æ, *f.* a name given by Pompey, in the civil war, to a legion, which he had formed out of *two*.

Gēnābum, i, *n. v.* *Gēnābos*, i, *f.* a town of the *Aurēliāni* on *Līgēris*, the *Loire*, which ran through it, from whom it was afterwards called *Aurēliānum*, now *Orleans*. It appears, at one period, to have been a city of some consequence, and *Orleans* is one of the largest in *France*, being four miles in circumference, and contains thirty-six thousand inhabitants. It has a bridge of sixteen arches, over the *Loire*, adorned with a number of statues, and among others, are those of Charles VII. on the right, and Joan of Arc, the Maid of *Orleans*, on the left. Her story is finely told by Hume, in his history of *England*. *Inh.* *Gēnābēnses*, ium. *Adj.* *Gēnābēnsis*, is, *e.*

Gēnēva, æ, *f.* *Geneva*, a town at the western extremity of *Lācus Lēmānus*, the *Lake of Geneva*, on the south bank of *Rhōdānus*, the *Rhone*. From *Geneva* towards mount *Jura*, *Cæsar* raised a mole or rampart of earth, according to the common readings, nineteen miles in length. This wall or rampart of *Cæsar* has given great trouble to the commentators, in consequence of the real distance between these two places not exceeding eleven miles. It is probable the text has been corrupted; written at first *x*, which some transcriber considered too much, and wrote *ix* on the margin, which afterwards crept into the text, making *xix*. For had he continued his wall beyond mount *Jura*, it could have been of no manner of use, and it cannot be supposed that, in such an emergency, he would have thrown up a rampart when it could have been of no advantage. Hunter, in the preface to his edition of *Cæsar*, has given a lengthened dissertation on this subject; but left the difficulty precisely as he found it. In this edition we have adopted the reading of *Oberlinus*, which obviates the objection, and renders the statement of *Cæsar* near the truth of actual measurement.

In modern times, *Geneva* is a considerable city, nearly two miles in circumference, and contains thirty thousand inhabitants. Besides being neatly built, it is strongly fortified, and remarkable for its beautiful situation, fine walks, and delightful prospects. Calvin spent the latter part of his life at *Geneva*, and his followers have, ever since, held the government of the city.

Gēnūsus, *i, m.* the *Semno*, a river of Măcēdōnīa, which falls into the *Ionian Sea*, between Apōllōnīa, *Pollina*, and Dŷrrāchŷum, *Durazzo*.

Gērgōvīa, *æ, f.* *Gergoie*, a strong town and fortress of Găllīa, *France*, said to belong to the Bōīi, B. G. VII. 9. but to the Arverni, B. G. VII. 34. situated on a very high mountain, and of difficult access on all sides, stood on the west of Elāver, the *Allier*, one of the southern branches of Lġġeris, the *Loire*.

Gērmānīa, *æ, f.* *Germany*, a large country of *Europe*, bounded on the S. by Dānŷbŷus, the *Danube*; on the E. by Vġstŷla, the *Vistula*; on the N. by Sġnus Cōdānus, *v. Mărġ Sŷŷŷŷŷum*, the *Baltic Sea*; and on the W. by Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, and Ocġānus Gērmānġcus, the *German Sea*. *Inh.* Gērmānġ, orum (*sing.* Gērmānus, *i*), the *Germans*. *Adj.* Gērmānus, *et*, Gērmānġcus, *a, um.* Drŷsus, the nephew of the emperor Tġbērŷus, on account of his victories in *Germany*, had the surname of Gērmānġcus, a title which was also assumed by several of the emperors. From this, seems derived the epithet *Gērmānġciānus*, applied to the army, and also to the soldiers who had served in *Germany*; as *Exercġtus Gērmānġciānus*, and, *Mġlġtes Gērmānġciānġ*.

Gġtŷlġa, *æ, et*, Gġtŷlġa, *æ, f.* an extensive country of Afrġca, to the south of Maurġtānġa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, and Nŷmġdġa, *Algiers*. It formed part of the kingdom of Măsinġssa. *Inh.* Gġtŷlġ, orum (*sing.* Gġtŷlus, *i*), the *Gætulians*. Săllŷstŷus, from books written in the Punic language which belonged to Hġġmpsā, gives the following character of the Gġtŷlġ and Lġbŷġs: "Afrġca was at first possessed by the Gġtŷlians and Libyans, a savage and untutored people, whose food was the flesh of wild beasts, or grass of the field like cattle; subject to no established customs, laws, or government, a race of wanderers, who had no settled habitation, and who lay down to rest whenever night overtook them." (*Sal. Jug.* 18.). Like the Numidians they excelled in horsemanship, and, like them, rode without saddles, hence *Gġtŷlus inculto* (*i. e.* non străto) ġquo (*Luc. Phar.* IV. 678.). *Adj.* Gġtŷlus, *et*, Gġtŷlġcus, *a, um*, of Gġtŷlġa, *African*; also *tawny*. *Gġtŷla bellŷa*, the *elephant* (*Juv. Sat.* X. 158.). *Gġtŷlġe gentes*, the inhabitants of Gġtŷlġa (*Plin.* I. 524.). *Gġtŷlġica pġrpŷra* (*Id.* 747.).

Gobanġtġo, ōnis, *m.* a leading man among the Arvġrni, who, with the other principal men of the state, banished his nephew Vġrcġngġtŷrġx from Gērgōvīa, for exciting his dependents and followers to rebel against the Romans.

Gŷmphi, orum, *m.* *Gonfi*, a town on the frontiers of Thġssălġa, *Thessaly*, towards Epġrus, *Lower Albania*. It stood near mount Pġndus, *Metzovo*, and was carried by storm, during the afternoon of one day, by Căsar, who gave it to be plundered by his soldiers. *Inh.* Gŷmphġses, *i*um. *Adj.* Gŷmphġsis, *is, e.*

Gŷrdŷnġ, orum, *m.* a people of the northern part of Găllġa Bġlġca, subject to the Nġrvġi, whose territories lay along the sea-coast, to

the north of the Mōrīni. Some copies (B. G. V. 39), read Geid-ūnos (3 syl.).

Græcia, æ, *f.* Greece, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Thræcia, Thrace (1 syl.), Romania; on the E. by Mǎrē Ægēum, the Archipĕlāgo; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the W. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, and Mǎrē Hādriātīcum, the Gulf of Venice. This country was chiefly peopled by colonies from Egypt, who introduced a knowledge of the arts and sciences, which were afterwards improved, and many of them carried to the highest degree of perfection by the Greeks. To the inhabitants of Greece, the civilization and refinement of the ancient world seem, at one period, to have been almost wholly confined. The Romans were indebted to them for all which they knew of philosophy, and the comforts of refined life. But the fine arts were not likely to be much cultivated or esteemed by a race of ferocious soldiers. In justice to the nation of Mars, however, it cannot be denied that in history, and in several species of poetry, if they did not equal, they did not fall much short of their instructors. The liberties of Greece, which Philip king of Macēdon first injured, were totally destroyed by his son, Alexander the Great. The country continued to be oppressed by his successors, until it was conquered by the Romans 145 years before the Christian Æra. From this period, the Greeks made no united effort to regain their independence, but continued in subjection until the beginning of the 15th century, when they fell under the tyranny of the Turks. Since that fatal conquest, the descendants of a refined, intelligent, and ingenious people, have been sunk in ignorance and oppressed by slavery. The population of this country is estimated at 1,920,000. *Inh.* Graci, *v.* Grāli, orum, *et*, Grājūgēnæ, arum. Græcūlus, *i*, *dim.* generally used in contempt. Græcismus, *i*, *m.* a Græcism, the Greek style, or manner of speaking. *Adj.* Græcus, Grājus, Grāius, *v.* Græcānicus, *a*, um, *et*, Græcīensis, *is*, *e* (not much used), of Greece, Greek, Grecian. *Adv.* Gracē, *v.* Gracānicē, after the manner of the Greeks.

Graiōcēli (4 syl.), orum, *m.* an ancient nation of Gālĭa, France, whose territories seem to have been adjacent to those of the Cēntrōnes and Catūrīges, a people who lived among the Alps. But the exact situation of the Graiōcēli is unknown.

Grānūs (Aulus), Auli Grānī, *m.* a native of Pūtēōli, Puzzuolo, who embraced the interest of Cæsar, and fell at Dýrrāchūm, Durazzo.

Grūdīi, orum, *m.* a neighbouring nation to the Gōrdūni. Their country was bounded on the N. by the mouths of Scāldis, the Scheld.

H

Hāllācmōn, ōnis, *acc. em. v. en*, na, *m.* the Specĭoto, (Holland), a river of Græcia, Greece, which, according to Cæsar, divided Mācēdōniā

from Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*. It had its source in mount Cītūs, and running in an easterly direction fell into Thērmāīcus Sīnus, the *Gulf of Salonica*.

Hārūdes, *um*, *m.* a people of Gērmānīa, *Germany*, on the north bank of Dānūbīus, the *Danube*, towards the source of that river.

Hēlvētīa, *æ*, *f.* *Switzerland*, a country of triangular form, bounded on the north by Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, and Lācus Brīgāntīnus, the *Lake of Constance*, which separated it from Vīndēlīcīa and Gērmānīa, *Germany*; on the S. by Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, and Lācus Lēmānus, the *Lake of Geneva*, which divided it from Prōvīncīa, afterwards Gālīa Nārbōnēnsis, *Dauphiné*, *Provence*, and *Languedoc*; and on the W. by mount Jura, which protected them from the Gauls. Hence it is manifest that Hēlvētīa was of less extent than *Switzerland*. *Inh.* Hēlvētīi, *orum* (*sing.* Hēlvētīus, *i*), the Helvetians, a people of the same origin as the Gauls. *Helvetii—phalange factā* (B. G. I. 24.), by which is to be understood simply, that they fought in close order, not that they drew up their troops precisely in the form of the Macedonian *Phalanx* so celebrated in ancient history. *Adj.* Hēlvētīus, *et*, Hēlvētīcus, *a*, *um*.

Hēlvīi, *orum* (*sing.* Hēlvīus, *i*), *m.* the Helvians, a people of Prōvīncīa, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Dauphiné*, on the W. bank of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, to the N. of the Arēcōmīci, and the river *Ardeche*. The mountain Cēvēnna, *Cevennes*, separated them from the Arvērni. Their country is now called *Vivarez*, and their capital Alba Augusta, *Viviers*.

Hērāclēa Sēntīca, a town of Mācēdōnīa, on the W. of the *Marmora*, at a considerable distance to the N. of the place, where this large river joins Strýmon, the *Strumona*. The latter falls into Sīnus Strýmōnīcus the *Gulf of Contessa*. Some editors consider the word *Sentica* as spurious.

Hērēūles, *is*, *m.* the son of Jūpīter and Alcēmēa, the daughter of Elēctrýon, king of Argos, *Argo*, or, according to some, of Anāxo, but, according to others, of Eurýmēdē, Eurýdicē, *v.* Lysídīcē. During the time of her pregnancy, Alcēmēa married Amphýtrýon, who was the brother of Anāxo, and, from his mother's husband, Hērēūles received the patronymic Amphýtrīōnīādes. Of this name ancient authors have enumerated upwards of forty, the most distinguished of whom was the son of Alcēmēa, called, from the place of his birth, Thēbæ, *Theba*, in Bēcōtīa, the *Theban* Hērēūles. Both Greek and Roman authors have extolled the strength, courage, and activity, of this renowned hero to a height surpassing belief. The greatest difficulties and dangers seemed to vanish before him, nor did he shrink from any enterprise, however perilous or impracticable it might appear. The cruelty of Jūno, who plotted his destruction even before his birth, rendered him subject to the will of Eurýstheus (3 syl.), king of Argos, *Argo*, and cousin of Hērēūles. This monarch imposed on him the 12 labours so celebrated in fabulous history. 1st. To kill the famous lion of Nēmēa, *St. George's*. 2d. To destroy the serpent of

Lērna, the *Lake of Molini*. 3d. To bring alive to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.), the stag of Ćenōē, remarkable for its golden horns, brazen feet, and astonishing swiftness. 4th. To bring likewise alive to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.) a wild boar of prodigious strength and ferocity, which desolated the country round Erȳmānthus. 5th. To clear the stables of Augēas, v. Augias, king of Elis, which had contained 3000 oxen for many years. 6th. To kill the carnivorous birds which had ravaged the country near Stȳmphālus, the *Lake of Vousi*, in Arcādīa. 7th. To bring alive to Argos, *Argo*, a terrible wild bull, which laid waste the island Crēta, *Candia*. 8th. To catch the mares of Dīōmēdes, a king of Thrācīa, *Romania*, which fed on human flesh. 9th. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. 10th. To kill the monster Gērȳon, king of Gādes, *Cadix*, and to bring to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.) his numerous flocks, which were likewise said to feed on human flesh. 11th. To carry off the golden apples from the garden of the Hēsperīdes. 12th. To bring from the Infernal Regions the three-headed dog Cērbērus. For these labours, which he achieved in little more than eight years, he received a complete suit of armour from the gods. Jūpiter gave him a shield, Apōllo a bow and arrows, Mērcūrius a sword, Nēptūnus a horse, Vūlcānus a golden cuirass, a brazen buskin, and a club of brass, and Mīnērvā a coat of armour and a helmet. The other exploits of Hērcūles, from the greatness of their number, exceed our limits, and it would require more space than we can afford to enumerate the one half of his children. The greater part of the labours of this hero Claudian has sung, XXXIV. 9—48. For attempting to rob the temple of Dēlphī, *Castri*, because the priestess had treated an inquiry of his with indifference, the oracle doomed him to be sold for a slave, and to remain in servitude for three years. Omphālē, queen of Lȳdīa, bought him, and soon after, from admiration of his astonishing actions, married him. On completing the period of his slavery, he returned to Pēlōpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, and married Dēlānīra, daughter of Ćeneus (2 syl.), king of Cālȳdon, in Ātōllā. After living many years in happiness together, she, from jealousy, sent him a poisoned tunic by his servant Līchas, which caused such terrible pain that he erected a funeral pile on Ćeta, *Banīna*, stretched himself upon it, and expired (Ov. Met. IX. 134, seqq.). The immortal part of Hērcūles, by order of Jūpiter, ascended to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses, and Jūno, changing her hatred into esteem, gave him her daughter Hēbē, the goddess of youth, in marriage. After his death he received divine honours. To Hērcūles the poplar was sacred, which he is said to have brought from the banks of Achēron. Alcides, æ, m. a patronymic of Hērcūles, from Alcēus, the father of Amphitrȳon. He was the god of faith; hence Hērcūlē, v. Hērclē (*Adv.*), by Hērcūles, or, upon my honour; *Deus fīdīus*, sc. *juvet*, may the god of faith assist me; *Mehercūle*, v. *Mehercūles*, sc. *juvet*, of the same import. *Hercūle dextro*, by the favour of Hērcūles (Pers. 11. 12.). He was supposed to preside over hidden treasures.

Hērċŭlis cōlūmnæ, the pillars of Hērċŭles, *i. e.* Cālpē, a mountain in Hispāniā, *Spain*, near *Gibraltar*, and Abŷla, a mountain in Mauritāniā, *Morocco* and *Fez*. In his expedition against Gērŷon, king of Gādes, *Cadiz*, Hērċŭles was said to have raised these mountains, and afterwards to have separated *Spain* from *Africa*, that a communication might be opened between the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Mediterranean*. The ancients were not agreed on this point, some thinking them statues, others towns, others islands, others mountains. *Adj.* Hērċŭlānus, Hērċŭlānċus, Hērāclċus, Hērċŭlēus, a, um. Frċtum Hērċŭlēum, the *Strait of Gibraltar* (Sil. Ital. l. 199.). Hērāclċas (fabulas), the fabulous labours of Hērċŭles (Juv. l. 52.). Hērċŭlēus gurgēs, the part of the *Mediterranean* immediately to the west of the *Strait of Gibraltar* (Juv. XIV. 280.). Hērċŭlċum astrum, the constellation *Leo* (Mart. VIII. 55.). Hērċŭlċi colles, the hills about *Tibur*, *Tivoli* (Mart. IV. 57.). Hērċŭlċæ arbor corōnæ, the tree of the crown of Hērċŭles, *i. e.* the poplar (Virg. G. II. 66.).

Hērċŷniā, æ, f. a very extensive forest of *Germany*, the breadth of which, according to Cæsar, was nine days' journey, and its length exceeded sixty. It extended from the territories of the Hċlvċtċi, Nċmċtes, and Raurāci, along Dānŭbŷus, the *Danube*, to the country of the Dāci and Anārtes; then turning to the north, it spread over many large tracts of land, and is said to have contained many different animals, unknown in other countries, of which Cæsar describes two or three kinds. Since the other forests of *Germany* were only branches of the Hercynian, some writers have considered it as covering nearly the whole of that extensive territory. On the country becoming more inhabited, the grounds were gradually cleared, and few vestiges of the ancient forest remain in modern times. In the writings of Erātōsthċnēs and several other Greek authors, it is called Orcŷniā.

Hċbċrniā, Ivċrniā, Jŷvċrna, æ, et, Iċrnċ, es, f. *Ireland*, a considerable island in Mārċ Atlāntċicum, the *Atlantic Ocean*. It is washed on the east by Ocċānus Vċrgċniŷus, *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England*; on the north by Mārċ Hċbċrniċum, the *Irish Sea*, which divides it from *Scotland*; and on all other parts by Mārċ Atlāntċicum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, of which *St. George's Channel*, and the *Irish Sea*, form but very small parts. *Ireland* is situated between 5 and 10 degrees of west longitude, and between 51 and 56 degrees north latitude, extending in length about 300 miles, and in breadth about 150. Its surface contains 30,370 square miles, and the modern population is computed at four millions. To Hērōdōtus both *Britain* and *Ireland* were unknown. Erātōsthċnēs, gives a general and very rude idea of the outline of the former, but was ignorant of the latter. Strābo had some knowledge, though most imperfect, of both. According to this geographer, the position of *Ireland* would nearly coincide with that of the island *Faro*. Pliny's information with respect to *Britain* and *Ireland* greatly surpasses that of his predecessors. Pōmpōniŷus Mela calls *Ireland* Jŷvċrna, and Dċōdōrus, Iris,

- v. Irin.* The latter says, that the natives of *Ireland*, like the Gauls and their northern neighbours, were cannibals. *Inh.* Hībērnī, orum. *Adj.* Hībērnīcus, *v.* Hībērnīcus, *a, um.*
- Hīēmpsal, ālis, *m.* a king of Nūmīdīa, *Algiers*, whom Pompey restored to the throne, after the Numidians had expelled him, by order of Sūlla.
- Hirus (Ulcīllis), Ulcīllis Hiri, *m.* an officer who commanded six cohorts, which had been levied by Pompey.
- Hispālis, is, *f.* (Hispal, ālis, *n.* Sil. Ital.) *Seville*, a celebrated town of Hispānīa, *Spain*, on Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*, above the place where that river is divided into two streams, which formed the island Tārtēssus. The Gothic kings had long their residence in *Seville*, which the Phœnicians are said to have built. Nēbrissa, *Lebriza*, a town of great antiquity, stood between *Seville* and the sea. *Inh.* Hispālēnses, ium. *Adj.* Hispālēnsis, is, *e.*
- Hispānīa, æ, *f.* *Spain*, a large country of *Europe*, bounded on the S. by Frētum Gādītānum, *v.* Hērcūlēum, the *Strait of Gibraltar*; on the E. by the *Mediterranean*, which was known among the Romans by the appellation of *Nōstrum Mārē*, and, among the Greeks, of *Mārē Intērnum*, which may likewise be found in Roman authors, but not of frequent occurrence; on the N. by Pyrēnæi Mōntes, the *Pyrenees*, which separate it from Gālīa, *France*, and Océānus Cāntābrīcus, the *Bay of Biscay*; on the W. by Lūsītānīa, *Portugal* (included in Hispānīa Ultērīor, and Mārē Atlānticum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, which the Greeks call *Mārē Extērnum*. It extends from 35°, 50', to 41°, 40', N. lat. and from 9°, 30', W. to 3°, 15', E. long. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 660 miles, and its greatest breadth 550. The superficial contents of this country are about 148,000 square miles. *Spain*, including *Portugal*, was by the Romans divided into two parts, Hispānīa Cytērīor, *Hither Spain*, and Hispānīa Ultērīor, *Farther Spain*; hence *duæ Hispānīæ*, the two *Spains*, or, *Hispānīæ*, the *Spains*. The former, or northern, comprehending an extent of country equal to three-fourths of *Modern Spain*; the latter, or southern, the rest of the country. These two divisions were sometimes governed by proconsuls, but more commonly by prætors.
- After Augustus had completed the subjugation of the whole country by the conquest of the Cantabrians, and neighbouring tribes (19 B. C.), he divided the whole peninsula into three parts. Hispānīa Cytērīor, from Tārrāco, its principal city, he called Tārrācōnēnsis, and Hispānīa Ultērīor he formed into Lūsītānīa, and *Bætīca*. The former appellation was derived from the Lūsītānī, the most powerful of the nations who inhabited that country, and the latter, from Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*, a very large river, which watered that province. Claudian gives a correct and just description of this country in a single line—"Dives æquis, frugum facilis, præciosa metallis (XXIX. 54.). *Inh.* Hispānī, orum (*sing.* Hispānus, i), the Spaniards. *Adj.* Hispānus, Hispānicus, *a, um, et, Hispāniēnsis*, is, *e.* *Hispāna humus* (Ov. Fast. VI. 462.).

Hispana Tēthys, the Spanish Sea, or, *Western Ocean* (Claud. XVII. 50.). *Hispaniense os Rhodāni* (Plin. I. 310.).

Hōra, æ, *f.* an hour. Among the Romans it was the twelfth part of a day. The first hour commenced with the rising of the sun, and the twelfth ended with his setting. It is manifest that the portion of time, denominated an hour by them, was constantly changing, and was only of equal length to our hour at the equinoxes. At these two periods of the year, and, at them only, their first hour corresponded to 7 o'clock in the morning; the second to 8; third to 9; fourth to 10, and fifth to 11; but their sixth hour or noon (*meridies*) coincided exactly with our 12 o'clock noon, or mid-day, throughout the whole year. Their 7th then answered to our 1 in the afternoon, 8th to 2, 9th to 3, 10th to 4, 11th to 5, and 12th to 6. At the summer solstice, or longest day, the sun rises at *Rome* a few minutes past 4 o'clock, and sets the same number of minutes before 8, consequently their hour is, at that time, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than ours, and at the winter solstice, it will be as much shorter.

The division of the day into 12 parts, the Greeks learned from the Babylonians, to whom the merit of the invention is most probably due. The Romans were indebted in this particular to the Greeks.

I

Ibērus, i, *m.* the *Ebro*, a large and rapid river of *Hispania*, *Spain*, which has its source in the mountains of *Santillanno* in *Old Castile*, runs in a south east direction, and, after receiving a number of tributary streams, falls into the *Mediterranean*, nearly opposite *Insulæ Bālēares*, the islands *Majorca* and *Minorca*. *Iberia*, æ, *f.* *Spain*, so called from this river. *Inh.* *Ibēri*, orum (*sing.* *Iber*, *ēri*), *m.* the *Spaniards*. *Cēltibēria*, æ, *f.* another district of *Spain*. *Inh.* *Cēltibēri*, orum (*sing.* *Cēltiber*, *ēri*), *m.* the *Celtiberians*, who had this name from their being originally *Celts*, and settling in *Ibēria*. In prose authors, these appellations are chiefly applied to the northern part of the country, and its inhabitants. The *Celts* appear to have lived to the north of *Ibērus*, the *Ebro*, on which account *Cēltibēria* never occurs as a name of *Spain*, and the same remark will apply to *Cēltibēri*. *Adj.* *Ibērus*, *Ibēricus*, *Ibērinus*, *et*, *Ibēriacus*, a, um, *Ibēricum Mārē*, that part of the *Mediterranean*, near the mouth of the *Ebro*.

Iccūs, i, *m.* a nobleman of the *Itēmi*. He and *Antebrōgius* were sent ambassadors to *Cæsar* in the second year of the *Gallic war*.

Idus, uum, *f.* the *Ides*, one of the divisions of the *Roman month*. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, the *Ides* were on the 15th, and in the other months, on the 13th. Hence, some derive the word from the *Tuscan verb*, *idūārē*, to divide, as they were nearly in the middle of the month. Others have supposed, with some probability of truth, the different divisions of the month ought to

be referred to the different situations or appearances of the moon. When in conjunction with the sun, Romulus appointed a person to proclaim the change; see *Kālēndæ*. Her first emersion from the solar rays he called *novæ lunæ*, new moon, afterwards *Nonæ*, and *Idus* from *εἶδος*, *beauty*, when that luminary was full, from her being then in her greatest beauty. Other derivations of *Idus* have been conjectured, but too fanciful, to merit attention. Like the Kalends, and Nones, the Ides were reckoned backwards.

Igilium, *i*, *n*. *Giglio*, an island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, off the coast of *Etruria*, *v*. *Hetruria*, *Tuscany*, opposite *Albina*, the *Albigna*.

Igūvium, *i*, *n*. *Gubio*, a town of *Umbria* in *Apenninus*, the *Apennines*. From the notice taken of this town by *Silius Italicus*, it appears to have been subject to frequent rains. *Inh*. *Igūvini*, *orum*.

Ilēda, *æ*, *f*. *Lerida*, a town of *Hispania Citerior*, or, *Tarracōnēnsis*, on *Sicoris*, the *Segre*, about four miles above its junction with *Cinga*, the *Cinca*, both of which have their sources in the *Pyrenees*. *Cæsar* pitched his camp between these rivers previously to his defeating *Afranius* and *Petreibus* (3 syl.), lieutenant-generals of *Pompey*. *Inh*. *Ilērdēnses*, *ium*.

Illurgavonēnses, *ium*, *m*. a nation of *Spain*, near the mouth of the river *Iberus*, the *Ebro*. *Pliny* mentions the country of the *Ilurgaones*, probably the same people; but nothing certain, respecting their history, or geographical position, is known. *Adj*. *Illurgavonēnsis*, *is*, *e*.

Illyricum, *i*, *n*. a country now included in *European Turkey*, was bounded on the S. by *Macedonia*; on the E. by *Mæsia* and *Pannonia*; on the N. by *Noricum*; and on the W. by *Histria* and *Mare Adriaticum*, *v*. *Suprum*, the *Gulf of Venice*. *Inh*. *Illyrii*, *orum* (*sing*. *Illyrius*, *i*), the *Illyrians*. *Adj*. *Illyricus*, *a*, *um*, and in later writers, *Illyricanus*, *a*, *um*. See *Dalmatia*.

Imanūentius, *i*, *m*. a Briton, the father of *Mandubratius*, and king of the *Trinobantes*. He was killed by *Cassivelaunus*.

Indutiomarus, *i*, *m*. a chief man among the *Tréviri*, father-in-law to *Cingetorix*; who attacked *Labienus*, but was repulsed, and slain.

Issa, *æ*, *f*. *Lissa*, an island in *Mare Adriaticum*, the *Gulf of Venice*, near the coast of *Illyricum*. *Inh*. *Issa*, *orum*, *et*, *Issenses*, *ium*. *Adj*. *Issæus*, *Issæus*, *a*, *um*, *et*, *Issensis*, *is*, *e*.

Isthmus, *i*, *f*. an *isthmus*, a neck of land which joins a peninsula to a continent. The isthmus here (*B. C.* 111. 55.) referred to, is that of *Corinth*, which connects *Peloponnesus*, the *Morea*, with the continent of *Greece*.

Italia, *æ*, *f*. *Italy*, a large and celebrated country of *Europe*, situated between 7 and 19 degrees of E. longitude, and between 38 and 46 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the S. by *Frætum Siculum*, the *Strait of Messina*, which separates it from *Sicily*; and on the N. E. by *Mare Adriaticum*, *v*. *Hadraticum*, quod et *Suprum*, the *Gulf of Venice*, which divides it from *Græcia*, *Greece*, now part of *Turkey in Europe*. *Alpes*, the *Alps*, form the boun-

dary between *Italy* and *Germany*, on the N. ; and on the S. W. it is washed by that part of the *Mediterranean*, formerly called *Măre Tŭrrhēnum*, v. *Tŭscum*, quod et *Infērum*, the *Tuscan sea*, not in use. *Apenninus*, the *Apennines*, an extensive range of mountains, stretching the whole length of the country from the *Alps* to *Rhēgium*, *Reggio*, in which are the sources of all the rivers in *Italy*. *Rōma*, *Rome*, for many years the seat of universal empire, was the capital of *Italy*. From it, the inhabitants of *Italy* were frequently called *Rōmāni*, a name originally given only to the natives of that city and its territory, which was long very small. *Itālīa* contains 1200 square miles. *Inh.* *Itāli*, orum (*sing.* *Itālus*, i), the *Italians*. *Itālis*, *īdis*, *f.* of *Itālīa*, *Italy*, applied to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* *Itālus*, *et*, *Itālīcus*, a, um.

Itālīca, æ, *f.* *Sevilla La Vieja*, a town of *Bætica*, about seven miles from *Hispālis*, *Seville*, on the opposite bank of *Bætis*, the *Guadaluquivir*, which afterwards changed its course. It was built by *Scipio Africānus* for the accommodation of his wounded soldiers, hence the name is derived. The poet *Silius* was a native of this town, from which he was surnamed *Itālīcus*. Besides other great men, the emperors *Trajan* and *Adrian* were born in *Itālīca*. *Inh.* *Itālīcēnses*, ium.

Itūs, i, (*sc.* *portus*), *m.* a harbour in the country of the *Mōrīni*, in *Gālīa Bēlgīca*, which, according to some, was *Boulogne*, and, according to others, *Vissant*, or *Calais*. *Ptolemy* mentions it as a promontory, although it cannot be doubted that there was likewise a cognominal harbour. From his description, this seems to be the place which he had in view. It could not be *Calais*. *Cæsar* set out from *Itūs Portus*, when he sailed the second time for *Britain*.

Itūræa, æ, *f.* a mountainous country of *Asia*, to the east of *Gālīlæa*, from which it was separated by *Jōrdānes*, v. *Jōrdānes*, the *El-Sharia*, and *Măre Tībēriās*. *Inh.* *Itūræi*, v. *Ithŭræi*, orum, the *Ituræans*. *Adj.* *Itūræus*, *et*, *Ithŭræus*, a, um, of *Itūræa*, also of *Pārthīa*, *Parthian*, from its being often under the dominion of the *Parthians*.

J

Jacētāni, orum, *m.* a people of *Hispanīa*, *Spain*, at the foot of *Pŭrēnāi Mōntes*, the *Pyrenees*, near the middle of that chain of mountains.

Jūba, æ, *m.* a king of *Mauritānīa*, *Morocco* and *Fez*, who, in the civil war, joined the standard of the Republic ; and almost annihilated the forces of *Cæsar* under the command of *Cūrīo*. He added his troops to those of *Scipīo*, and continued to oppose the interests of *Cæsar* even after the battle of *Phŭrsālīa* ; but was at last vanquished at *Thāpsus* by that fortunate general, and procured his own death by the assistance of his slave. See *Pētreius*.

Jūlius, *i. m.* the name of a very celebrated Roman tribe, brought from Alba to *Rome* by Rōmūlus, who derived their origin from Iūlus, a son of Ænēas. *Adj.* Jūlius, *et*, Jūliānus, *a, um*.

Jūnius (Quīntus), Quīnti Jūnii, *m.* a Spaniard whom Cæsar frequently sent to treat with Ambīōrix.

Jūpīter, Jōvis, *m.* was, according to Hēsīōdus and Apōllōdōrus, a son of Sātūrnus and his sister Rhea. Dīōdōrus Sicūlus says, besides that Jūpīter, there was another more ancient, the brother of Cœlus. Cīcēro enumerates three of this name; the first, born in Arcādīa, was the son of Æther, and father of Proserpīna and Liber; the second, likewise a native of Arcādīa, was the son of Cœlus, and the father of Mīnērvā; and the third, a Cretan, was the son of Sātūrnus. The inhabitants of Crēta, *Candia*, showed the tomb of the third Jūpīter at the commencement of the Christian Æra. Some writers of antiquity make the number not less than three hundred. The son of Sātūrnus and Rhea, *or*, Ops, is the most distinguished, and the one who received divine honours from the *Greeks and Romans*. They considered him as the father of gods and men. But in his character, as it appears in their writings, there is little either to be admired or imitated. He was a slave to the basest passions, and to the most criminal indulgences. The righteous government of the universe, and the perfect happiness of his creatures, could form objects but of very inferior consideration in his polluted mind, almost wholly bent on impure and criminal gratification. In the pursuit of his favourite pleasures, in general most degrading and vicious, he was never restrained by an esteem of virtue, a respect for innocence, a love of justice, or a regard for truth. Meanness is ever the concomitant of vice. Hence we find the sovereign of the gods assuming the form of an *eagle*, a *bull*, &c. for purposes which the most worthless of men would be ashamed to acknowledge! Such ideas of a Supreme Being were formed by the human mind, unaided by Revelation! Jūpīter was generally represented sitting on a throne of gold or ivory, holding in his right hand thunderbolts, and in his left a sceptre of ivory. An eagle, with expanded wings, stood at his feet. Among trees, the oak was sacred to him. *Patūlā Jōvis arbōre*, from the spreading tree of Jūpīter, *i. e.* from the oak. Jūpīter is taken for the air; *sub Jōve frigido*, in the cold air; *madidus Jūpīter*, a moist atmosphere; *mālus Jūpīter*, unwholesome air. *Jōvis ales*, the eagle; *Stygīus Jūpīter*, Pluto. *Vejūpīter, v.* *Vejōvis*, young Jūpīter, without a beard, or a thunderbolt. *Dijōvis*, a title of Jūpīter. *Adj.* *Jōvius*, *a, um*, of Jūpīter, begotten of Jūpīter. *Jōvialis*, *is, e, of, or*, fit for, Jūpīter. Neither of these adjectives is of frequent occurrence in good writers.

Jūra, *æ, m.* *Jura*, a chain of mountains, which, extending from Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, to Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, separated Hēlvētia, *Suisseerland*, from that part of Gālīa Cēltīca which the Sēquāni possessed, now called *Franche Compté*. The highest summit of

this range is about 440 toises above the level of the sea. Vögësus, *Vauge*, is a branch of mount *Jura*.

K

Kälēndæ, *v.* Cälēndæ, arum, *f.* the Kalends, the name given by the Romans to the first day of every month. A priest was appointed to give notice to the people of the change of the moon, or when the new moon was first visible; and there is no doubt that the term is derived from the Greek verb *καλεω*, *I call*. Like the other divisions of the Roman month, the Kalends were counted backwards, that is, they began at the highest number, and were reckoned downwards, e. g. the 14th of December was the 19th of the Kalends of January; the 15th, the 18th of the Kalends of January; the 16th, the 17th of the Kalends of January; and so on till the 1st of the month, which was called the Kalends. The Nones and Ides had the name of the month to which they belonged, but the Kalends always that of the succeeding month. The table, on the following page, will illustrate the Roman mode of calculation in this respect, which, both in simplicity and convenience, was certainly much inferior to that in use amongst the nations of modern *Europe*. See Table on next page.

The word Kälēndæ, when preceded by a numeral adjective, may be written either in the genitive or accusative case; being governed in the former instance by a noun expressive of time, and in the latter, which is the more usual construction, by a preposition understood; thus, *decimo die Kalendarum Martiarum*, *sapius, Martii*; vel, *Kalendas Martias, v. Martii, sc. κατὰ, v. secundum*, which was most commonly contracted in this manner, *X. Kal. Mar.*

The Greeks having no Kalends, the Romans used the phrase *ad Kalendas Græcas* proverbially, to denote a period which would never arrive. The French have adopted the Latin expression, with little variation, to convey the same idea, *aux Calendes Grecques*. It is probable that most languages have a corresponding phraseology. In the same sense the English say *at latter Lammas*, there being only one in the year; and the Scots, *the morn come never*, i. e. the morrow which will never come.

A TABLE OF THE KALENDS, NONES, AND IDES.

Days of the Month.	April, June, Sept. Nov.	Jan. August, December.	March, May, July, Octob.	February.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	Prid. Kal.
29	III.	IV.	IV.	Martii.
30	Prid. Kal.	III.	III.	
31	Mens. seq ^{ts} .	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq ^{ts} .	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq ^{ts} .	

Kālēnus. See Fūfius.

L

Lābērius (Quintus L. Dūrus), Quīnti Lābērii Dūri, *m.* a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army. He was killed in *Britain*.

Lăbīēnus (Titus), Tīti Lăbīēni, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals in the Gallic war. In the beginning of the civil war he deserted to Pompey, escaped from the battle of Phārsālīa, and was killed in that of Mūnda. *Adj.* Lăbīēnānus, *a, um*, used, perhaps, only in the masculine gender, and chiefly applied to the soldiers who were under his command.

Lacētānīa, æ, *f.* a district of *Spain*, at the foot of Pŷrēnæus, the *Pyrenees*, near the middle of that chain of mountains. *Inh.* Lacētāni, *orum*.

Lælius (Dēcīus), Dēcīi Lælii, *m.* a noble Roman, who, with C. Triārius, commanded the Asiatic ships under Pompey (B. C. III. 5.). According to Appian, he was killed by the soldiers of Arăbīo, a king of Africa, during the second triumvirate. Cicēro has introduced him in his treatise, *De finibus bonorum et malorum*. *Adj.* Læliānus, *a, um*.

Lārīnātes, *um* (*sing.* Lārīnas, ātis), *m.* the inhabitants of Lārīnum, *v.* Lārīnātum, *i, n.* *Larino*, a town in the district of the Frēntāni, south of Tifērnus, the *Tiferno*, a river of *Italy* which runs into the *Gulf of Venice*.

Lārīssa, æ, *f.* *Lerissa* (Greeks) and *Yeniseri* (Turks), a city of Thēsālīa, *Thessaly*, on the right bank of the river Pēnēus, the *Salamprīa*. There is another city of the same name towards the south of *Thessaly*, on Sinus Malīacus, the *Strait of Negroponte*. *Inh.* Lārīssæi, *orum*. *Adj.* Lārīssæus, *a, um*.

Latōbrōgi, *orum, m.* the Latobrogians, a neighbouring nation of the Tūlīngi, Raurāci, and Hēlvētīi, whose country lay on the bank of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, about 90 miles to the W. of Lăcus Brīgāntinus, the *Lake of Constance*. If they are the nation called by Ptolemy, Latōbīci, they must have changed their settlements before that geographer wrote, as he includes their territories in Pānnōnīa, near to Nōricum; where they could not have been neighbours to the Tūlīngi, Raurāci, and Hēlvētīi, as stated by Cæsar.

Lēgātus, *i, m.* a lieutenant-general, who was appointed by the consul, or commander-in-chief, under whose orders he acted. The number of these officers varied in proportion to the greatness or importance of the war. Each legion had at least one, often two. When separated from the main army, sent into winter quarters, &c. the lieutenant-general, being the deputy of the commander, had the honour to be the highest officer.

At their first institution, the Lēgāti were counsellors to the governors of provinces, and decided all causes of minor importance; but held no military rank. Hence the word primarily denoted an ambassador. Their admission into the army naturally resulted from that place of intimacy and confidence. Under the emperors, the term became a common appellation for all invested with the highest military command in foreign countries.

Lēgio, ōnis, *f.* a legion, or body of soldiers consisting of different numbers at different times. In the early part of the reign of Rōmūlus, the legion contained 3,000 foot, and 300 horse, which he, on the

increase of the citizens, by the admission of the Sabines, raised to 4,000. To that number 1,000 was added during the war which Hännibal carried on in Itālia, *Italy*, about 216 years B. C. but a reduction of 500 had taken place before the time Pölybius wrote his history. Livy states that the legion consisted of 5,000 foot, and Vegetius, of 6,000 foot. It cannot be doubted that these historians recorded the exact number, which constituted a complete legion in their respective times. These are most probably not the only changes the legion underwent; but they have not been transmitted, from few of the writers of antiquity taking any notice of the precise number and regulations of the legion. Perhaps no part of Roman antiquities is involved in greater uncertainty, than the constitution of the legion; and the limits necessarily prescribed to a work of this kind do not admit of a full investigation of this very important and interesting subject. Modern writers on the Roman army have, in general, implicitly adopted the idea of Jüstus Lipsius, that the legion consisted of 10 cohorts, each cohort of 3 maniples, and each manipule of 2 centuries; and that, in the order of battle, the troops were drawn up in three lines, first, the *Hästati*; second, the *Principes*; and third, the *Triarii*. At one period that account was probably correct, although it does not exactly correspond with the facts mentioned by Cæsar, and subsequent writers. Those who formed the first line were called *Hästati*, from their fighting with *Hæsta*, a long spear; and were the flower of the Roman youth. The second line consisted of the same number of maniples, but of men more advanced in life, and of greater military experience, who were called *Principes*, probably from their being, at one time, the *first* line. Their arms were heavy. The *Triarii* made up the third line, and seem to have been a body of reserve. They were frequently, from *Pilum*, a javelin, called *Pilani*, and the *Hästati* and *Principes*, *Antepilani*, from being stationed before them. The *Vêlites* generally skirmished before the lines, sometimes between them, and appear to have been what the moderns call Irregulars, or light Infantry. They had light armour, hence called *expediti*, *levis armaturæ*, &c. Livy refers the formation of this body to the first Punic war. The archers and slingers were attached to it. According to that historian, 20 *Vêlites* seem to have belonged to each manipule. They were, in battle, not formed into cohorts, or maniples, but fought in such parties, and in such places, as the commander judged most advantageous.

In the early ages of the Roman state, their army in battle-order was drawn up, like the Macedonian phalanx, in a continued line. This fact rests on the authority of Livy. The disposition into three lines, and arranging in maniples at some distance from each other, seem an improvement of later times. When the *Hästati* yielded to the superior force or bravery of the enemy, they fell back to the *Principes*, who filled up the spaces between the maniples, and with them they renewed the charge. If both were forced to give way, the *Triarii* came up, and a third attack was made on

the enemy. Hence, *ad triārīos ventum est*, it is come to the last push; matters are in the utmost danger. The cavalry fought on the wings, but their exact form or position is not certainly known. It probably did not differ very much from the practice of the moderns. If, after the whole force was brought into action, the enemy still prevailed, they, of necessity, submitted to a defeat.

Of the constitution of the legion when Livy wrote, the following short account will convey an idea perhaps not far from the truth. In each company (*ordo*), were 60 rank and file, 2 centurions, probably he means the centurion, and his substitute (*Optio*, Livy, *Sūbcēntūrīo*), and 1 ensign-bearer. A manipule contained twice that number, or 126. The 15 maniples of the *Hāstāti*, and the same number of the *Prīncīpes*, of course, amounted to 3,780

The <i>Triārīi</i> to	-	-	-	-	600
The <i>Vēlītes</i> to	-	-	-	-	600
The Legate, Tribunes, Prefects, and Standard-bearer,					20

5,000

How long this constitution of the legion remained, Roman history gives no precise information. Cæsar and the historians after him are silent respecting it. Hence it may justly be inferred, that it had ceased before the period in which he wrote. It was probably discontinued about the time when Mārīus tyrannised over the commonwealth. The Romans continued to draw up the troops for battle in three lines, but in Cæsar we find the third frequently performing the lowest offices, quite unsuited to the dignity of the *Triārīi*, and incompatible with the immunities which they enjoyed.

All the cohorts of the legion were manifestly on an equal footing in the army of that general, and no preference seems to have been either acknowledged, or claimed, more than by the different battalions of the same brigade in the British army. The only vestige of the ancient division was the officers retaining their former appellations, as *Primus hastātus*, *Primus pilus*, &c. Cæsar frequently kept the third line as a body of reserve. See his account of his engagement with the *Hēlvēti*, and of the battle of *Phārsālīa* against Pompey, where his success was the first mortal blow at Roman independence.

For fuller information respecting the Roman legion, the reader is referred to Polybius, Livy, Vegetius, Salmasius, and Justus Lipsius. The last of these writers has been followed, with little, if any, variation, by Cantelius, Crippingius, Rosinus, Kennet, and Dr. Adam, late Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, whose accurate treatise on Roman Antiquities forms one of the most useful school-books, which has issued from the press for many years. *Lēgīuncūla*, a, f. a little legion. *Adj.* *Lēgīōnārīus*, a, um, of a legion, legionary.

Lēmānus (*Lācus*), the *Lake of Geneva*, is a most beautiful expanse of water, in the form of a crescent, the concave side of which is upwards of fifty-four miles long. Its hollow side is towards *Swit-*

serland, and its greatest breadth measures about twelve miles. This lake is twelve hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. Rhödānus, the *Rhone*, descending from the *Alps*, traverses the whole length of the lake, and renders the water at its entrance turbid, on account of the quantity of earth and mud brought down from these steep mountains. Like the other waters and lakes of *Swisserland*, for near an hour in the evening, after the sun is hidden behind mount *Jūra*, it shines with a splendour resembling burnished gold, by the reflection of the solar rays from the *Glaciers*. Mount *Blanc*, although 60 miles distant, is reflected on this lake, which is 1228 feet above the level of the *Mediterranean Sea*. It never wholly freezes, even in the severest winters; and rises about 10 feet in summer, by the melting of the snow on the *Alps*. There is no island in the lake of *Geneva*, but near the town of that name, there is a small rocky eminence, called the *Stone of Neptune* (*Pierre à Neptune*). Forty streams besides the *Rhone* run into the *Lake of Geneva*, of which the waters appear of a greenish colour, on issuing out at its western extremity.

Lēmōvices, um, *m.* a people of *Gallia Cēltica*, between *Gārūmna*, the *Garonne*, and *Līgēris*, the *Loire*. There appear to have been more than one tribe or state of this name.

Lēntūlus (Lūcūs), Lūcī Lēntūli, *m.* an officer in Pompey's army, who was seized, imprisoned, and put to death by Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, on the murder of his general.

Lēntūlus, i. See Spīnther.

Lēntūlus, i, *m.* a quaestor in Cæsar's army during the civil war. He was the son of P. Mārcēllus, on which account he had the surname of *Mārcēllinus*.

Lēpīdus (Mārcus Æmīlius), Mārci Æmīlii Lēpīdi, *m.* a Roman of an illustrious family, who, with Augūstus and Anthony, formed the second triumvirate. His ambition was excessive, but he was equally destitute of mental abilities and military talents. His cruelty in the proscription was not less bloody than that of his ruthless colleagues, for he even consented to the death of his own brother. Afrīca was the division of the empire which fell to his share, but his soldiers wholly deserting him went over to the camp of Augūstus, who obliged him to abdicate the power which he possessed as a triumvir. He afterwards withdrew, by order of Augūstus, to Cīrēxi, *Circello*, an inconsiderable town on the coast of Lātium, where he passed the remainder of his days in obscurity and peace. But it does not appear from Suetōnius, as some have asserted, that he was kept there as a prisoner under a military guard.

Lēpōntīi, orum, *m.* a people of the *Alps*, near the source of Rhödānus, the *Rhone*, on the south of that river. *Adj.* Lēpōntīcus, a, um.

Lēptis, is, *acc. im. f.* *Lebida*, a maritime town of *Afrīca*, between the Sŷrtes, built, according to Sallust, by a colony of Sidonians. There is another town of this name in Bŷzāciūm, *Tunis*, now *Lomta*, near *Adrūmētum*, which appears to have been founded at

- a later period. Hence the former was called *Major*, and the latter, *Minor*. *Inh.* Lēptitāni, orum.
- Lēvāci, orum, *m.* a people in the northern part of Gāllia Bēlgica, on Scāldis, the *Scheld*, between the Nērvii and Grūdii. The Cēntrōnes, Grūdii, Lēvāci, Pleumōsii, and Gōrdūni, were vassals of the Nērvii.
- Leuci, orum (*sing.* Leucus, *i*), *m.* a Belgic nation who lived between Mōsa, the *Meuse*, and Mōsēlla, the *Moselle*, near the source of the latter. Their country is now part of *Lorraine*.
- Lēxōvii, orum, *m.* a people of Gāllia Cēltica, whose country was bounded on the N. by Sēquāna, the *Seine*, and on the W. by Frētum Gāllicum, *v.* Britānnicum, the *English Channel*. Their country now forms part of the province of *Normandy*.
- Lībo. See Scribōnūs.
- Lībūrnī, orum, *m.* a nation of pirates from whom the country was called Lībūrnīa, *æ, f.* *Croatia*, which formed part of Illyricum, and lay on the east side, and towards the top of Mārē Adriaticum, the *Gulf of Venice*. *Adj.* Lībūrnus, *et*, Lībūrnicus, *a, um.* *Lībūrna navis*, a very fast-sailing galley, generally of two banks of oars.
- Līgēris, *is v.* Līger, *ēris, acc. in, abl. i, m.* the *Loire*, a large river of Gāllia, *France*, which takes its rise in the country of the Helvii in Cēvēnna, the *Cevennes*, runs N. N. W. and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into Ocēānus Cātabricus, the *Bay of Biscay*. According to the division of that country, made by Augustus, the *Loire* was the northern boundary of Aquitānīa.
- Līgūres, um (*sing.* Līgus, *v. ur, ūris*), *m.* the Ligurians, inhabitants of Līgūria, a country of *Italy* in Gāllia Cispadāna, which formed the one part of Gāllia Citerior, Gāllia Cisalpina, *v.* Gāllia Tōgata, as Gāllia Trānspadāna did the other. Līgūria lay between the river Pādus, the *Po*, and that part of the *Mediterranean* called Mārē Līgusticum, *v.* Sīnus Līgusticus, the *Gulf of Genoa*. Līgūstis, *īdos*, Ligurian, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* Līgūrīnus, *et*, Līgūsticus, *a, um.*
- Līlībæum, *v.* Līlībēum, *i, n.* *Marsalla*, a town of Sicīlia, *Sicily*, on a promontory of the same name, the *Cape of Marsalla* likewise called *Cape Boco*, the most westerly point of that island. The legs of the giant Tȳphōeus were, according to Ovid, buried below this promontory (*Met. V. 351.*). *Adj.* Līlībæius, Līlībæus, *et*, Līlībātānus, *a, um.*
- Līngōnes, um, *m.* a people of Gāllia, *France*, whose territories included Vōgēsus, *Vauge*, consequently the sources of the rivers Mōsa, the *Meuse*, and Mātrōna, the *Marne*. Their chief town was Andōmadūnum, *v.* Andōmatūnum, afterwards Līngōnes, now *Langres*. *Adj.* Līngōnicus, *a, um.*
- Liscus, *i, m.* the supreme magistrate of the Ædūi, who, along with Divitiācus and other chiefs of that nation, was in Cæsar's camp in the Gallic war, and informed him of the conduct and plans of Dūmnōrix. See Vergobrētus.

Lissus, *i, m.* *Alessio*, a town on the western coast of *Greece*, between the rivers *Drilum Nigrum*, the *Black Drino*, *et*, *Drilum Album*, the *White Drino*, at their junction. According to *Strabo*, *Lissus*, *Alessio*, was the boundary between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*. It is, in modern times, a bishop's see, and a place of some note.

Litavius, *i, m.* a nobleman of great influence and authority among the *Ædii*. Some time after *Cōnvictōlitānis* had been appointed, by *Cæsar*, the supreme magistrate of that state, he persuaded them to revolt, and to join the Gallic standard against the Romans. In order to carry the plan secretly into execution, *Litavius* received the command of 10,000 foot who were to join *Cæsar*. But when he was within 30 miles of the Roman camp, he made an artful speech to the troops, which induced them to a man to rebel.

Lōnginus. See *Cāssius*.

Lūcāni, *orum*, (*sing.* *Lūcānus*, *i*), *m.* the *Lucanians*, inhabitants of *Lūcānia*, *æ*, *f.* a district in the southern part of *Italy*, bounded by *Sinus Tārēntinus*, the *Gulf of Taranto*, *Apūlia*, *Sāmnium*, *Māre Tūscum*, *Týrrhēnum*, *quod et Infērum*, the *Tuscan Sea*, and country of the *Brūtii*. *Adj.* *Lūcānicus*, *et*, *Lūcānus*, *a*, *um*.

Lūcānius (*Quīntus*), *Quīnti Lūcānii*, *m.* a centurion of the first rank, who was killed in attempting to rescue his son when surrounded by some of the troops of *Ambiōrix*, after that king had treacherously persuaded *L. Aurūncūleius Cōtta* and *Q. Titūrius Sābīnus*, lieutenant-generals, with the army which they commanded, consisting of one legion and five cohorts, to leave their winter-quarters among the *Ebūrōnes*.

Lūcceius (3 syl.) (*Lūcius*), *Lūcī Lūccēii*, *m.* one of the three intimate confidential friends of *Pompey*, whom that general used to consult on the most important affairs. *Scribōnius Lībo* and *Thēōphānes* were the other two (*B. C. III. 18.*). *Lucceius* wrote the history of the *Marsic war*, and of the civil war between *Mārius* and *Sūlla*. His talents as an historian were so highly valued by *Cicero*, that he requested him to record the transactions of his consulship. The world has to regret that the civil wars prevented the historian from complying with the request of the orator, as well as the loss of his two histories above-mentioned. Of his composition, a single letter only has been transmitted to modern times.

Lūcēria, *æ*, *f.* *Lucera*, a town of *Apūlia*, a district in the south of *Itālia*, *Italy*, about thirty miles distant from the coast of *Māre Adriāticum*, the *Gulf of Venice*. *Cn. Pōmpeius Māgnus* chose *Lūcēria* for the seat of war, when *Cæsar* raised the standard of rebellion against the Roman government. *Inh.* *Lūcērii*, *orum*. *Adj.* *Lūcērinus*, *a*, *um*. *Lūcērinus finis* (*Liv. X. 35.*).

Lūcrētius, *i*, *m.* the name of a Roman tribe, or clan.

Lūcrētius (*Quīntus L. Vēspillo*), *Quīnti Lūcrētii Vēspillōnis*, a senator, who, with *Attius Pēlignus*, and the troops which they commanded, attempted to prevent the inhabitants of *Sūlmo*, *Sulmona*, from submitting to *Cæsar*. On the *Sūlmōnēses* surrender-

ing to that general, Q. Lūcrētius, from an aversion to fall into the hands of his enemy, threw himself from the wall of the city, on purpose to effect his escape, but without success. He is often mentioned in Cicero's letters to Atticus.

Lūctērius, i, m. one of the nation of the Cădŭrci, hence called Cădŭrcus, a man of great intrepidity, whom Cæsar sent against the Rŭtēni.

Lugotōrix, ŭgis, m. supposed to be one of the kings of Căntium, Kent. He was taken prisoner in the attack which the British made on Cæsar's naval camp. Some copies read Cingētōrix (B. G. V. 22.).

Lŭsitānia, æ, f. *Portugal*, anciently a part of *Spain*, the boundaries of which were different at different times. It received this name from the Lŭsitāni, the most powerful tribe who inhabited that country at the time it was invaded by the Romans. At one period, Lŭsitānia seems to have extended nearly from Prōmōntōrium in Săcrum, *Cape St. Vincent*, to Prōmōntōrium Trileucum, *Cape Ortogal*, including all the western part of the Peninsula of *Spain*. Its limits on the E. were not precisely ascertained. By a later division, Lŭsitānia was bounded on the W. and S. by the *Atlantic Ocean*, and on the N. by the river Dŭrius, the *Douro*. It then corresponded nearly to modern *Portugal*, only it included part of the provinces of *Leon* and *Estremadura*, which now belong to *Spain*. *Portugal* contains 27,260 square miles, and the population is supposed to exceed two millions. *Inh.* Lŭsitāni, orum (*sing.* Lŭsitānus, i), the Portuguese. *Adj.* Lŭsitānus, a, um.

Lŭtētia, æ, f. v. Lŭtētia Părisiōrum, *Paris*, now the capital of *France*, was originally a fortress on a small island in Sēquăna, the *Seine*; but it had become a town, before Cæsar's invasion of that country. There are other two islands in the *Seine* at *Paris* covered with buildings, and connected with each other and the town, by means of bridges. *Paris*, situated in a plain on both sides of the *Seine*, is of a circular form, and upwards of eleven miles in circumference. The population of this city is not certainly known. By some the inhabitants are computed to amount to 600,000, and by others not to exceed 400,000.

M

Măcēdōnia, æ, f. (the Latin poets lengthen the second syllable making Măcēdōnia, as does also Dionysius in his *Periēgēsis*), an extensive country to the N. of *Greece*; having Mărē Œgēum, the *Archipelago*, and Thrăcia, *Romania*, on the E.; Măesia, Dărdănia, and Illŭricum on the N.; Mărē Hădrīaticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, on the W.; and Epīrus and Thēssălia, *Thessaly*, on the S. It was anciently called Hămōnia, æ, et, Œmăthia, æ, f. Some, however, have maintained that a part only of Măcēdōnia was called by this name; which the poets more frequently employ to denote *Thessaly*. Respecting the boundaries, and the

exact geography of Măcĕdōnĭa, and Thēssālĭa, great uncertainty prevails, in consequence of the scanty information transmitted by the writers of antiquity, with regard to these districts. The population in modern times is 700,000. Măcĕdo, ōnis, sometimes Măcĕtes, æ, v. Măcĕta, æ, a native of Măcĕdōnĭa. *Adj.* Măcĕdō-nĭus, Măcĕdōnĭcus, a, um, *et*, Măcĕdōnĕnsis, is, e.

Măġĕtōbrĭa, æ, *f.* a city of Găllĭa, *France*, at which Ariŏvĭstus defeated the combined forces of the Gauls. This victory put the country under his dominion. Even the site of Măġĕtōbrĭa is disputed in modern times. Some have, from a passage in Ausonĭus supposed to refer to that battle, conjectured that it was afterwards called *Binga*, a city at the junction of the *Nava* with the *Rhine*. But this is very doubtful, and it were better to adopt the idea of late writers, that the modern village *Pontailer* occupies part of the site of Măġĕtōbrĭa.

Măġĭus, i, *m.* the name of a Roman tribe.

Măġĭus (Cneiŭs), Cneiĭ Măġĭi, *m.* a native of Crēmōna, Pompey's commander of artificers, or chief engineer (*Præfectus Fabrŭm*), who was taken on his way to Brŭndĭŭm, *Brindisi*, and brought before Cæsar, who sent him back to Pompey with proposals for an interview; but he continued with the latter, and did not return to Cæsar.

Mălĭca, æ, *f.* *Malaga*, a sea-port town of *Spain*, to the north east of *Gibraltar*. It stands at the bottom of a craggy mountain, and is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, most probably on account of its excellent harbour. The modern town is populous, neatly built, and a place of considerable trade. Its chief exports are raisins and wine. It is defended by two castles. *Malaga* is the see of a bishop. Near *Cape Malaga*, Sir George Rooke, who commanded the English squadron, with the assistance of ten Dutch ships, obtained a signal victory over the French in August, 1704. Since that period, *France* has not disputed the empire of the seas with *Great Britain*.

Măndŭbĭi, orum, *m.* a people of Găllĭa, *France*, whose country lay near the source of Sēquăna, the *Seine*. Their chief town was Alĕŭa, *Alise*.

Măndŭbrătiŭs, i, *m.* one of the nation of the Trĭnŏbăntes, who on his father being killed by Cassivĕlaunus, fled from *Britain* to Cæsar then in Găllĭa, *France*, who took him and the state under his protection.

Mănĭlius (Lŭciŭs), Lŭci Mănĭli, *m.* a proconsul, who was obliged to flee from Aquitănĭa, with the loss of all his baggage.

Mănĭlius Tŭscŭlus, Mănĭli Tŭscŭli, *m.* one of the conspirators against Căssĭus Lŏngĭnus, Proprator of Farther *Spain*.

Mănĭlius (Lŭciŭs), Lŭci Mănĭli, *m.* a prætor in the interest of Pompey, who fled from Alba with six cohorts. His troops, seeing at a distance Cæsar's cavalry commanded by Bĭvĭus Cŭrius, deserted him, and joined the enemy.

Mărcĕllus, i, *m.* the surname of a Roman family, which produced many great and illustrious characters. They were a branch of the

Claudian tribe (*gens Claudia*). Different persons of the name of Mārcellus, C. Mārcellus, &c. are mentioned in Cæsar, of whom it is not necessary to give any particular account. *Adj.* Mārcēllinus, a, um.

Mārciūs (Quīntus), Quīnti Mārciī, *m.* a tribune of the soldiers in Pompey's army, during the civil war.

Mārcōmāni, orum, *m.* the Marcomanians, a people of Gērmāniā, *Germany*, whose territories were bounded on the W. by Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, and on the S. by Dānūbiūs, the *Danube*, corresponding to part of the modern *Circle of Swabia*. They afterwards expelled the Boii, and took possession of their country, now called *Bohemia*.

Mārē Nōstrum, the *Mediterranean Sea*, to which the Romans gave this name, from its bounding their native country. Itāliā, *Italy*, on three sides. By the Greeks it was called Mārē Intērnum ('a name which likewise occurs in Pliny'), and the *Atlantic Ocean*, Mārē Extērnum. In Scripture, the *Mediterranean* is denominated the GREAT SEA, which, though of narrow limits in reference to the *Pacific Ocean*, or the *Atlantic Ocean*, is of prodigious extent, in comparison of the Sea of Tiberias and the Dead Sea. Of the *Red Sea*, the Jews probably knew little, if the northern part be excepted; and even in relation to it, the *Mediterranean* is greatly larger. This sufficiently accounts for the inhabitants of Jūdæa calling the *Mediterranean* the Great Sea. The modern appellation is manifestly derived from its situation being wholly surrounded by land, except the narrow *Strait of Gibraltar*, which forms a communication with the *Atlantic Ocean*. It has been affirmed, that there is, perhaps, no part of the shores of the *Mediterranean*, and the inland seas with which it is connected, which, at some season of the year, is not affected by *unwholesome air*, and some of them are almost never free of it.

The length of the *Mediterranean*, reckoning from Frētum Gādītānum, *v.* Hērclūlēm, the *Strait of Gibraltar*, to the coast of Sŷriā, is about 2300 miles, and its breadth varies from 900 to 300 miles. Tides are scarcely known in this sea, unless in Mārē Sūpērūm, the *Gulf of Venice*, and on the coast of Regiō Sŷrtica, afterwards Trīpōlis, now *Tripoli*. There is a constant influx into the *Mediterranean*, both from the *Atlantic* and Pōntus Euxinus, the *Black Sea*. That part of it which is east of the *Archipelago*, or of the island *Candia*, is called the *Levant*.

The principal islands in the *Mediterranean* are the Bālēāres, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, Sārdīniā, *Sardinia*, Cōrsica, *Corsica*, Sicilia, *Sicily*, separated from Itāliā, *Italy*, by Frētum Sicūlūm, the *Strait of Messina*, Mēlita, *Malta*, and Crēta, *Candia*. In the *Levant*, besides some other islands of less extent, are Rhōdos, *Rhodes*, and Cyprus, *Cyprus*.

Mārē Adriātīcūm, *v.* Hādriātīcūm, et Adriānum, quod et Sūpērūm (seldom *Adriā*, *a, m.*), the *Gulf of Venice*, a part of the *Mediterranean*, which separated Itāliā, *Italy*, from Illŷrīcūm (hence sometimes called Mārē Illŷrīcūm); or Lībūrnīa and Dālmātiā,

and Græcia, Greece, corresponding to part of Hungary, and to Turkey in Europe. The adjectives, *Adriaticum*, v. *Hadruticum*, are derived from Adria, a small city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Tărtărus, *sive* Adriănus, near the top of the gulf. The epithet *Supërum* was used from its being situated to the east of Italy, in consequence of the Romans, as well as the Greeks and other ancient nations, erroneously supposing that countries and seas to the east were higher than those to the west, or that the earth gradually declined from the east to the west. Hence the natives of Rome denominated that part of the Mediterranean, which washes the western coast of Italy, *Măř Infërum*, called also *Tŷrrhënum*, *Etruscum*, v. *Tuscum*. Venice, for some centuries, a place of great trade, and, until lately, the capital of a small cognominal republic, gives name to the gulf in modern times. This city stands on 60, or, according to others, on 72 little rocky islands, connected by wooden bridges, at the distance of about five miles from the continent. It is nearly six miles in circumference, and contains 150,000 inhabitants. Venice is evidently derived from Vëñëtia, a town of Italy, to the north of Adria, v. Hădria, built by the Hëñëti, a people of Păphlăgônia, who, according to Livy and other ancient historians, settled in that part of the country, about 1180 years B. C. This celebrated city owed its foundation (452) to the inroads of the Huns under Attila. The wealthy inhabitants of the adjacent country, who escaped the general massacre, fled to these islands as a place of security, against the cruelties of these barbarians, and began to build the city.

The Gulf of Venice is upwards of 460 miles long, and 130 at its greatest breadth. It contains a number of islands, but none which merits particular description. The current which sets in from the Gulf of Venice and the Archipelago, is so strongly felt between Candia and the coast of Egypt as to carry a vessel, sailing with a moderate breeze, 20 miles S. of her course during the 24 hours.

Măřius (Caius), Caii Măřii, m. a native of Arpinum, *Arpino*, a town of the Volsi. On comparing his virtues with his vices, it is difficult to decide whether he were greater in war, or more iniquitous in peace. Having preserved the state by his bravery, he afterwards destroyed it by every kind of fraud, and finally by hostile violence (Liv. Ep. 80.). In early life, he was a ploughman, and wrought for hire. Quitting that employment he went into the army, and distinguished himself under Scipio at Nëmăntia in Spain. From being a common soldier, he gradually rose to the command of the Roman army, and to the office of consul. The pages of Sillustius record the disgraceful means employed by Măřius to obtain these honourable appointments, as well as his military operations in Nëmăntia. That Jăgŷrthia fell into his hands by treachery, reflects no disgrace on his character, since his countrymen were more anxious to get an enemy into their power, than delicate as to the measures by which it might be accom-

plished. In two terrible battles he defeated the Teutōnes and Cimbri, in which many thousands of the barbarians were killed and taken prisoners. His ambition, after these signal victories, began to oppose Sūlla, which occasioned a civil war. To crush the power of his rival, Sūlla marched the troops, which he had raised to carry on the war against Mithridātes, to *Rome*, and compelled Mārīus to fly. In his banishment he underwent uncommon hardships, from which he was in the end released by Cīnna's embracing his interest. He then returned to *Rome*, and satiated his inhuman resentment, by butchering many thousands of the citizens. Tired at last with murder and assassination, he and Cīnna appointed themselves consuls. But Mārīus, worn out by infirmities, age, and excessive intoxication, to which he had recourse to blunt the stings of a guilty conscience, died on the first day of his being invested with the consulship for the seventh time. Lūcānus has given a short account of the principal occurrences of his life (Phar. II. 67—135.). *Rēlinquas nūmērūm Mārū*, thou mayest exceed the number of the consulships of C. Mārīus (Claud. VIII. 641.). *Adj.* Mārīus, *et*, Mārīānus, *a*, *um*. *Mārīānum sīgnū*, the standard of C. Mārīus (Prop. III. 3, 43.), *i. e.* the eagle which he made peculiar to the Roman army in his second consulship (Plin. II. 394.). *Mārīāna pars*, the faction of Mārīus (Eutrop. V. 9.).

Mārrūcīni, *orum*, *m.* a people of Picēnum, a district of *Italy*, which extended from the territories of the Vēstīni on the south, to those of the Sēnōnes on the north, and was bounded by Umbriā and the country of the Sābīni on the west. *Adj.* Mārrūcīnus, *a*, *um*.

Mārs, *tis*, *m.* the god of war, the son of Jūno alone, according to Ovid; and, according to others, of Jūpiter and Jūno. The history of Mars, like that of the other heathen gods, contains little which can command esteem, or merit imitation. He was commonly represented as an old man, naked, and armed with a shield, a helmet, and a pike. His chariot was drawn by two furious horses, named *Terror* and *Flight*. The horse, for his warlike courage, and the wolf, for his ferocity, were considered the most agreeable sacrifices to him. Magpies and vultures, on account of their greediness, were sometimes offered on his altars. To Mars the dog-grass was sacred, from a belief that it grows only where human blood has been spilt. Māvors, *tis*, a surname of Mars. Mārtīgēna, *æ*, one begotten of Mars. Mārtīcōla, *æ*, a worshipper of Mars. *Adj.* Mārtiālis, *is*, *e*, *et*, Mārtīus, *a*, *um*, of Mars, martial, warlike. Māvōrtīus, *a*, *um*, of. or sacred to, Mars.

Mārsi, *orum* (*sing.* Mārsus, *i*), *m.* the Marsians, originally a German nation, whose territories now form part of the *Circle of Westphalia*. On migrating to *Italy*, they took possession of the country around Lācus Fūcīnus. *Lego di Celano*, to the east of Lātīum. At first they were violent enemies to the Romans, and afterwards became their most faithful friends. In consequence of

their contributing so largely to the support and protection of the state, they claimed the privileges of Roman citizens, which were denied. The refusal of their petition, although supported by the eloquence and interest of the tribune Drusus, occasioned a civil war, which was from them called the Marsian war (*Marsicum Bellum*). They were joined by all the states to the south of Liris, the *Garigliano*. It continued for three years, and was the most obstinate and dangerous of all the wars in which the Romans had ever been engaged. The Mārsi and their allies, after gaining at first some important victories, were at last defeated; but it must be allowed, as much by policy as valour. To draw off their allies, the Romans made a law declaring all those, who were in alliance with them, citizens. As this was the object for which they had taken up arms, many joined the Romans, and weakened the power of the Mārsi, which obliged them to submit; not, however, without obtaining the same honours and privileges which they at first demanded. Upon the termination of this intestine war, the inhabitants of all the states of *Italy* were made citizens of *Rome*.
Adj. Mārsus, *et*, Mārsicus, *a*, *um*.

Māssilia, *v. f.* *Marseilles*, an excellent sea-port, and very opulent town, in that part of *Prōvincia* now called *Provence*, was washed by the sea, on nearly three sides. According to Strabo, a colony of Greeks from Phœcæa founded this city (*Sil Ital.* XV. 169.) and established a republic, adopting the Ionian laws, and the religious rites of the Ephesians. In consequence of the sterility of the country, he adds, they depended for their subsistence more on navigation than on agriculture. From its eminence as a seat of learning, at one period, the Romans used to resort for their education to *Māssilia*, in greater numbers than to *Athens*. With a view to extend their trade, for which they were long celebrated as well as for their literature, they planted numerous colonies. After the time of Herodotus, they were said to have fitted out two fleets for voyages of discovery: of which the one sailed north, visited *Shetland*, the *Baltic Sea*, and *Frozen Ocean*, and afterwards returned in safety; but of the other which went south no account was ever received. This city was long the faithful ally of *Rome*. But, embracing the interest of Pompey, the resentment of Cæsar robbed it of its greatness, so that it never recovered either its independence or warlike spirit. No vestiges of its ancient magnificence now remain. It is divided into the old and new town. The former stands on a steep declivity, and the latter at the foot of the hill, which is more regular and more neatly built. *Marseilles* is still a place of considerable trade, and its population amounts to 80,000. It continued a republic till Lewis XIV. took it in 1660, and added it to the kingdom of *France*. The senate, in ancient times, consisted of 600, of whom 15 were over the rest, and 3 had a certain authority over these. *Inh.* Māssilēnses, *ium*, *rarius*, Māssilītāni, *orum*. *Adj.* Māssilēnsis, *is*, *e*, Māssilānus, *et*, Māssilītānus, *a*, *um*. Māssilōticus, *a*, *um*, is found in Pliny; but this adjective does not often occur in classic

authors. *Māssillāni fumi* (Mart. III. 82.), wines, which were very harsh, on which account, they were impregnated with smoke, in order to disguise the taste. See Martial, X. 36.

Mātsico, ōnis, f. Mascon, or Macon, a town of the *Ædūi*, on the west bank of *Arar*, the *Saone*, between *Cābillōnum*, *Chalons*, and *Lūgdūnum*, *Lyons*.

Mātrōna, æ, f. the Marne, a river of *Gāllia, France*, which formed part of the ancient boundary between *Gāllia Bēlgica*, and *Gāllia Cēltica*. It takes its rise at *Langres*, runs N. W. to *Chalons*, then westward, passes by *Meaux*, becomes navigable at *Vitry*, and at *Charenton*, a little above *Paris*, falls into *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*, after a course of about ninety-two leagues.

Mauritānīa, æ, f. Morocco and Fez, an extensive country on the north-west part of *Africa*, bounded on the east by *Nūmīdia*, *Algiers*; on the south by *Gætūlīa*; on the north by the *Mediterranean*, and *Frētum Hērclēum*, the *Strait of Gibraltar*; and on the west by *Mārē Atlānticum*, the *Atlantic Ocean*. *Mauritānīa habet nomen oris (incolorum)* (Manil. IV. 727). *Inh. Mauri, Maurīci, et, Maurūsii, orum*, the *Moors*, who are said to have received this name from the Greeks, on account of their dark complexion. *Lūcānus* says they are of the same colour with the *Indians*, *Concolor Indo Maurus* (Phar. IV. 678.). *Incocti (sōlē) corpōra Mauri*, the *Moors* having their bodies burned by the sun, i. e. rendered black (Sil. Ital. XVII. 632.). *Adj. Mauritānus, Mauritānicus, Maurus, Maurūsīus, et, Maurūsīacus. a. un. Maura unda*, the *African wave*, i. e. the waves on the *African coast* (Hor. Od. II. 6, 3.). *Maurūsīa robora* (Luc. Phar. IX. 426.). *Maurūsīa tellus* (Claud. XXIV. 278). *Maurūsīecum cūtrum*, *Mauritanian citron*; tables of which the *Romans* considered most valuable (Mart. XII. 67.).

Mēdiōmātrīces, um, v. Mēdiōmātrīci, orum, m. a people of *Gāllia Bēlgica*, on *Mōsēlla*, the *Moselle*. The *Trēviri* were their neighbours on the north. Their chief town was *Divōdūrum*, afterwards *Mēdiōmātrīci*, now *Metz*. At one period they were a powerful nation, and possessed a very extensive country. But the conquest of *Gāllia, France*, by the *Romans*, destroyed their power, and confined them to a narrow territory.

Mēldæ, arum, f. Meaux, a town of *Gāllia Cēltica*, belonging to the *Mēldi*, whose country was included between the rivers *Mātrōna*, the *Marne*, and *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*. The modern town is of some note, and contains 6000 inhabitants.

Mēlōdūnum, i, n. Melun, a town of the *Sēnōnes*, on an island in *Sēquāna*, the *Seine*, about 28 miles S. E. of *Paris*.

Mēnāpīi, orum, m. a people of *Gāllia Bēlgica*, whose territory was bounded on the N. by *Mōsa*, the *Meuse*. The *Tōxāndri* were their neighbours on the south.

Mēnēdēmus, i, m. the chief man of *Mācēdōnīa*, who came as ambassador to *Cæsar*, and assured him of the assistance of his countrymen.

Mēnsis, is, m. a month; a term originally employed to denote that

portion of time which elapses between two successive changes of the moon. This has been called a synodical month, and is subject to considerable variation in point of length; but a lunation, or mean synodical month, has been found to contain 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. The interval between the moon's departing from any fixed star, and returning to it again, or what is the same thing, the time during which she performs a complete revolution round the earth, has been denominated a sidereal month, and consists of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 5 seconds. A civil month is an arbitrary portion of time, and of course has more or fewer days, according to the fancy of the person who forms the Kalendar.

Rōmulus divided the year into 10 months, of which he called the first *Mārtius*, from his supposed father Mars the god of war; 2d, *Aprīlis*, either from the Greek name of Vēnus, or from the Latin verb *aperīre*, because plants and trees then begin to open their buds; 3d, *Maia* (2 syl.), after one of the daughters of Atlas, who was the mother of Mercury, or out of respect to the aged, *Mājōres*; 4th, *Jūnīus*, from Jūno the queen of the gods, or from *Jūnīōres*, the young; 5th, *Quīntīlis*; 6th, *Sēxtīlis*; 7th, *SēptēMBER*; 8th, *Octōber*; 9th, *NōvēMBER*; and 10th, *DēcēMBER*. The last six had their names from the place which each held in the year. Quintīlis was afterwards called *Jūlius*, to flatter the vanity of the first Roman emperor; and Sextīlis, *Augūstus*, in honour of his successor.

It is difficult to discover the principles on which Rōmulus proceeded with regard to the length of his months, as each exceeded a lunation, and they varied in the number of days, which they contained. March had 31, April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31, August 30, September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 30; which amount to 304. The solar year exceeds that of Romulus by 61 days, and nearly 6 hours. To make up, in some measure, this deficiency, he annexed a number of intercalary days to the end of each year, to which, Nūma added a day taken from the months which contained 30, and formed them into two months, one of 29, and the other of 27 days. With the former of these, which he called *Jānūārius* in honour of the god Janus, he made the year to begin, and terminated it with the latter, to which he gave the name of *Fēbrūārius*, from the verb *fēbruāre*, to perform sacrifices, purifications, &c. which ignorance and superstition vainly imagined atoned for the sins of the year. The number of days in each month, and their arrangement according to that monarch, stood thus: *Jānūārius* 29, *Mārtius* 31, *Aprīlis* 29, *Maia* 31, *Jūnīus* 29, *Quīntīlis* 31, *Sēxtīlis* 29, *SēptēMBER* 29, *Octōber* 31, *NōvēMBER* 29, *DēcēMBER* 29, and *Fēbrūārius* 27. It cannot fail to be observed, that all the months of Nūma consisted of odd numbers, which, it is generally understood, he preferred from a superstitious notion, that they were more lucky than the even numbers. The aggregate of the whole amounted to 354 days, which unfortunately being an even number he felt himself

under the necessity of adding one to February, in order to procure the auspicious number. From that period February contained 28 days, and the year consisted of 355. It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that Numa's object was to form a Kalendar adapted to the revolutions of the moon, and not to that of the sun. The solar year exceeding the lunar $11\frac{1}{4}$ days nearly, that the months might retain the same place in the seasons, he, from necessity, appointed 90 additional days to be inserted in the course of every eight years. This improvement was carried into effect by an intercalary month of 22 days in the second year, of 23 in the fourth year, of 22 in the sixth, and of 23 in the eighth, between the 23d and 24th of February. But this intercalation exceeded the truth 24 days, which some suppose he rectified, by reducing the intercalary days to 66 every third period of eight years. Others think that the intercalation, in the 8th year, amounted only to 15 days; but Livy's statement supports the former opinion. This correction would have been unnecessary, had Numa not added a day to February, that the year might consist of an odd number. The Kalendar, however, thus rectified, brought the Roman year, at the completion of every twenty-fourth year, within two hours of the truth, a degree of precision truly astonishing at so very early and illiterate a period.

The arrangements of Numa remained without alteration until the end of the Republic, only the *Décēmvīri* placed the months in their present order, January, February, March, April, &c. When criminal ambition, added to martial bravery, had put the reins of government into the hands of Caius Jūlius Cæsar, he corrected the errors introduced by intercalation, adapted the Kalendar to the revolution of the sun, and assigned to the different months, the number of days which they still retain in modern times.

Most of the nations of antiquity computed by the lunar month. The Greeks and Jews reckoned in this manner, and the Romans, until Julius Cæsar adjusted the months to the course of the sun. As a lunation contains 29 days and upwards of 12 hours, some nations, to avoid the fraction, made their months consist of 29 and 30 days alternately. Others, with less accuracy, gave 30 days to each month; 12 of the latter containing 360 days, probably suggested the idea of dividing the ecliptic, and, afterwards, circles, into 360 degrees.

All the Jewish months consisted of 30 days, except the last which amounted to 35, so that their years were within six hours of perfect accuracy.

Mērcūrius, i. m. Mercury (Eng.), was, according to Hēsīōdus, Apōllōdōrus, and Dīōdōrus Sicūlus, the son of Jūpīter and Maia (2 syl.), the oldest daughter of Atlas, king of Maurītāniā, *Morocco* and *Fez*. But of this name Lāctāntius mentions four; the first, the son of Jūpīter and Maia (2 syl.); the second, of Cœlus and Dīs; the third, of Bācehus and Proserpīna; and the fourth, of Jūpīter and Cŷllēnē, who, by order of Jūpīter, put Argus to death. Cīcēro makes the number to be five; one the son of

Cœlus and Dîes; another of Vālēns and Phōrōnis, who on earth is called Trōphōnîus; a third, of Jūpîter and Maia (2 syl.), to whom Pēnēlōpē bore Pan; a fourth, the son of Nilus, the Nile, whom the Egyptians consider it unlawful to name; and a fifth, worshipped by the Pheneatæ, whose parentage is unknown. The last put Argus to death, and afterwards fled to Egypt, where he appointed laws, and communicated to the natives a knowledge of letters. The Egyptians called him *Thoth* or *Thoyth*, and in honour of him gave his name to the first month of their year. The son of Maia (2 syl.), whom the Latins denominated Mērcūrius, and the Greeks Hērmes (*i. e.* the Interpreter), is almost the only one celebrated in the writings of these two nations, and to him the actions of the other four may be chiefly, if not wholly, referred. Besides executing the messages of the gods, and conducting the souls of the dead to the Infernal Regions, Mērcūrius was the god of oratory, of thieves, and of merchants. From the last (a *mercibus*), he had, according to Fēstus, his Latin name. On his head he wore a winged cap (*Pētāsus*, *i, m.*), on his feet winged sandals (*Tālārīa*, *ium, n.*), and carried in his hand a rod entwined with two serpents (*Cūdūcūs*, *i, m.*). The first two are emblematical of his being the messenger of the gods, and the last is a badge of his office as conductor of the souls of the dead. He is sometimes seen holding a purse, which has a reference to his being the god of merchants. Mercury invented the lyre with its seven strings. From his grandfather Atlas, he was called Atlāntīādes. *Adj.* Mērcūrīālis, *is, e.*

Mēssāla (Mārcus), Mārci Mēssālā, *m.* a noble Roman who was consul with Mārcus Pūppīus Piso, in the 60th year B. C.

Mēssāna, æ, *v.* Mēssēnē, *es, f.* *Messina*, a sea-port town of Siciliā, *Sicily*, built many centuries before the Christian era. It stands at the strait which separates that island from Itāliā, *Italy*, now called the *Strait of Messina*, anciently Frētum Siculum. The original name of this town was Zānclē. Pirates from Cūmæ expelled the original inhabitants, and in return Chalcīdēnses from Eubœa, *Negropont*, drove them out, and took possession of the town. These afterwards yielded to the Messenians, whom the Lacedæmonians had conquered in war, and on their obtaining possession, in conjunction with Anaxilāus, from Sāmos, they called the town Mēssēnē, which the Latins afterwards wrote Mēssāna. Hērōnŷmus states, but without good authority, that it was afterwards called Māmērtina, from the Māmērtīni having been admitted into an equal participation both of the city and lands. From that period the inhabitants were frequently called Māmērtīni. The modern town is about five miles in circumference, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, nearly five miles in circuit, is one of the safest in the *Mediterranean*, and has a quay about a mile in length. *Inh.* Mēssēnīi, *orum, v.* Mēssānēnses, *ium, et*, Māmērtīni, *orum. Adj.* Mēssānīus, *et*, Mēssānīacus, *a, um.*

Mētēllus (Lūcius), Lūcī Mētēlli, *m.* a tribune of the people, who

endeavoured to prevent Cæsar from taking the treasures from the temple of Saturn, which Pompey and his partisans had, by a most unaccountable oversight, left behind them. Cæsar, after threatening to lay him dead at his feet, if he continued to resist, ordered the door of the temple to be opened by force. *Adj.* Mētēllinus, a, um.

Mētiosēdum, i, n. *Meudon*, a town of Gāllia, *France*, situated on Sēquāna, the *Seine*, below *Paris*.

Mētrōpōlis, is, acc im, f. a city of Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*, between Pērrhæbus, *Alesson*, and Gōmphi, *Gonfi*, on one of the northern branches of Pēnēus, the *Salampria*. *Ink.* Mētrōpōlitæ, arum. *Adj.* Mētrōpōlitānus, a, um.

Mētīus (Mārcus), Mārci Mētīi, m. a man allied to Arīōvistus, by the rights of hospitality, whom Cæsar joined in commission with C. Vālērīus Prūcillus, on an embassy to that king. As soon as they entered his camp, without suffering them to speak, Arīōvistus commanded both to be put in irons. He thrice drew lots to determine whether they should be burned alive upon the spot, or reserved for another time. The lots being always favourable, their lives were preserved. After the defeat of Arīōvistus, Cæsar himself in the pursuit fell in with Prūcillus, and Mētīus was likewise recovered and brought back to the Roman camp.

Mīlo, n. Milo (Titus Annīus), Titi Annīi Mīlōnis, m. was born at Lānūvīum. He attempted to obtain the office of consul; but was strongly opposed by his inveterate enemy Clōdīus. Happening to meet in the Appian road, at no great distance from *Rome*, a scuffle took place between their servants, who knew well the mutual hatred of their masters. In this fray, Clōdīus was wounded, conducted to a neighbouring inn, and despatched by order of Mīlo. For this crime he was brought to trial, and, though defended by the eloquence of Cīcēro, his old and intimate friend, was condemned to banishment, and went to Māssīlia, *Marseilles*. He was allowed to return at the commencement of the civil war, in which he joined Pompey, and was killed by a stroke of a stone at Cōmpsa, *Conza*, a town of the Hirpīni, near the source of Aufīdus, the *Ofanto*.

Mīnērvā, æ, f. the goddess of wisdom, who is said to have sprung from the brain of Jūpīter, full grown and completely armed, upon the head of that god, at his own request, being split by Vulcan with the stroke of an axe. She was a great benefactress of the human race, and taught them many of the useful arts. Though not perfect, her character is more respectable than that of any other of the heathen deities. She was differently represented according to the different arts over which she presided. Among trees, the elm was sacred to Mīnērvā; among birds, the owl and cock; and among reptiles, the dragon. Mīnērvālīa, ium, n. festivals in honour of Mīnērvā. *Adj.* Mīnērvīus, a, um, of Mīnērvā, of Attīca, Athenian.

Mīnūcīus (Lūcīus M. Bāsīlus), Lūcīi Mīnūcīi Bāsīli, m. one of Cæsar's officers. To C. Fābīus, and L. Mīnūcīus Bāsīlus, he

gave the joint command of two legions, which were stationed among the Rēmi.

Mītŷlēna, æ, *v.* Mītŷlēnē, es, *Plu.* Mītŷlēnæ, arum. *f.* the principal city of Lēsbos, which now gives name to the island. It was celebrated for its numerous magnificent buildings, but more remarkable for the many great characters who were natives of it. Among the number were Alcæus, Sāppho, Tērpānder, &c. Mītŷlēnē was long eminent as a seat of learning, and many illustrious men, both Greeks and Romans, were educated at this city. *Inh.* Mītŷlēnæi, orum. *Adj.* Mītŷlēnæus, a, um.

Mōna, æ, *f.* the *Isle of Man*, an island in Oeċānus Vērginīus, *St. George's Channel*, nearly equidistant from *England, Scotland, and Ireland*. It is 30 miles long, and about 8 broad. The soil is fertile, the air salubrious, and the inhabitants live in general to a great age. The sovereignty of this island formerly belonged to the Dukes of Atholl; but it was sold in 1765 to the crown. Tācītus and others call *Anglesey*, Mōna, but Cæsar is more correct.

Mōrīni, orum, *m.* a people of Gālŷia Bēlgīca, whose country lay along the coast opposite to Cāntīum, *Kent*.

Moritāsugus, i, *m.* the king of the Sċnōnes, at Cæsar's arrival in Gālŷia, *France*. He was the brother of Cavarīnus, *q. v.*

Mōsa, æ, *f.* the *Maese*, or *Meuse*, a river of Gālŷia, *France*, rising a little to the west of Mount Vōgċsus, *Vauge*, or, *Voges*, runs north, passes a number of celebrated towns, receives, at *Namur*, Sābis, the *Sambre*, joins Vāhālis, the *Wahal*, or *Waal*, below the island of *Bommel*, and falls into the *German Sea*. The course of this river, which extends to 160 leagues, is north. From Cæsar's description of the *Meuse*, it is manifest, the Romans, at that time, had no accurate knowledge of this river except at its source. He states that 80 miles below its junction with Vāhālis, the *Waal*, it falls into the ocean, an assertion very wide of the truth.

Mūnātiŷ (Lūciŷ M. Plāncus), Lūciŷ Mūnātiŷ Plānci, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, who, with Cuius Trēbōniŷ, had the command of three legions which were settled in Bēlgīum, during the winter.

Mūrcus (Stātīŷ), Stātīŷ Mūrci, *m.* a man to whom Cæsar was indebted for information respecting the demands of Lībo and Bībŷlus.

N

Nāmēiŷ, i, *m.* a nobleman of the Ilċlvċtīi, who, with Vērdŷdŷctīŷ, was at the head of the embassy, which that nation sent to Cæsar.

Nānnētes, v. Nānnētes, um, *m.* a people of Gālŷia Cēltīca, who lived on the north bank of Līgċris, the *Loire*, where it falls into the sea.

Nāntŷiātes, um, *m.* a people whose country lay on the S. of Lācus Lēmānus, the *Lake of Geneva*.

Nārbo, ōnis, *v.* Nārbōna, æ, *f.* *Narbonne*, a town of Prōvīncīa to the S. of the river Atax, the *Aude*, near the sea-coast, which, afterwards, gave name to that division of Gāllīa, *France*, called Nārbō-nēnsis. It stands in a deep valley between two mountains. A canal supplied with water from the *Aude*, goes through it, which communicates with the Royal Canal, with Lācus Rūbrēsus, the *Lake Robine*, and also with the *Mediterranean*. The ruins, which still remain, give some idea of its former greatness. *Narbonne* is famous for its honey. The inhabitants do not exceed 8000, of which three-fourths are priests and women. *Adj.* Nārbōnēnsis, is, *e.*

Nāsīdīus (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Nāsīdīi, *m.* sent by Pompey with 16 ships, to the relief of Māssīlīa, *Marseilles*. Decimus Brūtus, Cæsar's admiral, sailed to meet the combined fleet of the Massilians and L. Nāsīdīus, and came to an engagement, in which the Massilians fought on the right, and Nāsīdīus on the left, but he behaved in a cowardly manner, fled out of the battle, and escaped, without the loss of a single ship, to the coast of *Spain*. *Adj.* Nāsīdīānus, a, um.

Nasūa, æ, *m.* the brother of Cīmbērīus, who commanded the 100 Cantons of the Suevi, who had encamped on the bank of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, with the design of crossing that river.

Naupāctus, i, *f.* *Lepanto*, a city of *Greece*, on the most northern extremity of Sīnus Cōrīnthīacus, to which it now gives the name of the *Gulf of Lepanto*. The Hērāclīdæ built the first ship, which carried them to Pēlōpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, at this city, from which its name is derived.

Nēāpōlis, is, *acc. im, v. in, f.* *Naples*, a large and beautiful city in the south of *Italy*, at the top of a bay near 30 miles in circumference. The adjacent country is highly fertile and beautiful. This city was first called Pārthēnōpē, from a Siren of that name, who, according to some, was the founder of it, or, according to others, was buried there. Augūstus caused it to be repaired and greatly enlarged; on that account, he called it Nēāpōlis, *i. e.* new city. It is the capital of the kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, which, on the continent, includes that part of *Italy*, lying south of the territory of the Church. *Inh.* Nēāpōlitāni, orum (*sing.* Neapolitanus, i), *m.* the Neapolitans. *Adj.* Nēāpōlitānus, a, um.

Nēmētes, um (*sing.* Nēmētis, is), *m.* a people of Gāllīa Bēlgīca, probably a tribe of the Germans, on the W. bank of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, between the Tribōci, and Vānglōnes. Their principal city was Nōvīsmāgus, *Spire*.

Nēro (Tībērīus). Tībērīi Nērōnis, *m.* a noble Roman, who in the civil war joined Cæsar. He commanded the fleet which Cæsar sent out with the Rhodian galleys, under the Admiral Euphrānor, against the Alexandrian ships, which cruized off the Canopic mouth of the *Nile*, to intercept his supplies. The activity and success of Tībērīus Nēro contributed greatly to Cæsar's victory over the Alexandrians, and to the speedy conclusion of the war. He was married to Līvīa, by whom he had two sons, Tībērīus and Drūsus. She, three months before the birth of the latter,

with the consent of her husband, became the wife of *Augūstus* whom, through her influence, *Tībērīus*, her eldest son, succeeded in the empire.

Nĕrvīi, orum (*sing.* *Nĕrvīus*, i), *m.* the Nervians, a powerful and warlike nation of *Gāllīa Bēlgīca*, whose country lay on both sides of *Scāldis*, the *Scheld*, near the source of that river, afterwards *Hainault*, and *Nord*. They revolted, and attacked the Roman troops under *Casar*; but were totally routed. The character of this nation will be found *B. G. II. 15*. Their mode of defence against the attacks of cavalry was simple and effectual. The different readings *B. G. Lib. II. 17*. are numerous, yet the idea conveyed by all is not very materially different. In the place where the *Nĕrvīi* wished to raise a barrier, they, probably at a considerable distance from each other, half-cut two rows of young trees, so that they continued to grow, bent them longitudinally, and gave their branches a lateral direction. The middle space between these rows was planted with briars and thorns, which, intermixing with the trees that formed the outside of the fence, rendered the whole so close and impervious, that it not only stopped the progress, but even the view, of the invaders. If *enātis* be joined with *ramis*, which is the common reading, its force is lost; because it then only shows that the branches were growing, which is sufficiently expressed by *incīsī*; and the intervening ground might, in that case, have been filled up with dead thorns, which would have been both a weaker defence, and, besides being subject to rapid decay, could have been easily destroyed by fire. Several MSS. want *enatis*; but the sense is injured by the omission. *Adj.* *Nĕrvīcus*, a, um.

Nīlus, i, *m.* the Nile, a large river of *Afrīca*, which takes its rise in *Abyssīnia*, runs through *Aber*, *Nubia*, and *Egypt*, and pours its waters into the *Mediterranean Sea* by two channels. In ancient times, the Nile had seven mouths, of which five are now dry, and the tracks of land which they watered are become nearly desert. The two which remain are *Ostium Bolbitinum*, the *Rosetta branch*, on the west, and *Ostium Phatmeticum*, the *Damietta branch*, which is by much the larger of the two. These, with part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, now form the boundaries of the *Delta* of *Egypt*. The ancients called the most easterly mouth *Ostium Pelusiacum*, the second, *Ostium Taniticum* the *Eummè fareggè mouth*, the third, *Ostium Mendesium*, the *Debè*, or, the *Pescheira mouth*. Measuring along the coast, the *Delta* has lost on the east side about 70 British miles, by these three ceasing to run except during the swell, and the space which they traversed is becoming barren sand. The fourth was called *Ostium Phatmeticum*, the *Damietta branch*, the fifth, *Ostium Sebenniticum*, the sixth, *Ostium Bolbitinum*, the *Rosetta branch*. and the last *Ostium Canopicum*, which is now dry. By the Nile deserting the last mentioned channel, the *Delta* is diminished 18 miles on the west side. See *Delta*.

The periodical rains, which begin to fall in *Abyssīnia* about the

end of June, occasion the overflowing of this celebrated river, and it continues to rise, till the last days of September, or beginning of October. From this period till the winter solstice, it is gradually decreasing. Its waters during the inundation are of a dirty red colour, and, even in April and May, when they are least turbid, they are never quite clear, but have always a cloudy hue. The term inundation, strictly speaking, is correct only when applied to the *Delta*, as the river is confined in *Upper Egypt*, between high banks, so as to prevent an overflow. The adjacent country is watered entirely by canals cut in various directions, and opened at certain periods for the purposes of irrigation. At the head of the *Delta* the water rises 25 feet, in some years probably more, and gradually decreases to *Rosetta* and *Damietta*, at which its height does not exceed four feet, some think less. The mud or slime left by this river is regarded as a sufficiently enriching substance for the land, without any other kind of manure. The Etesian winds prevail with great violence, and for a considerable length of time annually, at the period of the *Nile's* inundation. A vessel leaving *Rosetta* is driven by this monsoon with extraordinary velocity, against the whole force of the torrent to *Cairo*, or any part of *Upper Egypt*. For the purpose of her return, with even greater rapidity, it is only necessary to take down mast and sails, and leave her to be carried against the wind by the powerful current of the river. It is thus possible to perform the whole voyage from *Rosetta* to *Bulâc*, the quay of *Cairo*, and back again, with certainty, in about 70 hours, a distance equal to 400 miles.

There are said to be eight cataracts in the course of the *Nile*, from its source to the last fall, which is not far above *Sÿênê*, *Essouan*, where the river is about half a mile broad. This last cataract is not in height above four feet, and Pococke maintains that it does not exceed three feet. Crocodiles, of which the largest are about twenty-five feet long, are seen a little below *Diospōlis Parva*, *How*, and are supposed not to go farther down the river than *Girgeh*, but abound between that place and *Sÿênê*, *Essouan*.

The common Egyptian mode of clarifying the water of the *Nile*, is by means of pounded almonds. It holds a number of substances in a state of imperfect solution, which are in this way precipitated. Its water is then one of the purest known, remarkable for its being easily digested by the stomach, for its salutary qualities, and for all the purposes to which it is applied. The ancients maintained a very different opinion, which proves that it was then used in an unclarified state. See Pliny. *Adj.* *Niliacus*, *ci*, *Niloticus*, *a*, *um*.

Nitiōbriges, *um*, *m.* a people of *Gallia*, whose country was situated on both sides of *Gārūmna*, the *Garonne*, where it is joined by *Oltis*, the *Olt*.

Nōnæ, *arum*, *f.* the *Nones*; the second division of the Roman month. Of this word different derivations have been given.

Some suppose it comes from *novæ*, new, because in eight of the months, they fell on the fifth day, when the new moon had so completely emerged from the solar rays, as to be visible. Others imagine that it is derived from *novem*, nine; either from the Nones coming in place of the Ninth Ide, or from their being nine days from the Ides, reckoning inclusively. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the Nones fell on the seventh, and, in the other months, as formerly stated, on the fifth day. Like the Kalends and Ides, they were counted backwards. See *Kalendæ*.

Nōricum, *i*, *n*. *v*. *Nōricus ager*, a country of considerable extent, which was bounded on the N. by *Dānūbius*, the *Danube*; on the W. by *Ænus*, *v*. *Cenus*, the *Inn*, one of the branches of the *Danube*, and *Rhætia*; on the S. by *Itālia*, *Italy*; and on the E. by *Pännōnia*. It comprehended the greater part of *Austria*, all *Saltzburgh*, *Stiria*, and *Carinthia*. Their chief city was *Noreia* (3 syl.); some copies read *Nōrcia*, which was besieged by the *Boii*, in the inroad which they had made upon *Nōricum*, before they entered into alliance with the *Hēlvēti*. *Inh.* *Nōrici*, *orum*. *Adj.* *Nōricus*, *a*, *um*. *Nōricus ager*, the territory of the *Nōrici*.

Nōviōdūnum, *i*, *n*. (B. G. II. 12.) *Seisons*, or *Noyons*, a town of the *Suessiōnes*. Another of the *Ædūi* (B. G. VII. 55.), now *Nevers*, on the banks of *Līgēris*, the *Loire*. And a third belonged to the *Bītūrīges* (B. G. VII. 12.), now *Neury*, or *Neufry*, about twenty miles west from *Nevers*.

Numīdīa, *æ*, *f*. *Algiers*, a country of *Africa*, bounded on the N. by the *Mediterranean*; on the W. by *Ampsāga*, the *Wadil-kibir* (i. e. the *Great River*), which separated it from *Mauritānia*, *Morocco* and *Fez*; on the S. by *Gætūlia*; and on the E. by *Mulucha*, the *Malua*, the boundary between *Nūmīdīa* and *Afrīca Propria*, *Tunis*. *Inh.* *Nūmīdæ*, *arum*, *et*, *Nōmādes*, *um*, *m*. the *Numidians*, described by *Sāllūstius* in the *Jugurthine* war as faithless, unsteady, and fond of revolutions in the state. From the same author we learn, that their food consisted chiefly of milk, and flesh of wild animals, that they made no use of salt or any other stimulant of the palate. They had no other idea of eating and drinking but as a protection against hunger and thirst, not as means of gratifying intemperance or luxury (Sal. Jug. 89.). *Cōlūmæ Nūmidarum*, columns of *Numidian marble*; which was both expensive, and highly esteemed by the *Romans* (Juv. VII. 182.). *Infreni Nūmīdæ*, reinless *Numidians*; referring to their cavalry using no kind of rein or bridle (Virg. Æn. IV. 41.). *Adj.* *Nūmīdiānus*, *et*, *Nūmīdicus*, *a*, *um*. *Nūmīdiāna pyra*, *Numidian pears*, the fruit of a particular kind of pear-tree first brought to *Italy* from *Nūmīdīa* (Plin. III. 188.). *Nūmīdicum mārmar*, *Numidian marble*; first imported to *Rome* (77 B. C.), by *M. Æmīlius Lēpidus*, consul, which was considered an act of great extravagance, and for which he was severely censured (Plin. V. 288.). *Nāmīdicæ guttātæ* (gallinæ) (Mart. III. 58.).

Nymphæum, *i, n.* according to Cæsar (B. C. III. 26.) a harbour of Illŕicum, exposed to the south wind, and distant about three miles from Lissus, *Alessio*; but Pliny makes it a promontory.

O

Ocēlum, *i, n.* *Oux*, or, *Exilles*, a town on the frontiers of Gāllia Cīsalpina, Cītērior, *v.* Tōgāta, in Alpes Graiæ (2 syl.), near the source of one of the N. branches of Pādus, the *Po*.

Octāvius, (Mārcus), Mārci Octāvii, *m.* an officer under Pompey, who excited the Dalmatians and other nations to revolt from Cæsar. He also withdrew Issa from Cæsar's alliance, and besieged Sālōnæ, *Salonæ*; but was repulsed by a sally from the town. Vātīnīus afterwards defeated him in a naval engagement off Tauris, an island in the *Gulf of Venice*, near Issa. Scribōnīus Libo and he had the command of the Liburnian and Achaian ships in the civil war. *Adj.* Octāvīānus, *a, um*.

Octōdūrus, *i, f.* *Martigny*, a town, or village of the Vērāgri (*Vicus Feragrorum*, B. G. III. 1.) on Drānsa, the *Drance*, by which it is divided into two parts nearly equal. It was on the confines of the Vērāgri and Sēdūni, and the centre of trade between *Italy* and *France* in ancient times, which it is still. *Inh.* Octōdūrēnses, *iun*, were neighbours to the Centrōnes, both states in the Cottian Alps (*Cottianæ civitātes*).

Octogēsa, *æ, f.* *Mequinensa*, a town of *Spain*, on the north bank of Ibērus, the *Ebro*, where it is joined by Sicōris, the *Segre*.

Ollōvīco, ōnis, *m.* a nobleman of the Nitīōbrīges, whom the Romans had honoured with the appellation of Friend. His son Teutōmātus, was king of that nation, during the wars in Gāllia, *France*.

Opīmīus (Mārcus). Mārci Opīmīi, *m.* a commander of Scīpiō's cavalry, who, with two troops of horse, fell into an ambush laid by Dōmītīus. They were all either killed or taken prisoners.

Orchōmēnus, *i, f.* *Screpū*, a town of Bæōtīa, north of the river Cēplīsus, the *Sindaliū*, to the west of its influx into the lake Cōpais, *Limo*. *Inh.* Orchōmēnī, *orum*.

Orcynīa, *æ, f.* a name given by Eratōsthēnes, and some other Greeks, to Hērcynīa Silva, *q. v.* *Adj.* Orcynīānus, *a, um*.

Orgētōrix, īgis, *m.* was, according to Cæsar, the richest and most noble of the Hēlvētīi. Prompted by a love of power, he formed a conspiracy among the nobles, and persuaded the people to quit their country. When his ambitious views were discovered by the state, he was obliged to answer to the charges preferred against him. Orgētōrix, by means of his vassals and debtors, rescued himself from the hands of his judges, and escaped. But whilst the state was endeavouring to support its authority by force, he died (in prison, according to Celsus), as was suspected, by his own hands.

Omnem suam familiam (B. G. I. 4.), all his vassals, slaves.

The people living on the lands subject to the government of Or-gětōrix, were, it is probable, in a condition nearly similar to that of the Commons of *Britain* under the barons, during the corruption and decay of the feudal system. Perhaps a still closer resemblance to the vassals of this Helvetian prince may be found in the peasantry of *Russia*, whose condition is, at this day, more degrading and oppressive than that of the Britons, even in the dark ages. The Russian nobility, Boyars, &c. can alienate the people on their estates, or sell them along with the soil. It is almost unnecessary to add that these unhappy peasants are nearly in a state of barbarism.

- Oricum, *i. n. v.* Oricos, *i. f. Ric.* a maritime town of Epīrus, *Lower Albania*, to the north of Acrōcēraunia, *Kimarra*. The sovereignty of this city was, after the Trojan war, given to Hēlēnus, a son of Priam and Hēcūba, on which account, Lucan calls it *Dārdānīa Oricos*. It had an excellent harbour, but not well protected. *Inh.* Orīcīnī, orum. *Adj.* Orīcīus, a, um.
- Oscēnses, ium, *m.* the inhabitants of Osca, *Huesca*, a town of the Ilērgētes (Strabo), Ilērgētes (Ptolemy), a people of *Hispānīa, Spain*, whose territory was watered by Cīnga, the *Cinca*, one of the northern branches of Ibērus, the *Ebro*. *Adj.* Oscēnsis, is, e.
- Osismīi, orum, *m.* a people of Gālīa Cēltīca, one of the nations who went under the general name of *Armōricā Cīvītātes*. Their country afterwards formed part of the province of *Bretagne*. It is now called *Finisterre*.
- Otācīlius Crāssus, Otācīli Crāssi, *m.* an officer of Pompey, who had the command of Līssus, *Alessio*. He attacked two of Cāsar's transports, promising the men their lives, if they would surrender. The newly-raised soldiers, on board one of the transports, accepted his offer, and he, disregarding the solemnity of an oath, instantly ordered them to be put to death in his presence; but the veterans, in the other, declined his treacherous proposal, and thus saved their lives.

P

- Pādus, *i. m.* the *Po*, the largest river of Itāliā, *Italy*, anciently called Eridānus, an appellation which is frequently used by Roman poets, and almost always by Grecian authors. Pādus is said to have been derived from a word in the language of the Gauls which denoted a poplar tree, in consequence of a great number of those trees growing on its banks. It has its source near the bottom of mount Vēsūlus, *Viso*, as has also Drūēntius, *p. Drūēntia*, the *Durance*, runs in an eastern direction, and, after a course of 300 miles, and receiving a number of streams on both banks, it falls into Mārē Hādrīāticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, by seven mouths, of which two were formed by nature, and the other five by art. The northern branches of the *Po*, descending from the *Alps*, render it

largest in the warmest months of summer, by the melting of the snow on these lofty mountains. These streams too, by the rapidity of their currents, bring down a great quantity of stones and earth which have filled up the channel, and rendered embankments, upwards of 30 feet high in some places, necessary, to prevent the inundation of the adjacent country. This river divided Gállia Cīsalpīna (called also Citerīor and Togāta) into two parts, Gállia Cīspādāna and Gállia Trānspādāna. Pādinātes, um, *m.* a people living on the banks of the *Po.* *Adj.* Pādānēus, a, um.

Pāmāni, orum, *m.* a people of Gállia Bēlgīca, on the east bank of Mōsa, the *Meuse*. They had the Cæraſi on the S., the Trēviri on the E., and Silva Ardūēnna on the N.

Pālæphārsālus, i, *f.* See Phārsālos.

Pālæstē, es, *f.* a sea-port town of Epīrus, *Lower Albania*, to the north of Orīcum, *Ric.* *Adj.* Pālæstinus, a, um.

Pārisīi, orum, *m.* the inhabitants of Lūtētīa, from whom it was afterwards called Pārisīi, now *Paris*, the capital of *France*. See Lūtētīa.

Pārthīa, æ, *v.* Pārthis, īdis, *f.* *Chorasan*, was, at first, a very small country bounded on the W. by Mēdīa, and Mārē Cāspīum, *v.* Hīrcānum, the *Caspian Sea*; on the S. by Pērsīa; on the E. by Bāctriā; and on the N. by Hīrcānīa. During the reign of the Ar-ācidæ, it became a very large and powerful empire. At one period, the Parthian dominions extended from Sýrīa to Mons Imaus, *Himalaya*, and from the territories of the Chorāsmīi, and Māssāgētæ, to the *Indian Ocean*. *Inh.* Pārthī, orum (*sing.* Pārthus, i), *m.* the Parthians. were a very brave and powerful people, who fought chiefly on horseback, and when they pretended to fly, discharged their arrows with a dexterity, which did prodigious execution among the enemy; a practice also common among the Persians. This kind of fighting greatly intimidated the Roman soldiers, and to it frequent allusions are made by their poets. They defeated and killed Crāssus, and, at a later period, obliged M. Antōnīus to leave the country in great distress. They were subdued by Trajan, and finally deprived of their country and dominion by the Persians, a nation who had been subject to them for 475 years. *Adj.* Pārthīcus, a, um.

Pārthīni, orum, *m.* a people of Illýrīcum, a district on the east coast, and towards the top, of Adrīa, the *Gulf of Venice*.

Pēdīus (Quīntus), Quīnti Pēdīi, *m.* a grandson of one of Jūlius Cæsar's sisters, was one of his lieutenant-generals in the Gallie war, and appointed in his will co-heir with Octāvīus, who had Pēdīus for his colleague in his first consulship. He passed a law, from him called *Lex Pēdīa*, declaring the death of Jūlius Cæsar to have been murder, and subjecting the assassins to capital punishment. *Adj.* Pēdīus, a, um.

Pēlīgnī, orum (*sing.* Pēlīgnus, i), *m.* the Pelignians, a people of Itālīa, *Italy*, whose country lay between the sources of Sāgrus, the *Sangro*, and Atērnus, the *Pescara*, both of which fall into the *Gulf of Venice*. They pretended to have had a knowledge of futuro

events, and many of them avowed their skill in sorcery and witchcraft. *Adj.* Pēlignus, a, um.

Pēlūsium, i, n. *Tineh*, an ancient and strong city of Ægýptus, *Egypt*, at the eastern extremity of the *Delta*, about 23 geographical miles to the E. of *Eummé fareggé*, which is now dry except during the swell. From Pēlūsium the most easterly branch of Nilus, the *Nile*, was called Ostium Pēlūsīacum. The date of the foundation of this city is lost in the remoteness of antiquity. It served as a protection against the inroads of the Asiatic nations, hence Livy calls it *Clastrum Ægypti*, the key, or bulwark, of *Egypt*. *Adj.* Pēlūsīacus, Pēlūsūs, et, Pēlūsīānus, a, um, of Pēlūsium, of *Egypt*, Egyptian.

Pērgāmus, i, f. v. Pērgāmum, i, n. *Bergamo*, a city of Mýsia in *Asia Minor*, *Natolia*, on the north bank of Cāicus, the *Grimakli*, near the place where that river enters the Ætōlīa. This city was famous for an excellent library of 200,000 volumes, which Clēōpātra, afterwards, by permission of Antony, added to the noble collection at Alēxandriā. Tapestry and parchment are both said to have been invented at Pērgāmus. The latter discovery was a consequence of Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, preventing the exportation of Pāpýrus to Mýsia, lest the library there should have rivalled that of Alexandriā. Hence parchment was called *Pērgāmēna*, sc. *chūrta*. Herodōtus informs us, that it was an ancient and common practice among the Ionians to write on skins, and that it was in use among the *barbarians* to his own time. For a knowledge of letters the Ionians were indebted to the Phœnicians, and most probably too for the substance to which they committed their writings. Galen was a native of Pērgāmus, and Æsculāpius, who became the chief deity of the place, practised medicine there. *Inh.* Pērgāmēni, orum. *Adj.* Pērgāmēnus, et, Pērgāmēus, a, um.

Pētra, æ, f. a rising ground (*edito loco*) near Dýrrāchium, *I urazzo*, a sea-port town of Mācēdōnīa on Mārē Hādriātīcum, the *Gulf of Venice*, on which Pompey in the Civil war fortified his camp.

Pētreius (3 syl.) (Mārcus), Mārcei Pētreii, m. a lieutenant-general of C. Antōnīus, who, in consequence of the indisposition of the consul, led on the troops of the republic against Cātlinā, routed the rebel army, and left the traitor himself among the slain. He, in the Civil war, joined Pompey, and, in conjunction with Afrānīus, exerted himself to protect *Spain*, against the forces of Cæsar. They were at last obliged to surrender. These officers made a very able resistance, and, for a considerable time, baffled the utmost efforts of their brave enemy. From the account which Cæsar gives of their fidelity, activity, and martial talents, as well as from the honourable terms which he granted them, it is manifest he respected both their military valour, and their personal influence. After their capitulation, Pētreius joined the army of the commonwealth in *Africa*, and, on being defeated, Jūba, king of Mauritānīa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, and he engaged in single combat, that they might die honourably. Jūba soon laid

Pētreius dead at his feet, and then, at his own request, fell by the hand of a slave. See Jūba.

Pētreius (3 syl.) (Mārcus), Mārci Pētreii, *m.* a centurion of the 8th legion, who was killed at the siege of Gērgōvīa, *Gergoie*.

Pētreius (3 syl.), *i.* *m.* a Thessalian nobleman, at the head of that party of his countrymen who had embraced the interests of Cæsar.

Pētrēcōrīi, orum, *m.* a people of Gālīa Cēltīca, who lived on the river *Ille*. Their chief town was Vēsūna, afterwards Pētrēcōrīi, now *Perigueux*, the capital of *Perigord*. The modern city, which is ill built, contains only 6000 inhabitants, but has some Roman antiquities.

Pētrōsīdīus (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Pētrōsīdīi, *m.* a standard-bearer of the army which, under the command of Q. Titūrīus Sābīnus and Lūcīus Aurūncūleius Cōtta, wintered among the Ebūrōnes. These troops were, in consequence of a stratagem of Ambīōrix, attacked on disadvantageous ground, two miles from their camp, by him, and almost wholly cut off. Pētrōsīdīus having, with a few of his men, returned to the camp, threw his standard within the rampart, and was killed fighting with great bravery before the fortifications.

Phārsālīa, æ, *f.* a place on the west coast of *Greece*, where Cæsar landed his forces, when he went to that country in pursuit of Pompey. Some copies falsely have Palastē, on the authority of P. Mārsus, who found that reading only in a single manuscript.

Phārsālos, *v.* Phārsālus, *i.* *f.* *Pharsa*, or *Pharsala* (Greeks), and *Tzatalze* (Turks), a town of Phthiōtis, a district of Thēssālīa, *Thessaly*, on the east bank of the river Enīpeus (3 syl.), not far from its junction with Apīdānus, the *Epideno*, a southern branch of Pēnēus, the *Salampria*. Phārsālīa, æ, *f.* a large plain in the vicinity of Phārsālus, noted for the victory which Cæsar obtained there (12th May, 48, B. C.) over Pompey, and the forces of the republic. Phārsālīa, æ, *f.* an epic poem written by Lucan, on the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar. *Adj.* Phārsālīus, *et*, Phārsālīcus, *a*, *um*.

Phārus, *v.* Phāros, *i.* *f.* an island, said at one period to have been distant from the continent of *Egypt* a day's sailing, which may, among the ancients, be estimated at 30 miles. This assertion, although recorded by Pliny, surely exceeds the truth. It is now joined to the continent, and the modern town of *Alexandria* stands on the alluvions which has extended the Delta to that island. At the time Cæsar pursued Pompey to *Egypt*, Phāros contained a number of houses so considerable as to have the appearance of a town. On it stood the famous lighthouse, a square building, each of its sides a stadia in length, erected by the celebrated architect Sōstrātus of Cnīdus. The tower was so high, that it could be seen at the distance of one hundred miles. This pile cost Ptolemy Philadelphus 800 talents, and was esteemed one of the wonders of the world. *Inh.* Phārītæ, arum, seem, at the period above men-

tioned, to have been a horde of robbers and pirates, who plundered every ship which entered their harbour, either from inadvertency, or from stress of weather. *Adj.* Phārūs, *et.* Phārī-ācus, a, um, of Phāros, Pharian; also Egyptian. *Phārūs Rex*, the king of *Egypt*.

Philippus, i, *m.* a tribune of the people, who opposed the prætorship of Faustus Sūlla in that senate which was held without the city, when arrangements were made to support the commonwealth against the traitorous plans of Cæsar.

Philippus, i, *m.* a noble Roman of consular dignity, who, like Mār-cēllus, was, from personal considerations, passed over in the appointments which were made by the senate, at the beginning of the Civil war.

Phœnicia, æ, *v.* Phœnicē, es, *f.* a country on the eastern shore of the *Mediterranean Sea*, now part of Asiatic Turkey. It was a province of Sŷria, but what extent of country the ancients included under this name, it is impossible to ascertain. Ptolemy makes Sŷria its boundary on the E., Ægŷptus, *Egypt*, on the S., and the river Ēleuthērus on the N. Others seem to consider it as occupying only a small part of that territory. This diversity of opinion most probably arises from its limits being different at different times. The name is said to have been derived from Phœnix, a son of Agēnor, who, like his brothers Cādmus and Cīlix, was sent to search for Eurōpa, and, being equally unsuccessful, settled there. Some make Agēnor king of that country. *Inh.* Phœnices, um (*sing.* Phœnix, īcis), *m.* the Phœnicians, were ingenious, active, and enterprising; but avaricious and deceitful. Letters (Herod. V. 58.), navigation (Prop. II. 27, 3.), and colonization are generally supposed to have originated among them. Pliny ascribes to them the invention of letters, astronomy, navigation, and the art of war (I. 565. and Herodot. V. 58.). To these Pom. Mela adds conquest and *other arts*, which being a general expression, he probably meant several of the useful arts (I. 102.). Other writers of antiquity state the same facts. Herodōtus says, that the Ionians adopted the Phœnician mode of writing from right to left, and like them wrote on skins (ὑφ' ἑαί) hence this word was used to denote writing. *Adj.* Phœnicīus, Phœnicēus, red, applied to colour only (Plin. II. 441.), *et.* Phœnissus, a, um. *Phœnicēus color*, a red colour, in which the titles and chapters of books were originally written, from the Phœnicians being the inventors of letters. (Isidor.—Tac. Ann. XI. 14.). *Phœnicium mare*, that part of the *Levant* which washed the coast of Phœnicia (Plin. I. 565.). *Phœnicium caput*, a red head (Plin. II. 441.). *Phœnissa agmina* (Sil. Ital. XVII. 146.). *Phœnissa Dido*, Dido a native of Phœnicia (Virg. Æn. I. 670.). These words also apply to Thēba, *Thera*, and Carthage, from their having been founded by colonies from Phœnicia.

Picēnum, i, *n.* a district of Itālia, *Italy*, which extended along the coast of Mārē Hadriāticum, the *Gulf of Venice*, from Atērnus, *Pescara*, at the mouth of Atērnus, the *Pescara*, on the south to

Æsis; but, with respect to its western boundary, writers on ancient geography are not agreed. *Inh.* *Picētes, ium* (*sing.* *Picens, tis*), *m.* the *Picentians*. *Adj.* *Picēnus, et, Picētīnus, a, um.*

Pictōnes, um, m. a people of *Gāllia Cēltica*, on the south bank of *Līgēris*, the *Loire*, where it falls into the sea. *Adj.* *Pictōnīcus, a, um.*

Pirūstrē, arum, m. a people of *Illýricum*, on the east coast of *Mārē Iādriātīcum*, the *Gulf of Venice*.

Pīsaŕum, i, n. *Pesaro*, a town of *Umbriā* in *Itāliā, Italy*, pleasantly situated on the south bank of *Pīsaŕus*, the *Foglia*, where it falls into the *Gulf of Venice*. *Inh.* *Pīsaŕēnsēs, ium.*

Pīso, ōnis, m. surnamed from his country, *Aquitānus*, a nobleman of *Aquitāniā*, whose grandfather had been supreme magistrate in that country, and called *Friend* by the Romans (B. G. IV. 12.).

Pīso (*Lūciŕus Cālpŕnīus*), *Lūci Cālpŕnī Pīsonis, m.* *Cæsar's* father-in-law, who was consul with *A. Gābīnīus Paullus*, in the year 60 B. C. During their consulship, *Cæsar* began his military operations in *Gāllia*, *Cicēro* was banished from *Rome*, and *Clōdīus* was supported by *Pīso*, in procuring that disgraceful sentence.

Pīso (*Cneius*), *Cneii Pīsonis, m.* who commanded the cavalry of *Adrūmētum*, and 3,000 *Moors*. He afterwards joined *Brūtus* and *Cāssīus*, and was, notwithstanding, allowed to return to *Rome*, and made consul.

Pīso (*Lūciŕus*), *Lūci Pīsonis, m.* the grandfather of *Pīso* above mentioned, was a lieutenant-general of *Cāssīus*, both of whom fell in an engagement with the *Hēlvētiī*.

Plāncus (*L. Mūnātiŕus*), *Lūci Mūnāti Plānci, m.* a lieutenant-general in *Cæsar's* army, to whom he gave the joint command with *C. Trēbōnīus*, of three legions cantoned in *Gāllia Bēlgica*. After the death of *Cæsar*, *L. Mūnātiŕus Plāncus* joined *Antony* and *Lēpīdus*. With the latter he was consul. He is said to have founded *Lugdūnum, Lyons*.

Pleumōšiī (4 syl.), *orum, m.* a people of *Gāllia Bēlgica*, supposed to have lived on *Scāldis*, the *Scheld*, near the place where the city *Tournay* now stands.

Plōtīus (*Mārcus*), *Mārci Plōtīi, m.* a centurion in *Cæsar's* army, who was wounded at the interview respecting peace, which took place between *T. Lābīēnus* and *Vātinīus*, on different sides of *Apsus*, the *Crevasa*, a river of *Illýricum*, or, *Mācēdōniā*.

Pōmpeius (3 syl.) (*Cneus, v. Cneius*), *Cneii Pōmpeii, m.* surnamed *Magnus*, on account of his splendid achievements, the son of *Cneius Pōmpeius Strābo* and *Lūcīliā*, was born 105 B. C. He displayed uncommon fortitude and dexterity in war, at a very early period of life, when serving under the eye of his father, whose life he saved, when *Tērēntius* and others, bribed by *Cinna*, were sent to assassinate him. To elegance of form and beauty of countenance, he added the winning graces of an accomplished orator. When *Rome* was convulsed by the avarice and ambition of *Mārius* and *Sūlla*, and when their barbarity had, in some

measure, desolated the city by the carnage of her butchered citizens, Pompey, with three legions, attached himself to the latter, and obtained his patronage. He, in a few days, overran *Sicily*, then under the partisans of Mārius, recovered all the parts of *Africa* which had withdrawn from Sūlla, and greatly extended the former limits of the Roman territories in that country. On his return to *Rome*, Sūlla, at the head of the nobility, met and saluted him with the title of *Magnus*, and allowed him, though not without reluctance, to enter the city in triumph, when only *Eques*, and not admitted into the senate. On the death of Sūlla, Pompey joined Cātulus, and supported himself against the Marian faction, headed by Lēpīdus. He defeated Sērtōrius in *Spain*, and obtained a second triumph, although still a private citizen, and only of equestrian rank. The senate had, in his absence, and before he completed his 36th year, elected him to the consulship, during which he restored the tribunes to their former power, which Sulla had lessened, and in return was, through the interest of Gābīnīus, a tribune, invested with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the pirates who infested the *Mediterranean*, and had nearly annihilated the naval force of *Rome*. This important war he finished in forty days, which added greatly to his former celebrity. Pompey was next sent against Mithridātes, king of Pōntus, and Tigrānes, king of Armēnīa. He, in a short time, not only subdued these potent monarchs and great warriors, but likewise annexed all Asia lying west of the Tigris to the Roman empire. On his return to *Italy*, his countrymen dreaded that he would march his victorious troops against the city, and secure himself in the government; but he disbanded them at Brūndīsiūm, *Brindisi*, keeping only a small retinue. He was received at *Rome* with the utmost joy, and his third triumph, the most splendid that had ever been exhibited, continued for two days. In consequence of many of his acts in Asia being arbitrary and despotic, the senate refused to confirm them. Enraged at this affront, he entered into an agreement with Cæsar and Crāssus, that nothing should be done in the state but by their common consent, which was called the First TRIUMVIRATE. To ratify this nefarious treaty, Pompey married Jūlia, the daughter of Cæsar. By this alliance, Pompey promoted the ambitious views of his father-in-law, not only in direct violation of justice and patriotism, but also in opposition to the strong and urgent remonstrances of Cicerō, and many of his best friends. The first step, in consequence of this pernicious compact, was to cause a law to be passed, appointing *Spain* and part of *Africa* to Pompey, as his province; to Cæsar, Gāllia, *France*, for five years; and to Crāssus, Sŷria, for ten years. Jūlia died next year in childbed, which dissolved the hollow friendship which subsisted between Cæsar and Pompey. Their mutual jealousy was daily heightened, and no restraint remaining to check the ambition of the former, or the power of the latter, they came at last to an open quarrel, which ended in the Civil War. Pompey continued in-

active, affecting to despise Cæsar, and it was not until his father-in-law had passed the Rûbicon, the boundary between Gállia Cisâlpina and Itâlia, that he made any exertion. Finding himself unable to meet Cæsar on equal terms in *Italy*, he withdrew to *Greece*, and, by an unaccountable oversight, did not take the treasury with him. In this, as well as in his former wars, Pompey displayed uncommon military talents. He completely routed Cæsar's army at Dýrrâchium, *Durazzo*, and had he not, either from suspecting a feint on the part of Cæsar to draw his troops into a snare, or from irresistible fatality, ordered his men to discontinue the pursuit, that day had put a full period to the war, and, most probably, to Cæsar's life. But failing to improve this advantage, a second was denied. These two great generals soon after came to a decisive engagement on the plains near Phârsâlus, *Pharsala*, or, *Pharsa*, in *Thessaly*, in which Pompey's army was destroyed, and his camp taken. He fled to Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, expecting to receive assistance from him, as he had restored his father to the crown. But Pöthinus, v. Pöthinus, a eunuch, his minister, Thëddôtus, his preceptor, and Achillas, commander-in-chief of his forces, advised him to invite Pompey on shore, and kill him, in order to obtain the favour of Cæsar. This treacherous design was executed by Achillas, and Sëptimius, a Roman, formerly a centurion in Pompey's army. They cut off his head, and embalmed it to preserve its features, and thus render the present more grateful to the conqueror. His body was thrown overboard, washed ashore, and afterwards burned on a small funeral pile, formed by the wreck of a fishing boat, by his freedman Philip. The Egyptians erected a monument on the place, which, after it had been defaced by time, the Emperor Hadrian repaired. It has been remarked, that all the murderers of Pompey, like those concerned in the assassination of Cæsar, atoned for their cruelty and perfidy to that general, by violent deaths. Achillas and Pöthinus were slain by order of Cæsar, and Thëddôtus, after wandering for some time, like a vagabond, in *Egypt*, was found in Asia by Brütus, who put him to death by torture. Pompey was four times married. His first wife was Antistia, daughter of Antistius, a prætor, whom he divorced, on purpose to marry Æmilia, v. Æmilia, the daughter-in-law of Sulla. She died in childbed. He then from policy married Jūlia, Cæsar's daughter, a lady of the most amiable dispositions, whose address and prudence prevented any quarrel between her father and husband, during her life. Next year Jūlia expired, soon after the birth of her first child, who did not long survive his mother's death. Pompey then married Cörnēlia, the daughter of Mëtellus Scipio, whose beauty, accomplishments, and virtues, have been much commended. She witnessed the murder of her husband; but escaped the bloody hands of his assassins, by the superior sailing of her ship. Juvenal uses Pompeii, orum, to denote Cn. Pömpeius and his two sons Cneius and Sëxtus (X. 108.); and Martial has Pompeii juvenēs, signifying these two sons (V. 75.). Adj. Pömpeius,

et, Pōmpeiānus, a, um, of Pompey ; of the party of Pompey ; conquered by Pompey. *Pōmpeiā manu*, by the hand of Pompey (Prop. III. 11, 68.). *Pōmpeiāni* (4 syl.) *triumphi*, the triumphs of Pompey (Claud. XVIII. 221.). *Pōmpeiānus Cūlir*, the Cilian conquered by Pompey (Luc. Phar. IV. 448.).

Pōmpeius (3 syl.) (Cneius, v. Cneus), Cneiī Pōmpeii, *m.* the elder son of Pompey the Great, after the death of his father, joined Scīpiō in *Afrīca*, and, on his being defeated by Cæsar, fled to *Spain*. In this country, he, and his younger brother, Sēxtus, raised considerable forces, and renewed the war with great vigour. Cæsar was again compeled to leave *Rome*, and march against these ambitious and enterprising youths. After some manœuvring and skirmishes, they came to a decisive engagement at Mūnda, *Munda*, in which the Pompeys evinced their superior knowledge of military tactics, by the skill with which they led on their newly raised troops. Cæsar's hardy veterans were forced to retire, which that great commander observing, seized the shield of one of his soldiers who had fallen, rushed into the middle of the battle, and animated his soldiers, by his example, to renew the charge. This well-timed act of courage gained him the victory. The troops, which the sons of Pompey commanded, were completely routed, and Cneius was soon after taken, and killed.

Pōmpeius (3 syl.) (Sēxtus), Sēxti Pōmpeii, *m.* the younger son of Pompey the Great, survived the battle of Mūnda, *Munda*, and continued for a considerable time in Hispāniā, *Spain*, attended only by a few followers. His spirit remaining unbroken by all the calamities of his family, and disdaining to submit to the power of the usurper, he began to collect forces, and to make preparations for a successful resistance. On the death of Cæsar, he was recalled by the senate, who conferred on him the same power at sea, which his father had formerly enjoyed in consequence of the Gabinian law. The SECOND TRIUMVIRATE, Augūstus, Antōnius, and Lēpīdus, proscribed him as one of the murderers of Cæsar. Being joined from necessity by a great number whose names were in the list of the proscribed, and by others who were attached to his father, or approved of his own principles and conduct, he took possession of Sicīliā, *Sicily*, carried on a successful war against the Trīūmvīri, and obliged them to grant him peace on very advantageous terms. At the signing of the treaty, Antony and Augūstus went on board his ship, and supped with him. One of his captains, Mena, Mesias, or Menadōrus, advised him to put both his guests to death ; but, possessing his father's greatness, he spurned the perfidious proposal. He might have often subdued his enemies, had he improved his advantages. Augustus at last entirely defeated him in a naval engagement near *Sicily*. He then fled to Antony, and afterwards endeavoured to raise new forces, but was killed by Tītus, one of Antony's generals, at Milētus, in Cāriā.

Pōmpeius (3 syl.) (Cneius), Cneiī Pōmpeii, *m.* a Roman who was well skilled in the language of the Gauls, and acted as interpreter

to Quintus Titūrius. After the credulity of that lieutenant-general had placed himself and his men at the mercy of Ambŏrix, he sent Cneius Porapeius to the king of the Ebūrōnes, begging him to spare their lives. See Titūrius.

Pōmpōnīus (Mārcus), Mārci Pōmpōnīi, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers, who had the command of half his fleet, which, when lying at Mēssāna, *Messina*, Cāssius, by sending fire-ships among them, burned. *Adj.* Pōmpōnīanus, *a, um.*

Pōstūmīāna Cāstra. See Cāstra.

Pōstūmus (C. Fūlvīus), Caii Fūlvīi Pōstūmi, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers, whom he joined in command at Dŷrrāchium, *Durazzo*, with Lēntūlus Mārcēllīnus, on account of the latter being in an infirm state of health. *Adj.* Pōstūmīanus, *a, um.*

Pōthīnus, *i, m.* a eunuch, who was tutor to P'tōlēmæus, during his minority. He, together with Achīllas and Thēōdōtus, advised that prince to invite Pompey, after the battle of Phārsālīa, to his palace and murder him. (See Pompey.) Cæsar, having afterwards, at Alēxāndrīa, detected this eunuch in a clandestine correspondence with Achīllas, caused him to be put to death.

Præconīnus, *i, m.* a lieutenant-general, who was himself killed, and his army defeated at Apōllōnīa, *Pollina*.

Prætor, ōris, *m.* a Prætor; in the early ages of the Roman State, this term is supposed by some to have been a general appellation of all the Roman magistrates, afterwards of the general of the army; and even the Emperors were ambitious to include it among their other titles. But the word, in its proper signification, denoted a Roman judge, who administered justice both among his fellow-citizens, and also among the foreigners who resided in *Rome*. In dignity the Prætor ranked next to the Consul. He had power to alter laws, repeal them, and enact new at pleasure.

The appointment of this office necessarily resulted from the increase of consular business, and the State's being constantly engaged in war. It is surprising that the Consuls could, for so long a period as 389 years from their first establishment, continue to preside at courts of justice. Patricians only could, for the first 29 years, be nominated Prætor, but at that time a law passed admitting plebeians to that dignity. As the city continued to increase, it became necessary to appoint another Prætor, which gave rise to the distinction *Prætor Urbānus*, and *Prætor Pēregrīnus*. The former was esteemed the more honourable, as he decided solely in suits between Roman citizens, and it belonged to him to discharge certain parts of the duty of consuls, when war required their absence from *Rome*; the latter administered justice only between foreigners, or between Romans and foreigners. To determine which of these offices, each should fill, immediately after their election, they had recourse to the lots.

Before the Prætors entered on office, they solemnly swore to the impartial administration of justice, and to a rigid observance of the laws. Each then published, both by a herald, and by fix-

ing up in writing in the most public places, the principles on which they would, for that year, determine the causes that came before them, which was called *Edictum*. The laws at first did not bind them to abide by the mode followed by their predecessors. They might adopt the whole, or a part, or none, as they chose. Favour, or enmity, frequently induced them to change their rule of decision even in the course of the year, which the Senate by a decree in the year 167 B. C. prohibited ever afterwards. This gave consistency to their judgments, and from that time their decisions formed an important object of study with the lawyers.

The Prætors wore the *Tûga Prætôrta*, and two Lictors with the *fâsces* preceded them within the walls of *Rome*. Without the city the number was increased to six. When administering justice the Prætor sat in a *Sella Cûrûlis*, placed on a wooden floor raised to a considerable height, and so large as to admit his *Assessores*, or legal advisers. The advocates, jury, witnesses, and audience sat on lower benches. The recorders, who took notes of the proceedings, and entered his decision into a register, necessarily had their seats near him. The servants of the court who summoned persons to appear before him, and proclaimed the 3d, 6th, and 9th, hour of the day, most probably stood at no great distance from the judge. Formal trials only took place in cases of importance. In matters of little value, he gave judgment at any time, and in any place, as best suited his convenience.

In later times, Prætors were appointed to govern the countries which had submitted to the Romans. Hence the number varied; but does not appear to have often exceeded eighteen, except under the *Triûmvîri*, when there were 67 Prætors. Of these, two only remained in *Rome*, the rest, after determining their provinces by lot, immediately left the city to take command of them.

Like the other magistracies, the Prætorship continued to sink in power and dignity after the extinction of liberty, until it was finally abolished under the Emperor Justinian. *Prætûra*, æ, f. the office of Prætor, the Prætorship.

Prætôrîum, i, n. the place where the Prætor sat in judgment at *Rome*. It also frequently denoted a place without the city, where the Prætorian cohorts were lodged. In provinces, it signified the house, or palace of the governor, who most commonly had the title of Prætor. The name naturally resulted from his administering justice in his own house, and also from having a Prætorian cohort, which he kept there for the safety of his person, as well as for the dignity of his office. St. Paul has used *Prætôrîum* (Philip. I. 13.) to denote the Imperial palace at *Rome*, and our translators have with propriety adopted that term to convey the Apostle's meaning. In a camp, *Prætôrîum* signified the general's tent. Like the residence of a provincial governor, it had the name from his deciding there such matters as came before him, and from his being surrounded with his body guards. *Adj. Prætôrîus*, *Prætôrîanus*, et, *Prætôrîtîus*, a, nm. *Vir Prætôrîus*, a man of Prætorian dignity, a man who had been Prætor. *Prætôrîa cõ-*

hors, a prætorian cohort; a body of lifeguards. *Prætōria pōrta*, the gate of a camp behind the general's tent. *Prætōria nāvis*, the admiral's ship, or, the flag ship.

Prōprætor, ōris, m. sap. Pro prætore, a proprætor, which title at first denoted a Prætor whose authority was continued to him after the legal term of its expiry. Afterwards, it was frequently used to signify a person whom the general of an army had left to command it in his absence. The last and most common sense in which the appellation occurs in classic authors, conveys the idea of a man sent to govern a province with the authority of a Prætor. *Subprætor, ōris, m.* an officer acting under a Prætor.

Prēcīāni, orum, m. a people of Aquitānīa, who are supposed to have lived at the foot of Pŷrēnæi Mōntes, the *Pyrenees*, near Mārē Cāntabrīcum, the *Bay of Biscay*.

Prīmīpīlus, seldom, Prīmōpīlus, i, m. the centurion of the first century of the first maniple of the Trīārīi, consequently the first centurion of the legion. He had authority over all the other centurions, gave the word of command in exercise, and in battles, by order of the tribunes, had the charge of Aquīla, the eagle, or principal standard of the legion, and, in point of dignity, he ranked with the Equītes. The pay of the Prīmīpīlus must have been considerable, but the precise sum is not known. On resigning this station, which was esteemed highly honourable, he had the title of Prīmīpīlārīus. Besides Prīmīpīlus, this officer had other appellations, as, Prīmus Pīlus, Prīmus Cēntūrīo, Prīmi Ordīnis Cēntūrīo, Prīmi Pīli Cēntūrīo, Prīmus Cēntūrīōnum, Dux Lēgiōnis, Aquīlæ præest, &c.

Prōvīncīa, æ, f. a large tract of country in Gāllīa, *France*, extending from Pŷrēnæus, the *Pyrenees*, to Alpes, the *Alps*. It comprehended *Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné*.

Ptōlēmæus, i, m. surnamed *Aulētes*, from his fondness of *playing on the flute*, a king of *Egypt*, who seems to have possessed none of those qualifications necessary for government. He quarrelled with his people, fled privately to *Rome*, and pretending he had been expelled by his subjects, begged the senate to restore him to the throne. The Alexandrians, supposing him dead, had put the sceptre into the hand of his daughter Bērēnīcē. But on learning their king had gone to *Italy*, they sent a hundred ambassadors, to state the truth, and justify their conduct, to the people of *Rome*. The greater part of these deputies, Ptolemy cut off by assassination or poison, and the rest intimidated by threats, or gained over by bribery, neither laid the subject of their embassy before the senate, nor discovered the murder of their companions. The Romans being dissuaded by an oracle, supposed fictitious, from restoring the exiled monarch to his throne, he applied to Gāhīnīus, governor of Sŷrīa, who, tempted by the bribe of 10,000 talents, undertook the war, brought it to a successful termination, and set the crown of *Egypt* on his head. He put to death his daughter Bērēnīcē, and her husband Archēlāus was slain in battle. Ptolemy lived four years after his restoration, died 51 B. C. and left

his kingdom to his son Ptolemy, and daughter Clēōpātra, whom he had appointed by his will to marry and reign as joint sovereigns. Ptōlēmāis, īdis, Clēōpātra, a daughter of Ptolemy. Ptōlēmāis, īdis, *f. Acre*, a city of Palestīna, *q. v.*; also the name of three cities in *Egypt*. *Adj.* Ptōlēmæus, a, um, of Ptolemy, or, *Egypt*, Egyptian.

Ptōlēmæus, i, *m.* a son of Ptōlēmæus Aulētes, surnamed *Nōvus Dīōnysius*, who, during his minority, was under the care of Pōthīnus, a eunuch, Achilles, commander of the forces, and Thēōdōtus of Chīos, *Scio*, his preceptor. They, in name of the king, deprived Clēōpātra of her share of the government. She raised troops in Sŷrīa and Pālæstīna, advanced against Alēxāndriā, to maintain her right by force of arms; and, through Cæsar, was appointed queen of *Egypt*. Ptolemy, after his defeat, was, with all who were in the boat with him, drowned in attempting to cross the *Nile*.

Ptōlēmāis, īdis, *f.* anciently Akē, *v.* Acē, now *Acre*, a city of Sŷrīa, so called from Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, who either founded or enlarged it. The port of *Acre* is the best on that coast. The *Bay of Acre*, or, *Caiffa*, is nearly 7 miles in width, and perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the sweep is nearly semicircular; the sounding in general 10 or 11 fathoms; and the holding ground on the south side, near the village of *Caiffa*, excellent. The possession of this town enables, whoever holds it, to keep the inhabitants of the country in subjection, as far as *Jerusalem*. Rice, the principal article of food there, enters wholly by this port. *Acre* was the theatre of the holy war for near 200 years. It has been stated, that the origin of the ornamented Gothic architecture, may be observed in some of its ancient buildings. The modern city is famous for a noble defence made by a few British soldiers and seamen under Sir Sidney Smith (May 1799), against the French army, commanded by Buonaparte, who, though greatly superior in numbers, were compelled most disgracefully to raise the siege, and march back into *Egypt*.

Pūlfō (Tītus), Tīti Pūlfōnis, *m.* a Roman centurion of distinguished valour, who, to decide a dispute with L. Vārēnus respecting superiority of courage, rushed forth from the camp, when attacked by the Nērvīi, and displayed great bravery without the fortifications. Nor was his rival for military fame inferior to him, either in fortitude or generosity. See Vārēnus.

Pūplūs (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Pūplī, *m.* a partisan of Pompey, the first centurion of a legion, who was taken at Igŷvīum, *Gubio*, a town of Umbrīa, and brought to Cæsar.

Pyrēnus, i, *m. sēp.* Mōntes Pyrēnæi (y doubtful), the *Pyrenees*, or *Pyrenæan Mountains*, extend from the *Mediterranean* to the *Bay of Biscay*, a distance of about 29½ miles, and separate Gālīa, *France*, from Hispānīa, *Spain*. They are very steep, of difficult access, and only passable at five places: 1st, From *Languedoc* to *Catalonia*; 2d, From *Comminge* into *Arragon*; 3d, At *Taraffa*; 4th, At *Maya* and *Pampeluna* in *Navarre*; and 5th, At *Sebasti-*

an in *Biscay*, which, of all the roads across these mountains, is reckoned the easiest.

In ancient authors two etymologies of *Pyrænæus* occur, neither of which is, perhaps, quite satisfactory. The one generally admitted by the poets is, that *Pyrēnē*, a daughter of *Bēbryx*, a king in the south of *Hispānia*, *Spain*, to avoid the fury of her father, provoked at her being pregnant to *Hērclēs*, fled to the northern part of that country, and passed the remainder of her days on these mountains, which retained her name. The other derives the appellation from the Greek word denoting *fire*; in consequence of the shepherds having set on fire the wood which covered these rugged eminences. The wonderful effects said to have been produced by that conflagration being evidently fabulous, do not deserve to be related. That the story of *Pyrēnē* is a fiction, hardly admits of doubt; and although the other event actually happened, it scarcely accounts for the natives adopting a name from a language spoken by a distant, and most probably, at that time, an unknown people. If, however, the latter be true, the appellation must be, comparatively speaking, but of modern date. From the former, the poets sometimes use *Pyrēnē* to denote this chain of mountains. See *Tārbēlli*.

Q

Quīnetīlius (*Sēxtus Q. Vārus*), *Sēxti Quīnetīlii Vāri, m.* a quæstor of senatorian rank, who was at *Cōrfīnīum*, *St. Perino*, at the time the gates of that city were opened to *Cæsar*. Having obtained his liberty from that general, he went to *Afrīca*, and was in the army of *Attīus Vārus*, when *Cūrīo* brought from *Sicily* the forces which had revolted to *Cæsar* at the town above mentioned. *Sēxtus Quīnetīlius Vārus* attempted to seduce them from *Cūrīo*, but without success. After the battle of *Philippi*, he killed himself.

Quīntus, i, m. a common *prænōmen* among the Romans.

R

Rāvēnna, æ, f. Ravenna, a town of *Gālīa Cīsālpīna*, at the mouth of *Uti*, the *Montoné*, with a very large barbour, which was repaired by *Augūstus*, who kept a fleet there. It is celebrated from being, for some time, the seat of the western empire. *Rāvēnna* was, according to *Hērōdōtus*, built by *Thessalians*. It stood on a peninsula, was of difficult access by land, and so ill supplied with good water, that, *Martial* says, it sold higher than wine. The marshes, which separate it from the continent, served as a natural fortification, and added to its strength. *Pepin*, king of *France*, took it from the *Lombards*, and gave it to the Pope. It is now an inconsiderable town, about four miles from the sea. *Inh.*

Rāvēnnātes, um (*sing.* Rāvēnnas, ātis), *m.* Rāvēnnas is used as an adjective; but does not occur in the neuter gender. *Rāvēnnātes rānæ* (Mart. III. 93.).

Raurāci, orum, *m.* a people of Gālġia, *France*, on the N. extremity of mount Jūra. The chief town was, from its inhabitants, called Rauricum, afterwards Augusta Rauracorum, *Augst*, an inconsiderable village near the modern town of *Basil*. At the latter place the *Rhine*, after running for many miles nearly due W. takes a northern direction, and separates Gērmānġa, *Germany*, from Gālġia, *France*.

Rēbġlus (Caius Cānġnġus), Caii Cānġnġi Rēbġli, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, who, with C. Antġstġus Rēġġnus, commanded two legions which guarded a particular place near Alēšġa, *Alise*, when that city was stormed. He was a steady friend of Cæsar, who made him consul for one day. Hence Plutarch says of him, with some pleasantry:—"He was a very wakeful consul, not having slept during the time he held the consulship."—Cicēro, too, has sneeringly remarked of Rēbġlus, "that no man had dined, that no mischief had been done when he was consul, and that he was a consul of great vigilance, not having slept while he was in office." (Ad Fam. VII. 30.).

Rēmi, orum (*sing.* Rēmus, i), *m.* a people of Gālġia Bēġġica, whose country lay to the N. of Mātrōna, the *Marne*. Their chief town was Dūrōcōrtōrum, afterwards Rēmi, now *Rheims*.

Rhāscġpōlis, is, *m.* a native of Thrācġa, *Romania*, was an officer of great merit, and, in the Civil war, commanded the Macedonian troops which joined Pompey. In the war between Brūtus and Octāvġus, Rhāscġpōlis attached himself to the former, and his brother Rāscus embraced the interest of Octāvġus, as he had formerly done that of Cæsar.

Rhēdōnes, um. *m.* a people of Gālġia Cēġġica. The Rhēdōnes were one of those nations reckoned *inter Armōricas civġlġtes*.

Rhēnus, i, *m.* the *Rhine*, a celebrated river of *Europe*, which takes its rise in mount Adġġla, *St. Gothard*, which some make *St. Bernard* (*Rhætġcġrum Alpġum inaccesso ac præcġpġti vertice ortus*. Tacit.), in the country of the Grġsons, passes Lācus Brġġāntġnus, *v.* Lācus Vēnētus, the *Lake of Constance*, afterwards through Acronġus, *Lake Inferior*, or, the *Lake of Zell*, and continues to run nearly W. until it reaches *Basil*, when, taking a northern direction, it becomes the boundary between Gālġia, *France*, and Gērmānġa, *Germany*, then between the latter country and Bēġġġum, the *Netherlands*. At *Schenck*, or *Schenken Schans*, the *Rhine* sends off its left-hand branch, Vāhālis, the *Wahal*, or, the *Waal*, and, after running a few miles farther north, it divides into two streams, of which the one to the right hand had the name of Flevo, *v.* Flevus, *v.* Flevum, the *Yssel*, and the other that of Helġum, the *Leck*. Lācus Flevo, the *Zuyder Zee*, was so called from Flevus, the *Yssel*, spreading into that sea or lake, before its waters are lost in Ocēānus Gērmānġicus, the *German Sea*. The *Yssel* and the *Leck*, or the *Wahal*, with the *German Sea*, formed Bātāvġa, *v.* Bātāvġa,

rather, *Insŭla Bătavōrum*, the *United Provinces*, or, *Holland*. The course of the *Rhine* may be estimated at 600 miles. Pliny calls that part of the *Atlantic Ocean* which is to the N. of the mouths of the river, *Septemtrionālis Ocēānus*. *Trans Rhēnum*, beyond the *Rhine*, i. e. on the eastern side of the *Rhine*. *Rhēnus*, i, m. an inhabitant on the *Rhine*, a German. *Adj.* *Rhēnānus*, a, um. *Trānsrhēnānus*, a, um, of the other side of the *Rhine*.

Rhēnus, i, m. the *Reno*, a small river of *Itāliā*, *Italy*, which rises in *Apēnninus*, the *Apennines*, and falls into the most southern channel of *Pādus*, the *Po*. In a little island formed by the *Reno*, about two miles from *Bōnōniā*, *Bologna*, *Octāviŭs*, *Antony*, and *Lēpīdus* met, and entered into that infamous compact, called the **SECOND TRIUMVIRATE**. This inconsiderable stream, which *Siliŭs Itālicus* calls *parvus*, must not be confounded with the river described in the preceding article.

Rhōdānus, i, m. the *Rhone*, a large and rapid river of *Europe*, which has its source in *Mount la Fourche*, near *St. Gothard*, in the canton of *Uri*, not more than two leagues south from that of *Rhēnus*, the *Rhine*, passes *Lācus Lēmānus*, the *Lake of Geneva*, five leagues below which it disappears between two rocks for a considerable way, rises again, flows with great rapidity in a southern direction, and discharges itself by three mouths into that part of the *Mediterranean*, formerly called *Gāllicus Sinus*, the *Gulf of Lyons*. The largest of these mouths, in the age of Pliny, was called *Māssāliotīcum*, the other two were much less, and had the common name of *Lībŷca*; although each was also known by a distinct appellation. *Hispānīense ōstīum*, denoted the western, or the one next to *Hispāniā*, *Spain*, and *Mētāpinum*, that in the middle. The course of the *Rhone* is about 400 miles, during which it falls 5400 feet. In *Strabo's* time, it was navigable a good way up; but its mouths are now so full of rocks, brought down from the mountains by its impetuous current, that no ship can enter them. The *Rhone* is largest in summer, and is at its greatest height soon after the longest day. This is most probably occasioned by the heat of the sun melting part of the snow on the *Alps*, during the summer months. *Rhōdānītis*, īdis, of the *Rhone*, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* *Rhōdānīcus*, a, um.

Rhōdus, i, f. *Rhodes* (1 syl.) an island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about twenty miles distant from the coast of *Dōris*, a district in the south-west of *Asiā Minor*, *Natolia*. It was known by a number of names, of which *Plīnius* mentions nine, *Ōphīŭsa*, *Āstērīa*, *Æthraea*, *Trīnācriā*, *Cōrŷmbīa*, *Pœessa*, *Atabyria*, *Macariā*, and *Oloēssa* (I. 616.). The soil of *Rhodes* is uncommonly fertile, and produces all kinds of delicious fruits. The wines of this island are highly valued. It is subject to the *Turks*, and like the other countries under that despotic government, is but thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. The colossal statue of *Apōllo*, seventy cubits high, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world, stood near the entrance to the harbour. The head represented

the sun, and one hand held a light-house. Charces, a native of *Rhodes*, planned this astonishing figure, and spent twelve years in the execution. An earthquake destroyed the work of that ingenious artist, when it had only stood about sixty-six years. The brass of it is said to have loaded nine hundred camels. The capital of *Rhodes* is of the same name, and was, at one time, a place of considerable trade. Several illustrious men were natives of this city. M. Tüllius Cícero, and C. Jülüs Cæsar, among many eminent Romans, studied at *Rhodes*. *Clāra Rhōdos* (Hor. Od. I. 7, l.). *Inh. Rhōdii, orum* (*sing. Rhōdūs, i*), *m.* the Rhodians, were distinguished by their learning and politeness, but in the days of Juvenal were inactive and effeminate, hence he calls them unwarlike (*imbēlles Rhōdii*) Sat. VIII. 113. *Adj. Rhōdūs, Rhōdiācus, a. um, et, Rhōdiēnsis, is, e.* *Rhōdīa classis* (Ov. Met. XII. 574.). *Rhōdium opus*, the colossal statue of Apōllo (Mart. I. 71.).

Rōma, *x, f.* *Rome*, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, stood on the banks of Tīber, the *Tevere*, which, after Pādus, the *Po*, is the largest river in *Italy*, about 15 miles (16,000 paces Plin.) from the sea. Sallust says, that the Trojans were the builders and first inhabitants of *Rome*; and Solinus, that the Greeks, after the Trojan war, by the advice of a noble captive, Rōmē, founded this city, to which they gave her name. Livy, however, and most of the other historians who have given any account of *Rome*, inform us, that Rōmūlus, from whom he derives the name, laid the foundation of this city on Mōns Pālātīnus, 15th April, 753 B. C. From a very small beginning it gradually increased, until its circumference, according to Pliny, was not less than twenty miles. After the lapse of many years, *Rome* became the capital of Itālīa, *Italy*, and, at the commencement of the Christian era, the known world was in subjection to that gigantic power. It was divided into twenty-four regions or wards, had seven great, and thirteen smaller, aqueducts, thirty-seven gates, and six hundred and forty-four towers on the walls. To ascertain its population, when in the height of power, is perhaps impossible; but it did not probably fall much below four millions. The emperor Constantine, in the year 328, transferred the seat of government from *Rome*, to Bŷzāntīum, called from him *Constantinople*, and from that period the magnificence and grandeur of the former began to decline. During the next century, it fell into the possession of the barbarians who invaded and overran that extensive but feeble empire. In the year 800, Charlemagne gave *Rome*, with a considerable extent of the circumjacent country, into the hands of the Pope. The power of this city again revived, under a very different form. It became the seat of an Ecclesiastical Tyranny, not much less extended, and still more oppressive than its former domination. The anathēmas of the Pope, for some centuries, were more dreadful than the Roman legions had ever been; and his mandates, however iniquitous and despotic, were more slavishly obeyed than the decrees of the emperors, when

Rome was in the zenith of its power. The reformation which Martin Luther began in Gērmānīa, *Germany*, in the year 1517, was the first attack on the oppressions and usurpations of the popish clergy. Since that period, the empire of superstition has continued to decline. The mandates of the Pope became less awful, and his spiritual jurisdiction was first questioned, and then denied. In proportion as the protestant religion was embraced, the authority of the Pope was diminished. For a century past, he has been more powerful as a temporal, than as a spiritual prince. The power of the Pontiff which Buonaparte had annihilated, and the lands of the church which the rapacity of that usurper had seized, have been restored by the sovereigns of *Europe*, who united against French conquest and domination.

The walls of modern *Rome* are supposed to contain nearly the same extent of ground as the ancient. Pliny makes the walls of ancient *Rome* thirteen Roman miles, which included the seven hills; the present are twelve and three-fourths English miles. On the west of the *Terere* they are mostly brick, and, at intervals, have projecting towers, of which some are round, and others quadrangular, and enclose a space of about five square English miles, of which only about one square mile and a half is occupied by buildings, the rest is chiefly market gardens. In population, the modern city is greatly inferior to that of ancient *Rome*. In 1817 the inhabitants amounted to one hundred and fifty-three thousand. The seven hills on which it was first built, can scarcely be distinguished, from the low grounds being almost filled up with the ruins of the ancient streets and houses. The country around it is nearly desert, which renders the air unwholesome, particularly during the summer months, and the neglect of agriculture occasions an immense accumulation of filth in the city. No city in the world, 30 years ago, excelled, or even equalled, *Rome*, for the multiplicity of fine fountains, noble buildings, curiosities, antiquities, sculptures, statues and paintings. But the French, during the revolutionary war, overran the whole of *Italy*, and according to their uniform custom, but contrary to the practice of civilized warfare, carried every excellent piece of painting, statuary, and sculpture, which could be removed, to *Paris*. By the treaty of 1815, these were all to be restored; but whether the lawful owners have recovered the whole, without diminution or injury, has not yet been made public. From *Rome* being built on seven hills, it was called *Urbs Sēptilcollis*; from being the seat of universal empire, *cāput rērum, ūrbium princeps, dōmīna, rēgīna, orbis triūmphātī cāput*, &c. and from the Romans being a nation of soldiers, *Māvortis urbs*. The inhabitants, *Rōmāni, ōrum* (*sing.* *Rōmānus*, *i*), *m.* the Romans, were originally from *Alba Lōnga*, a city of *Lātiūm*, built by *Ascānīus*, 1152 B. C. They gradually extended their conquests, first, over the neighbouring states, and then over the whole of *Italy*. One nation after another submitted to their victorious arms, until no country deserving their notice remained to be added to the empire.

Luxury and wickedness, after many ages, destroyed all love of liberty and of their country. A universal corruption of morals was followed by effeminacy and cowardice. The proud Romans, who had long given laws to the nations, sunk in indolence and dissipation, fell at last, after many ineffectual struggles, an easy conquest to the Goths, under Ālāricus (Alaric), who overran the whole of *Italy*, ravaged their territories, pillaged their cities, and gave up their boasted capital (August 24, 409), to be plundered for five days by the savage hordes who fought under his standard. Barbers first brought to *Rome* by P. Ticiſius Mena 300 B. C. He took them from *Sicily* (Plin. II. 107.). Before that the Romans were unshaven (Ib.). *Adj.* Rōmānus, *et*, Rōmānicus, a, um. Rōmānēnsis, *et*, Rōmāniēnsis, is, e, brought or imported to *Rome*; not of frequent occurrence in classic authors. Rōmānitās, ātis, *f.* Roman empire. *Adv.* Rōmānē, according to the Roman manner or custom.

Rōscillus, i, *m.* a son of Adbucillus, who had long held the chief sway among the Allōbrōges. Rōscillus and his brother Ægus were men of great bravery, and their services were highly beneficial to Cæsar during his wars in Gālſiā, *France*. They afterwards deserted him and joined Pompey, because he had blamed them for fraud, both with respect to the Gallic cavalry under their command, and with respect to the returns which they made to him of the number of their troops.

Rōscius (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Rōscīi, *m.* a lieutenant-general, to whom Cæsar gave the command of the 3d legion, which he was to march into the territories of the Essūi.

Rūbrīus (Lūcīus), Lūcīi Rūbrīi, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity, who was taken prisoner along with many others at Cōrfīnīum, *Perino*.

Rūfus (Lūcīus Vibūllīus), Lūcū Vibūllīi Rūfi, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity, a zealous friend of Pompey, who was first made prisoner at the taking of Cōrfīnīum, *q. v.* and afterwards in Hispāniā, *Spain*. Cæsar having twice granted him his liberty, thought that, in consequence of these acts of kindness, and of his standing high in Pompey's esteem, he was a proper person to negotiate between them. It is probable that neither party was sincere in desiring peace, and the result corresponded with the wishes of these ambitious rivals, who were anxious to decide the contest by the sword.

Rūfus (Mārcus), Mārci Rūfi, *m.* a quæstor, who attached himself to Cæsar during the Civil war, and had the command of 12 ships at Aquilārīa.

Rūfus (P. Sūlpīcīus), Pūbli Sūlpīcīi Rūfi, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, to whom he gave the charge of the port in Gālſiā, *France*, from which he sailed for Brītānniā, *Britain*, and a garrison sufficient to protect it during his absence.

Rūtēni, orum, *m.* a people of Aquitāniā, on Tārnīs, the *Tarne*.

Rūtīlus, v. Rūtīlus (Lūpus), Rutīli Lūpi, *m.* a lieutenant-general

of Pompey in Achāia, a district of *Greece*, who, to secure that province, resolved to fortify the Isthmus of *Corinth*.

Rūtīlus (M. Sēmprōnīus), Mārci Sēmprōnīi Rūtīli, *m.* an officer of Cæsar, who had, with T. Lābiēnus, the joint command of the two legions which that general ordered to march into the territories of the Sēquāni.

S

Sābinus (Caius Cālvisīus), Caii Cālvisīi Sābīni, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army, whom he sent into Ætōlia, a district of Græcia, *Greece*, with five cohorts and a few men.

Sābinus (Quīntus), Quīnti Sābīni, *m.* an officer whom Cæsar sent into Achāia with part of his forces.

Sābinus (Q. Titūrīus), Quīnti Titūrīi Sābīni, *m.* a lieutenant-general in Cæsar's army. He and L. Aurūncūleius Cōtta had the command of the troops which were stationed among the Mēnāpīi, and in other parts of Gālīa Bēlgīca. When in their winter quarters on the frontiers of the Ebūrōnes, the artful stratagem of Anibīōrix, king of half of that tribe, to cut off these officers and their two legions succeeded, through the credulity and obstinacy of Sābinus. A few of the private soldiers escaped the sword of the Gauls. See Cōtta. This officer is sometimes called simply Titūrīus, or Sābinus.

Sābis, *is, m.* the *Sambre*, a river of Gālīa Bēlgīca. which has its rise in what is now called *Picardy*, runs N. E. and after passing by *Landrecy*, *Maubeuge*, *Thun*, and *Charleroy*, falls into Mōsa, the *Meuse*, near *Namur*.

Sābūra, *æ, m.* a præfect of Jūba, king of Mauritānīa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, who contributed to the destruction of Cūrīo and his army, but was afterwards defeated near Utīca by Sītīus, and himself killed about the time Cāto fell in that city by his own hands.

Sācrātīvīr (Mārcus), Mārci Sācrātīvīri, *m.* one of Cæsar's officers, a native of Cāpūa, who was killed at Dŷrrāchūm, *Durazzo*.

Sadāla, *æ, m.* the son of Cōtys, king of Thrācia, *Romania*, who was sent at the head of 500 cavalry to Pompey.

Sālōna, *æ, v.* Sālōnæ, arum, *f.* a maritime town of Illŷrīcum. The emperor Dioclesian was a native of this city, to which he retired after he resigned the purple, built a magnificent palace, of which no vestiges now remain, and spent the remainder of his life in peace and tranquillity. A small village near the site of Sālōna, preserves the name. *Spalatro* stands near the place which once was occupied by this ancient city.

Sāmārōbrīva, *æ, f.* *Amiens*, a town of Gālīa Bēlgīca, on the south bank of the river Sāmāra, the *Somme*. It was afterwards called Ambliānum, from its inhabitants; hence the present name.

Sāntōnes, um, *rar.* Sāntōni, orum, *m.* a people of Gālīa Cēltīca, to the north of the river Carāntōnus, the *Charente*. Their chief

town was Mēdīōlānum, afterwards Sāntōnes, now *Saintes*. *Adj.* Sāntōnīcus, a, um. Sāntōnīcus Océānus, the *Bay of Biscay*.

Sārdīnīa, æ, *f.* *Sardinia*, an island in the *Mediterranean*, to the south of Cōrsīca, about 140 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, which contains nearly 420,000 inhabitants. Strabo (*Lib. V.*) makes it 220 miles long, and 98 broad. Some of the ancient geographers were still farther from the truth. The air was reckoned unhealthy; on which account the Romans made it a place of exile. The soil is very fruitful in corn; but, in modern times, ill cultivated. It also produces oil and wines. *Inh.* Sārdi, orum (*sing.* Sārdus, i), *m.* the Sardinians, were, at one period, sold for slaves at *Rome* in such numbers, that *Sardi* became a general appellation for worthless and contemptible men. *Adj.* Sārdōnīcus, Sārdōnīus, Sārdōus, a, um, *et*, Sārdīniēnsis, is, *e.* Sārdōa herba, an herb like smallage. Whoever eats this herb, becomes almost instantly subject to involuntary laughing and grinning (*Sārdōnīus risus*), which terminate in death.

Sarunetes, ium, *m.* a people who lived near the sources of Rhēnus, the *Rhine* (*B. G. IV. 10.*). Here the common copies have Nāntūāūum, although the territories of the Nāntūātes was in the eastern extremity of Lacus Lemānus, the *Lake of Geneva*.

Sātūrnus, i, *m.* Saturn (*Eng.*), the son of Cœlus and Tērra, married his sister Rhēa, *v.* Rhēa, who is frequently called Ops, and Cŷbēlē. He was the younger brother of Tītan, from whom he obtained the kingdom of the world, on condition he brought up no male children. In consequence of this agreement, Saturn devoured his sons as soon as they were born. Rhēa, *v.* Rhēa, grieved at the loss of her children, at last devised means by which she was enabled to conceal the births of Jūpīter, Nēptūnus, and Plūto. Tītan, having obtained information of this breach of the treaty, commenced hostilities against Saturn, whom he dispossessed of the crown, and put in prison. Jūpīter, on reaching manhood, made war on Tītan, defeated him, and restored his father to the throne. Being exasperated at his father's cruelty to his children, or unjust suspicions of his aspiring at the sovereignty, Jūpīter took up arms against Saturn, and expelled him from his dominions. To escape the fury of his son, Saturn fled to that part of Itāliā, *Italy*, called Iūtūm, from his concealment, a small maritime district of *Italy*, south of the *Terere*, became joint sovereign with Jānus, king of that country, and governed with such moderation, that the golden age is said to have been under his reign. Besides giving laws to the Italians, he taught them to plant trees, to engraft, to cultivate the soil, to acquire wealth, and to retain it. Ancient authors differ greatly with respect to the accounts both of the character and fate of Saturn. Not a few assert, that he voluntarily resigned his crown to Jūpīter, and retired to *Italy*. According to some, he invented the *Scythe*, and, according to others, with that instrument his son Jūpīter mutilated him, and that it fell on the island *Sicily*, which from that circumstance received the name of Drēpānum, the Greek word for

a *scythe*. There are other accounts of him at variance with all these; but consistency or uniformity is seldom found in fiction or fabulous history. Sātūrnus is god of time, and represented as an old man holding a scythe in his hand, and a serpent with its tail in its mouth, emblematical of the revolution of the year. Sātūr-nīa, a, Jūno, the daughter of Saturn, who is also called Sātūr-nīgēna, æ. Sātūr-nālia, Yum, v. orum, n. feasts of Saturn, which continued three days, when slaves were on an equal footing with their masters. Adj. Sātūr-nūs, et, Sātūr-nīnus, a, um. Pāter Sātūr-nūs, the Saturnian father, i. e. Jūpīter. Sātūr-nīa Tēllus, Sātūr-nīa arva, Sātūr-nīa regna, &c. Italy, from Saturn being king of Lātium.

Scæva (Cāssius), Cāssī Scævæ, m. a centurion whose shield, at Dýrrāchium, *Durazzo*, was pierced in 230 places in one day. For his bravery, Cæsar gave him 200,000 asses, and raised him from the eighth rank of centurions to be the first centurion of the legion, or *Prīmīpilus*. Lucan has given his character, *Phar.* VI. 144, seqq.

Scāldis, is, acc. im, v. in, m. the *Escaut*, oftener the *Scheld*, or the *Scheldt*, a river of Gālīa Bēlgīca, which takes its rise about 15 miles south of Camerācum, *Cambray*, in the province of *Picardy*, runs north, and dividing into two branches, *Wester Scheldt*, which separates *Flanders* from *Zealand*, and falls into the *German Sea* near the island *Walcheren*, and *Ooster*, or, *Easter Scheldt*, which passes *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and afterwards between the islands *Beveland* and *Schouwen*, below which it is lost in the *German Sea*. The latter was most probably the original channel. The former was only a small stream, which Otho I. enlarged in the tenth century. From him, it was often called *Fōssa Othōnis*. Several changes have taken place in the mouth of the river, in consequence of the levelness of the country, and the encroachments of the sea. Its course does not exceed 120 miles in length. The *Scheldt* at *Antwerp*, about 38 miles above *Walcheren*, is 1200 feet broad and 22 deep; so that ships of great burden can come up to the quay, and, by means of canals cut through the town, vessels are brought to the very doors, for the purposes of loading and unloading. Ships of the line can sail to *Rupelmonde*, five miles above *Antwerp*, and without their guns and stores to *Dendermonde*, about twenty miles above that city. Cæsar erroneously makes it a branch of Mōsa, the *Meuse* (B. G. VI. 33.).

Scīpīo, ōnis (Pūblius Cōrnēlius S. Nāsīca), Pūblū Cōrnēlii Scīpī-ōnis Nāsīcæ, m. adopted son of Quintus Mētēllus Pīus, on which account he assumed the name of Q. Cæcīlius Mētēllus Pīus Scīpīo, but commonly called Mētēllus Scīpīo. He was candidate for the consulship with Hypsæus and T. Annīus Milo, in the 54 B. C. They carried on their canvass with such violence, that Cn. Pōmpeius Magnū was elected sole consul, with the view of repressing their enormities. On the death of Jūlia, Cæsar's daughter, Cn. Pompeius married Cōrnēlia, daughter of Mētēllus Scīpīo, who was the colleague of his son-in-law in the consulship

during the last month of the year already mentioned. The senate, at the suggestion of Mētēllus Scīpiō, passed a decree, ordering Cæsar to disband his troops before a certain time, otherwise he would be declared an enemy to the state. This vote of the senate was improved into a pretext for the civil war. Scīpiō commanded the centre of the army at the battle of Phārsālīa, and returned afterwards with Cāto to Afrīca. Cæsar defeated him at Thāpsus, and the ship in which he was attempting to fly into *Spain*, being taken by one of Cæsar's, he slew himself. To him Eutropius alludes, VI. 23.

Scribōnius Libo, Scribōnii Lībōnis, *m.* often called simply Lībo, the friend and relation of the father-in-law of Sextus Pōmpeius. Mārcus Octāvius and he commanded the Liburnian and Achaian fleet in the civil war. Lībo was one of Pompey's confidential friends.

Scūtum, *i, n.* a shield; a part of the defensive armour of the Roman infantry, which they wore on their left arms to protect their bodies against the arrows, darts, and other missile weapons thrown by the enemy. It consisted of thin pieces of wood joined by plates of iron, and covered with thick skin or hide, from which the name is probably derived (*σχυρος*, *corium*). The most common form was oval, extending to 4 feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. When a soldier had not his shield he was said to fight *nudo corpore*. *Adj.* Scūtātus, *a, um*.

Sēdūlius, *i, m.* the prince and commander of the Lēmōvices, who was slain at Alēšīa, *Alise*.

Sēdūni, *orum, m.* a nation on the south bank of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, to the east of Lācus Lēmānus, the *Lake of Geneva*. They opposed Hānnībal near the very summit of Alps, the *Alps*, when he crossed these lofty mountains to invade Itālia, *Italy*. Their capital was afterwards called Civitas Sēdūnōrum, now *Sion*. It is probable that, in consequence of their inhabiting so very uncomfortable a country as *Great or Little St. Bernard*, they would frequently send out colonies in quest of milder climates and more fertile districts. Hence we find tribes of this name in different places.

Sēdūsī, *orum, m.* a nation of *Germany*, on the N. E. bank of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*. Their country was watered by Mānus the *Maine*.

Sēgni, *orum, m.* a people of Gālīa Bēlgīca who lived in the vicinity of Silva Ardūēna. A small town, *Sinei*, or, *Signei*, points out the place which they once inhabited.

Sēgōnax, *ācis, m.* one of the four kings who reigned in Cāntum, *Kent*, at the time Cæsar invaded *Britain*.

Sēgōntiāci, *orum, m.* a British nation who lived on the south of Tāmēsis, the *Thames*. They appear to have been subject to Cassivellaunus, at the time Cæsar attempted to add this island to the Roman empire. The scholar must not suppose that they were inhabitants of Sēgōntium, *Caernarvon*, opposite to *Anglesey*, on

the strait which separates that island from the main land. Cæsar did not penetrate so far into the country.

Sēgūsīāni, orum, *m.* a people of Gālġia Cēlŭica, to the W. of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*. Their country was traversed by Līgēris, the *Loire*, towards the source of that river.

Sēmōrōnŭs, i, (see Rŭtġlus).

Sēnātus, ūs, *v. i, m.* the Senate, or chief council of the Roman State. This institution, so celebrated in ancient history, owed its establishment to Rōmŭlus, who is generally considered the founder and first king of *Rome*. To assist him in framing a code of laws, by which his subjects might be governed, and to act as his counsellors in all matters of importance, he chose 100 of the principal citizens, who, on account of their age, were called *Sēnātōres*, and from their paternal care of the state, *Pātres*. After the admission of the Sabines to the rights and privileges of Roman citizens, Rōmŭlus, it has been supposed, incorporated 100 of the nobility of that nation with the senate. This addition would have rendered the number of the senators, 200, which is in direct opposition to the authority of Livy, who maintains that the original appointment continued without alteration until Tŭllus Hōstġlus increased it to 200 after the destruction of Alba Lōnga, 665, B. C. In the reign of Tārquġnŭs Priscus, the senate consisted of 300 members, which remained unaltered for a long period of time. After the expulsion of Tārquġnŭs Sŭpēbus, 164 new senators were chosen to supply the places of those who had fallen victims to the cruelty of that tyrant. These newly elected senators were, at first, called *Cōnscripti*, to distinguish them from the old senators, *Pātres*, among whom they had been enrolled. But this distinction was not long observed, and *Pātres cōnscripti*, instead of *Pātres et Cōnscripti*, soon became a common appellation of the whole senate.

Sŭlla, to gratify his abettors in oppression and murder, admitted many new members, and thereby increased the senate to about 400. From this period, the dignity of that venerable body began to decline. During the civil wars, characters the most abandoned and infamous, were raised to senatorian dignity. Whilst Jŭlius Cæsar tyrannised over the state, the senators were not fewer than 900; and in the early part of the reign of Augustus they may be estimated at 1000. The object of this prince was to lessen the power of the senate; and with that view he reduced its members to 300; but this diminution giving rise to well-founded complaints among the nobility, and of course tending to render him unpopular, he agreed to fix the number at 600. Of how many members the senate consisted under the succeeding emperors, history gives no precise information.

In the early ages of the Roman state, the senate was composed of men distinguished either for their skill and bravery in war, or for their knowledge and ingenuity in the arts of peace. Its members were originally chosen by the kings, and, after their expulsion, by the consuls, who possessed that privilege, till it was transferred,

after the lapse of some years, to the censors, who, from their office, were better qualified to elect men most deserving of a seat in that august assembly. Senators were sometimes, though rarely, elected by an assembly of the people; and, only in one instance, after the battle of Cānnæ, a Dictātor was appointed to fill up the places of those who had fallen in that memorable engagement. In the early ages of the Roman State, Patricians only were admitted into the senate; but afterwards both Equītes and Plebeians were allowed to aspire at that honour. At what age the laws permitted a man to be elected a senator seems uncertain. Those chosen by Rōmūlus were, in general, as the name imports, old men. To this, however, his successors seem to have paid little attention; for Roman history affords instances of men being appointed members of the senate, before they had attained their 25th year.

The offices which procured admission into the senate, were those of Quæstor, Edile, Prætor, and Consul. In the first ages of the state, the Romans boasted of their poverty; and indigence did not exclude merit from a seat in the senate. But when war had enriched the citizens, and luxury began to prevail, a law was passed, prohibiting every person from that honour, whose fortune was under 800,000 *Sēstērtiā*, which, taking the *Sēstērtiūs* at one penny three farthings and three fourths of a farthing, are equal to £6458 : 6 : 8 sterling. During the republic, senators were not allowed to exercise any trade, nor to add to their wealth by merchandise. Augustus passed a law, ordaining the fortune of a senator to be not less than 1200 H. S.; and to those who were at that time in the senate, and not in the possession of that sum, he supplied the deficiency.

The Censors had the power to degrade a senator, if his fortune had fallen below the legal sum, or, on his being convicted of any thing flagitious or immoral; the disgrace was intimated by omitting his name (*præterire*), in reading over the list. This, however, seldom happened; and future good behaviour entitled him to be again restored to the senate.

Senators enjoyed many particular marks of honourable distinction. They wore the *Tūnica Lātīclāvīa*, or waistcoat with a broad stripe of purple sewed to it in the front, and a kind of half-boots or buskin, ornamented on the fore part of the foot with a silver crescent or buckle in the form of a C. At solemn festivals, they wore the *Prætērta*, and they alone had a right to feast publicly in the capitol. At all public spectacles, a particular place, called *orchēstra*, was allotted for them, on which they sat in curule chairs. Whenever business of any kind rendered travelling necessary, their expenses were defrayed out of the public treasury; and provisions for themselves and their attendants were always ready prepared on the road, by the time they were expected to pass. The latter privilege was, in general, termed a *free legation*.

While Rome was governed by kings the right of convoking the senate belonged solely to them; but, after their expulsion, to the

consuls, dictator, master of the horse, military tribunes, and tribunes of the people. Its members were anciently summoned by a public officer, called *viātor*, because he called the senators from the country; in cases requiring despatch, by a public crier, or herald; and, in later times, by an edict published some days before, appointing the time and place of meeting. If a senator did not attend, and could not give a sufficient excuse for his absence, he was fined; unless above the age of 65, when attendance became voluntary. Except on those days in which the *Cōmītia* were held, ordinary meetings of the senate were on the Kalends, Nones, and Ides of every month, which was called *Sēnātus lēgītīmus*. When summoned for the despatch of any business on other days than those above-mentioned, the phrase was *Sēnātus indictus*. On particular occasions, the senate met in the open air; but most commonly in temples or places consecrated by the Augurs, that their deliberations might be rendered more dignified and solemn. When audience was given to foreign ambassadors, especially to those of enemies, or to their own generals, who claimed the honour of a triumph, or consulted on any other subject, because being invested with military command, the laws did not allow them to enter the city, the senate assembled without the walls in the temple either of Apōllo, or Bēllōna. The seats of the senators are supposed to have been benches of a long form, probably varying in length according to the number which they were designed to hold. The consuls sat in the first row; then, the other magistrates according to their superiority; and last of all, the senators, who, at the time, held no office in the state. It was necessary for the magistrate who had called the meeting, to offer a sacrifice, and take the auspices before he entered the house, at which time all the senators, out of respect, rose up. If the auspices proved unfavourable, or had not been properly taken, the senate was adjourned till another day.

No business could be brought before the senate, without the permission of the consuls, except by the tribunes of the people, who, by interposing their negative (*vēto*), could not only stop the debates, but prevent any motion from being carried into a decree, *Sēnātus cōsūltum, v. dēcrētum*. The senators were originally called upon to deliver their opinions, according to their seniority; but, after the institution of the censorship, the *Prīnceps Sēnātus*, or he whose name stood at the top of the censor's list, was first consulted, and, after him, those of consular dignity, each, in his respective order. In the time of Cīcēro, the consuls elect enjoyed this precedency; and in that of Cæsar, the consul had a power to confer the honour of speaking first for a year, on any person he pleased.

The senators delivered their opinions standing, and, in general, though not always, addressed themselves to the whole house, by the title of *Pātres Cōscrip̄ti*. Every member possessed the privilege of speaking as long as he pleased. It is not therefore wonderful that individuals, having a particular interest to serve, or favour-

ite object in view, often protracted their speeches beyond the tenth hour (see *Hōra*), after which no new reference could be made; nor could a decree be passed after sun-set. When unnecessary prolixity, or irrelevant discussion had exhausted the patience of the senators, they drowned the voice of the speaker by their noise, and other marks of disapprobation, which generally compelled him to silence.

If different opinions had been advanced and seconded, the consul, or presiding magistrate, put the original motion to the vote. The house then divided, each party retiring to a different side. This mode of proceeding was called, *pedibus in alicujus sententiam ire*, and the senators *Pēdārī*. Some, however, have maintained, perhaps without good authority, that the senators, to whom this appellation was given, had a power of voting, but not of speaking. After the division the numbers were counted, and of the party which was greatest the consul said, *Hæc pars major esse videtur*. On the matter being finally determined, a *Sēnātūs cōsultum* was drawn up, and signed by the principal members; but if 400 whom it required to constitute a quorum in the days of Augustus, were not present, or the decision not ratified by the tribunes, it was called *Sēnātūs auctoritas*, which was not valid unless it passed into a consultum, *v.* decretum.

The decrees of the senate were rarely reversed. Every one was at liberty to express his dissent, when they were under debate, (*re integrâ*); but on being determined, it was the interest, as well as duty, of every member to acquiesce in the opinion of the majority, and to support the law of the state.

When the business was finished, the president dismissed the senate, and the decrees passed were carried to *Tābulārīum*, where the public registers were kept. They were sometimes engraved on tables of brass; and, on particular occasions, they were inscribed in golden letters on columns of silver. Of the former kind several still remain.

The government of the state might be said to be almost wholly vested in the senators. They were the guardians of religion, and the interpreters of the laws. They distributed the public money at pleasure, settled the provinces, nominated their ambassadors, appointed thanksgivings, could decree the title of king to any prince, and postpone assemblies of the people. It was their duty to inquire into public crimes and acts of treason, and to see that justice was properly administered. Their jurisdiction, except in creating magistrates, and in making laws relating to the people, scarcely knew any bounds. Their power was remarkably conspicuous in civil dissensions, or in dangerous conjunctures, when they had recourse to that solemn decree, called *Ultimum, v. Extrēmum, Ut consules darent operam, ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet*, by which the consuls were invested with absolute power.

The majesty of the senate rose and sunk with the liberties of Rome. During the tranquil period of the republic, it was certainly one of the most venerable assemblies recorded in history.

Increase of wealth produced luxury, and the patriotic Roman was lost in the sensual voluptuary. To gratify a desire of splendour and of unbounded profusion, recourse was too often had to means equally repugnant to love of country, and to regard for morality. Dignity of character disappeared in sordid selfishness, votes became venal, and the will of a tyrant, the only rule of decision. Cæsar's success on the plains of Phārsālīa opened the door of the senate to the meanest, and most worthless of the people, nor from that period did the stern patriot, or virtuous citizen covet a seat in what was once the supreme Council of the state. It continued to languish under the emperors, until finally abolished by Justinian in the sixth century. Sēnātor, oris, *m.* a senator, a member of the senate. *Auctōritas Sēnātūs*, the judgment of the senate, not ratified by the sanction of the tribunes. *Sēnātūs cōsultum*, *v. dēcrētum*, a decree of the senate. *Adj.* Sēnātorīus, a, um, of or belonging to a senator; senatorian.

Sēnōnes, um, *m.* a powerful and warlike nation of Gāllīa Cēlīca, who lived on Sēquāna, the *Seine*, about 70 miles above *Paris*.

Sēptimīus (Lūciūs), Lūci Sēptimīi, *m.* a tribune of the soldiers, sent along with Achīllas, by Ptōlēmaeus, king of *Egypt*, to murder Pompey, in whose army, during the war against the pirates, he had been a centurion. (See Pōmpeius). Lucan mentions him as one of the body guard of the Egyptian king; and describes him as a character suited for the execution of such an iniquitous purpose.

Sēquāna, æ, *f.* the *Seine*, a river of Gāllīa, *France*, has its source in the province of *Burgundy*, runs in a N. W. direction, and falls into that part of the *Atlantic* called Frētum Brītānnīcum, the *British Channel*, at *Harre de Grace*. The course of this beautiful and picturesque river extends to 250 miles. *Paris*, the capital of *France*, originally a fort on a small island in the *Seine*, above 120 miles from the sea, now stands on both sides of this river, over which there are, in that city, 12 bridges.

Sēquāna, æ, *f.* a district of Gāllīa, *France*, bounded on the E. by Mōns Jūra, *Mount Jura*, which separated it from the country of the Hēlvēti, now *Swisserland*; on the N. by Mount Vōgēsus, *Fauge*, which divided it from that of the Leuci; on the W by the country of the Ædūi and Lingōnes; and on the S. by that of the Ambārri and Allobrōges. Divitiācus asserted to C. Jūlius Cæsar, that the territory of the Sēquāni, in richness of soil, surpassed the whole of Gāllīa (B. C. I. 31). *Inh.* Sēquāni, orum (*sing.* Sēquānus, i), *m.* the Sequans, headed one of the factions of the Gallic states, and the Ædūi the other. The Sēquāni having long been inferior to the Ædūi, prevailed on Ariōvistus to espouse their interest. By his assistance, they defeated their rivals in several battles, put all their nobility to death, deprived them of a part of their territory, and obliged them not only to give hostages, but also publicly to swear, they would not adopt any measures against the Sēquāni. Cæsar, on his arrival in Gāllīa, restored the Ædūi to their former ascendancy over the states of that country. According

to Eutrōpīus, the Sēquāni were first called Hēlvētīi (VI. 17.). *Adj.* Sēquānus, *et*, Sēquānicus, *a*, *um*. *Sēquānus* *ager*, the territory of the Sēquāni, or Sequans.

Sērāpion, ōnis, *m.* an Egyptian who had been ambassador at *Rome*, was sent by Ptolemy with a message to Achillas, when he was marching the king's forces against Cæsar then in Alēxāndria. Diōscōrides was joined in the commission with him. Achillas refusing them a hearing, put Sērāpion to death, and allowed the attendants of Diōscōrides to carry him off, supposing that he was mortally wounded.

Sērgius. See Gālba.

Sērtōrius (Lūcius), Lūcii Sērtōrii, *m.* a Roman who carried on a war in Cēlībēria against the Romans (B. C. I. 61.). It is not improbable that this is the person described in next article, the L. having crept into some manuscript by the carelessness of the transcriber.

Sērtōrius (Quīntus), Quīnti Sērtōrii, *m.* a Roman general of distinguished merit and bravery, who served his first campaign under Mārius against the Teutōnes and Cimbri. Unable to bear the sight of so many of his murdered countrymen, and being proscribed by Sūlla, he forsook Mārius, fled to *Spain*, and carried on a long and successful war in that country. He contributed greatly to civilize the natives of *Portugal*, and of the west of *Spain*, till then almost unknown to his countrymen, by establishing schools, and educating the children in the literature of *Rome*. The Romans sent two of their best generals against him; but their arrival, for a considerable time, added only to the splendour of his victories. It is impossible to say how long his bravery and military skill might have successfully resisted the Roman legions, had he not, at last, been put to death by the treachery of Pērpēnna, who was one of his chief officers. In proof of the high esteem in which his military talents were held, may be mentioned the conduct of the Tarūsātes and Vōcātes, who, in the third year of the Gallic war, sent to *Spain* for auxiliaries against Crāssus, one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, and appointed them commanders, who had fought in that country, during the continuance of the war, under the standard of this brave general. Q. Sērtōrius, in point of clemency, generosity, affability, and military valour, is one of the greatest characters recorded in the annals of *Rome*. Tācītus informs us that Sērtōrius, like Hannibal, lost the sight of an eye (Hist. IV. 13.).

Sērvīlius (Pūblius S. Isauricus), Pūblii Sērvīlii Isaurici, *m.* a Roman nobleman who was Cæsar's colleague in the consulship in the 50 B. C. He conquered the Isauri, a people of Cilicia, on which account he received the surname of Isauricus.

Sēsūvīi, orum, *m.* a people of Gāllic Cēlīca, who, although not named *inter Armōricas civitātes*, must either have been included under that denomination, or possessed an adjoining district (B. G. II. 34.). It is proper to add, that the readings in the

chapter just referred to are various and that in the writings of no ancient geographer does this word occur.

Sextius (Pūblius S. Băcūlus), Pūblii Sēxtii Băcūli, *m.* a centurion of the first rank in Cæsar's army, in the Gallic wars.

Sēxtius (Tītus), Tīti Sēxtii, *m.* one of the three lieutenant-generals whom Cæsar sent to augment his army, in the sixth year of the war in Găllia, *France*.

Sibūzātes, *um*, *m.* a people of Aquitānīa, whose country lay along Atur, the *Adour*. Of their history nothing is known. Their capital, in the 3d or 4th century, bore their name, now *Sobusse*.

Sicilia, *v.* *Sicania*, *æ, f.* (the unmarked vowels, except the final one, are doubtful), *Sicily*, an island in the *Mediterranean* to the south of *Italy*, between 36° 40' and 35° 20', N. Lat. and 12° 13' and 15° 55', E. Long. It is of a triangular form, and in circumference about 415 miles. The population of *Sicily* in modern times is estimated at 1,200,000, and its superficial extent is 10,000 square miles. The latter name is said to be derived from *Sicani*, a Spanish nation, whose name may be referred to the river, on the banks of which they lived (*Sil. Ital. XIV. 34.*), and which Thucydides supposed was afterwards called *Sicoris*, the *Segre*, who invaded the southern part of *Italy*, and, being driven from it, took possession of *Sicily*; and the former from their general *Siculus*. Some ancient authors maintain that the *Sicani*, and *Siculi* were not the same people, and did not settle in *Sicily* at the same time. They assert, that the first are of Spanish, and the last of Italian, origin. It was anciently called *Triquetra*, and *Trinacrīna*, *v. Trinacrīna*, *æ, f.* from its triangular figure. Of this island Virgil makes the ancient name *Vulcānīa* from *Vulcānus* having his forges in mount *Ætna* (*Æn. VIII. 422.*). The promontories, in which the three sides terminate, are, on the W. *Lilȳbæum*, *Cape Boco*, on the S. East, *Pachȳnus*, *Cape Pasaro*, and on the N. East, *Pēlōrus*, *Cape Farro*. The distance between *Lilȳbæum* and *Pachȳnus* is 160 miles; between *Lilȳbæum* and *Pēlōrus* 196, and between *Pēlōrus* and *Pachȳnus* 115. According to Ovid, the giant *Tȳphōeus* was buried below *Sicily*, his feet under *Cape Boco*, his right hand under *Cape Farro*, his left under *Cape Pasaro*, and his head under *Ætna*. This island is in general mountainous; but it has some beautiful verdant plains. Mount *Ætna*, *Montè Gibello*, near the E. coast, about 50 miles S. of *Pēlōrus*, is the largest volcano in the world. *Frētum Sicūlum*, the *Strait of Messina*, which separates this island from *Italy*, was an object of terror to the ancient mariners; but it is now passed without anxiety. There is no danger unless when the winds and current are contrary. Some modern travellers and geographers maintain, that *Chȳrȳbdīs* is not a whirlpool, but a place where the waves are greatly agitated by pointed rocks. It is not above 500 feet at its greatest depth. *Sicēlis*, *Idis*, *et*, *Sicanis*, *Idos*, *f.* *Sicilian*, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Sicēlides Mūsæ*, the muse of pastoral poetry; because *Thēōcritus*, the first writer of pastoral poetry, was a native of

- Sicily* (Virg. Ec. IV. 1.). *Adj.* Sicŭlus, *et.* Sicănŭs, a, um, *et.* Sicilĭensis, is, e. *Sicănŭs sinus* the Bay of Syracŭsæ (Virg. Æn. III. 692.). *Sicŭla tellus, Sicily* (Virg. Æn. I. 34.).
- Sicŏris, is, *acc. im, m.* the *Segre*, a river of Hispānĭa, *Spain*, which rises in the *Pyrenees*, is joined by Cinga, the *Cinca*, near Ilĕrda, *Lerida*, and empties itself into Ibĕrus, the *Ebro*, after a course of 40 miles. From Lucan, it appears to be a slow running river, *Stagnans : placĭdis perlabĭtur undis, &c.*
- Sĭgāmbri, v. Sŷgāmbri, *et.* Sicāmbri, orum, *m.* a German nation, who lived on the E. bank of the *Rhine*, to the S. of the river Rura, the *Roir*. Two thousand of them assembled to plunder and extirpate the Ebŭrŏnes, at the time Cæsar invited the Gauls and Gerinans to that barbarous deed. Martial says, they wore their hair plaited, and tied in a knot. *Adj.* Sĭcāmbrius, a, um.
- Signĭfer, ĕri. See Aquĭla.
- Silānus (Mārcus), Mārci Silāni, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, whom he ordered to levy troops for the war in Găllia, *France*.
- Silĭus (Tĭtus), Tĭti Silĭi, *m.* an officer whom P. Crāssus sent to the Vĕnĕti, *q. v.* to procure grain and forage with Vĕlānĭus. But the Vĕnĕti seized them in expectation of regaining their hostages by this measure.
- Sŏtiātes, ĭum, *m.* a people of Aquitānĭa, whose country extended along Gărŭmna, the *Garonne*, and whose chief town was Sŏtiā-tum, *Sos*. Their territories formed part of what was afterwards called Nŏvĕmpŏpŭlāna, bounded by the *Garonne*, the *Pyrenees*, and the *Bay of Biscay*. Adcāntŭānnus, was the chief man amongst them for many years.
- Spĭnther, ĕris, *m.* a surname of the Lĕntŭli.
- Spĭnther (Lĕntŭlus), Lĕntŭli Spĭnthĕris, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity, who, with several others of the same rank, was brought before Cæsar, after he had fled from Ascŭlum Picĕnum, and set at liberty. He was killed during the civil wars.
- Stăbĕrius (Lŭcĭus), Lŭcĭi Stăbĕrii, *m.* the governor of Apŏllŏnĭa, at the time Cæsar advanced against that town. Being unable to prevail on the inhabitants to oppose that general, Lŭcĭus Stăbĕrius fled privately out of the town, and escaped.
- Sŭĕssiŏnes, *et.* Suessiŏnes (4 syl.), um, *m.* a people of Găllĭa Bĕlgĭca, whose country was bounded on the S. by Mătrŏna, the *Marne*. Their capital Augŭsta, afterwards Suessiŏnes, now *Soissons*, stands on Aĭŏna, the *Aisne*. Although a brave and powerful nation, they were obliged to submit to the arms of Cæsar.
- Sŭĕvi, v. Suevi (2 syl.), orum, *m.** a nation of Gĕrmānĭa, *Germany*, who inhabited a large tract of country (*Suevĭa, a. f.*) lying between Albis, the *Elbe*, and Vĭstŭla, the *Vistula*, on the northern side of Silva Hĕreĕnĭa. They made many inroads on the Roman territories under the Emperors. Lucan calls them

* Propertius makes Suevi a dissyllable, and Claudian a trisyllable.

flav., from their having, in general, *reddish* hair, which their name is likewise said to signify. *Adj.* Suevus, *et*, Suevīcus, *a*, *um*. Mārē Suevīcum, the *Baltic Sea*, called also Sīnus Cōdānus.

Sūlla (Lūcius Cōrnēlius), Lūci Cōrnēli Sūllæ, *m.* a Roman of Patrician rank, who served at first under Mārīus. His activity and address contributed greatly to bring the Jugurthan war to a successful termination. Mārīus became at last jealous of Sulla's merit; hence originated that quarrel between them, which was productive of the most enormous cruelties, and contributed to the final extinction of Roman liberty. Being sent to Asia to restrain the power of Mithridātes, though under a different pretence, he proved himself both a brave soldier and an able general. On his return, he displayed his military talents to great advantage in the Social war. So strongly were his soldiers attached to him, that when two tribunes were sent to take the command of his army, and give it to Mārīus, they stoned them to death. Mārīus, in revenge, put Sulla's friends in the city to the sword, upon which, he marched to *Rome*, and compelled Mārīus to fly. The horrid proscription now began. A price was set on the head of Mārīus, but he effected his escape. Sūlla then set out against Mithridātes, defeated his armies under different generals, and concluded a peace with him on very advantageous terms. He allowed his army to live after the Asiatic manner, which first unnerved the hardy soldiers of *Italy*. Mārīus and Cinna having butchered many of Sūlla's friends in *Rome*, he returned to *Italy* to revenge their death. On his arrival, his conduct was marked with clemency and moderation; but no sooner were his enemies wholly in his power, than he committed the most enormous and barbarous acts of cruelty. Desire of revenge was a stronger passion in the mind of Sūlla than love of power. After glutting his vengeance with the blood of thousands, and governing with despotic authority for three years, he resigned the sovereignty, and lived undisturbed as a private citizen. He died in great torment of the *morbus pediculāris*, in the 60th year of his age, about 78, B. C. The perpetual intoxication to which he had recourse to avoid the horrors of remorse, contributed to hasten his death. To Sūlla must be conceded the intrepidity of a brave soldier, and the talents of an able general; but his character as a monster of cruelty, cannot be held in too great abhorrence. *Adj.* Sūllānus, *a*, *um*.

Sūlla (Pūblius). See P. Cōrnēlius Sūlla.

Sūlmo, ōnis, *f.* *Sulmona*, a town of the Pēlignī, on the east side of Apēnninus, the *Apennines*, of which Ovid was a native. *Inh.* Sūlmōnēnses, *ium*. *Adj.* Sūlmōnēnsis, *is*, *e*.

Sūlpīcius (Pūblius), Pūblii Sūlpīciī, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals. Q. Tūllius Cicerō and P. Sūlpīcius were stationed among the Ædūi, at Cābillo, *v.* Cābillōnum, *Chalons*, and Mātisco, *Mascon*, on Arar, the *Saone*. These two officers were intrusted with the care of provisions.

Sūlpīcius (Sērvius), Sērvii Sūlpīciī, *m.* a senator who attended

Jūba at his entry into Uŭca, after the destruction of Cūrŭo and his army.

Sŷrĭa, æ, *f.* a very extensive country of Aſĭa, the boundaries of which are not precisely ascertained by ancient geographers. Taken in its largest sense, Sŷrĭa was bounded by the *Mediteranean* on the W.; by Arābĭa on the S.; by Euphrātes on the E.; and by Mount Taurus on the N. It was divided into a number of districts, of which the most considerable were, Pālæſtina, Jūdæa, Phœnicĭa, Bābŷlōnĭa and Mēsōpōtāmĭa, *Jezirak*. It was reduced to a Roman province by Pompey. *Inh.* Sŷrĭ, orum (*ſing.* Sŷrus, i), the Syrians. Sŷrus is often used to signify a slave, from the number sent from Sŷrĭa to Rome. Sŷrĭſſa, æ, a Syrian woman. *Adj.* Sŷrĭācus, Sŷrĭātĭcus, Sŷrĭcus, *et*, Sŷrĭus, a, um.

T

Tāmēſis, v. Thāmēſis, is, *m.* the *Thames*, one of the largest rivers of England, rises in *Cotſwold hills*, in the western extremity of *Gloucestershire*, runs eastward, and, after passing through London, falls into the *German Sea*. With respect to commerce, this is the first river in the world. It is navigable about 130 miles, and the tide flows up as far as *Richmond* in *Surrey*, which, taking the course of the river, is 70 miles. A canal upwards of 30 miles long, completed in 1789, joins the *Thames* with the *Severn*. By means of canals too, a communication is opened not only with the *Trent*, but also with the *Mersey*. Cæſar is generally supposed to have crossed this river at *Coway Stakes*, 7 or 8 miles above *Kiſtingſton*; but Horſely ſeems to be of opinion, that he forded it near that town. The water of the *Thames* is eſteemed exceedingly wholesome, and is fit for the longest voyages, during which it will work itſelf perfectly fine.

Tārbēlli, orum, *m.* a people of Aquitānĭa, whose country extended along the ſea-coaſt, to the territories of the Cōcōſātes, from Pŷrēnæi Montes, the *Pyrenees*. Their capital was Aquæ Augūſtæ, *Aqs.* *Adj.* Tārbēllĭcus, *et*, Tārbēllus, a, um. Tārbēlla Pyrēnē, from the Tarbelli poſſeſſing part of that range of mountains.

Tārcōndārius Cāſtor, Tārcōndārĭi Cāſtōris, *m.* the grandſon of Dējōtārus, king of Gāllo-Græcĭa, v. Gālātia, who, with Donilāus, ſent 300 men to Pompey.

Tārrācĭna, æ, *f.* *Tarracina*, a town of the Vōlſci, in Lātĭum, a few miles diſtant from the ſea, and S. of Uſens, the *Aufente*. *Inh.* Tārrācĭnēnſes, ium (*ſing.* Tārrācĭnēnſis, is).

Tārrāco, ōnis, *f.* *Tarragona*, a large town and ſea-port of Spain, about 30 miles N. of Ibērus, the *Ebro*. During the dominion of the Romans in that country, it was a place of great ſtrength, and gave name to the northern diſiſion of Spain, Pŷrōvincĭa Tārrācōnēnſis. It was deſtroyed by the Goths and Moors. The harbour is ſafe, but only capable of receiving ſmall ſhips. *Inh.* Tārrācōnēnſes, ium. *Adj.* Tārrācōnēnſis, is, e.

Tarūsātes, ium, *m.* a people of Aquitānīa. The Tārbēlli were between them and the *Bay of Biscay*. Their name is recognised in *Teursan*, or, *Tursan*, once their chief city.

Tāsgētiūs, i, *m.* a nobleman of the nation of the Cārnūtes, whose forefathers had possessed the sovereignty of that state. Cæsar, on account of his fidelity and merit, raised him to the throne of his ancestors; but his countrymen put him to death in the third year of his reign.

Taurōis, ēntis, *acc. ta, f.* Cæsar calls it a fortress of the Māssilīēnses, and as *Taurōntis pōrtus* occurs in ancient authors, it must have been a maritime town. It was about 12 miles from Māsīlīa, *Marseilles*, and nearly at the same distance from the modern town of *Toulon*.

Taximagūlus, i, *m.* one of the four kings, or princes, who reigned over Cāntium, *Kent*. They seem to have all been under the power of Cassivēlaunus.

Tēctōsāges, um, *et*, Tēctōsāgi, orum, *m.* a very valiant people of Gālīa, *France*, a branch of the Vōlseæ, near Mōntes Pŷrēnai, the *Pyrenees*. A tribe of the Tēctōsāges, leaving their country, either from want of ground, or from hope of plunder, marched along Dānūbīus, the *Danube*, crossed Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles*, penetrated into Asīa Mīnor, *Natolia*, and, according to Livy, seem to have conquered that country. They afterwards separated into three tribes, the Tōlīstōboii, the Trōcmi, and the Tēctōsāges. To the first, the coast of Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles*, was assigned; to the second, lōnīa and Ætōlīa; and to the Tēctōsāges, the inland arts of Asīa Mīnor. They settled on the bank of the river Hālys, and levied tribute from all the Asiatics to the west of mount Taurus, *Kīzil-ermak*. The country, which they inhabited, was, from them, called Gāllogræcia, contracted Gālātīa, to the inhabitants of which, the apostle Paul addressed one of his Epistles.

Tēnchthēri, orum, *m.* a people of *Germany* on the river Rhēnus, the *Rhine*. Their country was bounded on the north by that of the Sīgāmbri.

Tērrasīdīus (Titus), Tīti Tērrasīdīi, *m.* one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals, whom he sent into the country of the Esubīi. Some copies read Lēāŷēŷ, others Unēlli.

Tēstūdo, īnis, *f.* a wooden tower used by the Romans for protecting the soldiers, when employed in undermining the walls of a town, or in battering them with the ram (see *Arīes*). It was erected of wood, and covered with hides, earth, or any other kind of substance which is with difficulty set on fire. The name must have been derived either from the roof, resembling the back of a tortoise (*Tēstūdo*), or from its strength in affording the soldiers both covering and protection, as the shell does that fish.

When the soldiers of a company advanced to an assault, they frequently stood close together, and formed a shade or screen of their shields, to protect their bodies against the missile weapons thrown by the enemy from the walls. This defence they also

called *Tēstūdo*, but it must not be confounded with the tower or mantelet just described. *Tēstūdo* is also used by the poets to denote the lyre; from the first having been made of the shell of a sea tortoise. *Adj.* *Tēstūdīnēus*, *Tēstūdīnātus*, *v.* *Tēstūdīnēātus*, a, um, of, or like, a tortoise, arched like a tortoise shell; vaulted.

Teutōmātus, i, m. the son of Ollōvīco, king of the Nītiōbrīges, who joined Vērcīngētōrix in the Gallic wars with a great number of his own cavalry, and those whom he had hired from Aquitānīa.

Teutōni, orum, *v.* *Teutōnes*, um, m. a German nation, who inhabited *Zealand* and *Funen*, islands at the entrance of *Mārē Sūēvīcum*, *v.* *Sīnus Cōdānus*, the *Baltic*. In conjunction with the *Cimbri*, they invaded the territories of *Rome* (B. C. 109), defeated the Roman army commanded by both consuls, and killed 80,000 of them. Seven years after that unsuccessful battle, C. *Mārius*, in his second consulship, met them at *Aquæ Sēxtīæ*, put 200,000 to death, and took 60,000 prisoners. Some time after, he engaged these fierce Barbarians on *Athēsis*, the *Adige*, and left 140,000 dead on the field of battle, which put a final period to that dreadful war. These numbers are most probably exaggerated, since it is not easy to imagine how so great an army could be supported at that remote period, when agriculture was, in *Germany*, and some of the neighbouring countries, almost wholly neglected. Besides, a conquering army is more apt to magnify than diminish the enemy's loss, and the account of these defeats has been transmitted by Roman historians. *Adj.* *Teutōnīcus*, a, um.

Thēbæ, arum, *f.* *Theva* (Greeks), *Thebes* (1 syl. English), the capital of *Bæōtīa*, which stood on the banks of *Ismēnus*, and is said to have received this name from *Thēbē*, the daughter of *Asōpus*, a relation of *Amphīon*. But both the date of its foundation, and the name of its founder, are uncertain. *Theva* was first governed by kings, many of whom were remarkable for their misfortunes. It became a republic about 1190, B. C., and retained that form of government until destroyed by *Alexander the Great*. It was rebuilt by *Cāsānder* about twenty years after, and fell under the power of the Romans, 146, B. C. The modern town contains about 300 houses, and is, in circumference, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. *Thēbāis*, *Idos*, *f.* of *Thēbæ* or *Bæōtīa*, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* *Thēbāīcus*, a, um, *et*, *Thēbānus*, a, um, *Theban* or *Bæotian*.

A celebrated city of this name, now *Habou*, stood on the west bank of *Nilus*, the *Nile*, and was the capital of *Ægýptus Sūpērior*, Upper *Egypt*, or the most southern division of that country, which was, from it, frequently called *Thēbāis*.

Thēōphānes, is, m. a native of *Mītīlēnē*, who wrote a history of *Pompey's* transactions, for which he was presented with the freedom of the state, and a large sum of money. *Cæsar* says, that

in the most important affairs, Lībo, L. Lūceius (3 syl.), and Thēōphānes, were the chief advisers of that illustrious Roman.

Thērmus, i, m. a prætor, who, with five cohorts, fled from Igūvium, *Gubio*, on the approach of Cūrīo, with three cohorts, whom Cæsar had sent to take possession of that town.

Thēssālīa, æ, f. *Thessaly*, a district of *Greece*, bounded on the N. and E. by Eurīpus, the *Strait of Negropont*; on the S. by Mēgāris and Attīca; and on the W. by Phōcis. The present population is estimated at 3000; and in ancient times it had mines of all kinds of metal, but principally of gold. *Thessaly* and the eastern parts of Bæōtīa, are, says a late traveller, the most fertile districts of *Greece*. *Inh.* Thēssālī, orum (*sing.* Thēssālus, i), m. the Thes-salians. *Adj.* Thēssālīcus, a, um.

Thūrīi, orum, Thūrīæ, arum, v. Thūrīum, i, n. anciently Sýbāris, a sea-port town of Lūcānīa in Itālia, *Italy*, on Sīnus Tārēntīnus, the *Gulf of Tarento*, built by a colony of the Athenians, among whom were Hērōdōtus and Lýsias. *Inh.* Thūrīni, orum. *Adj.* Thūrīnus, a, um. *Thurīnus ager*, the country of the Thūrīni.

Tībērius, i. See Nēro.

Tībūrtīus (Lūcius), Lūcīi Tībūrtīi, m. a centurion, who was wounded at the time Lābiēnus was conversing across Apsus, the *Aspro*, to Cæsar's men, who were speaking in favour of peace.

Tīgūrīnus Pāgus, one of the four cantons or districts, into which Hēlvētīa, *Switzerland*, was divided, according to Cæsar; and it comprehended the modern cantons of *Zurich*, *Schwitz*, *Schaffhausen*, and the lands of the *Abbey of St. Gal*. *Inh.* Tīgūrīni, orum.

Tītus, i, m. a common prænomen among the Romans.

Tōlōsa, æ, f. *Thoulouse*, or, *Toulouse*, a town of Aquitānīa, beautifully situated on the north bank of Gārūmna, the *Garonne*, over which it has a noble bridge, and the royal canal joins that river a little below the town. Tōlōsa was one of the most flourishing cities of Gāllīa, afterwards the residence of a Roman colony, and, at a later period, the metropōlis of the Visogoths. Ausōnīus calls it Pāllādīa, either from its being a seat of learning, or from its olive groves, or from the worship of Mīnērvā. The modern town is large, but not regularly built. It contains a university, several academies, and 50,000 inhabitants. *Inh.* Tōlōsātes, ium. *Adj.* Tōlōsas, as, as, et. Tōlōsānus, a, um. *Tōlōsas cāsēus*, cheese of *Toulouse*, i. e. bad cheese. There was a city of this name in *Spain*.

Tōrquātus (Lūcius), Lūcīi Tōrquāti, m. an officer in Pompey's army during the Civil war. He was governor of Orīcum, *Ric*, in which he had a guard of the Pārthīni. The inhabitants of the town declaring for Cæsar, he made an unconditional surrender to that general, who preserved his life. He appears to have continued for some time with Cæsar, from whom he received every mark of respect and esteem. He afterwards crossed into Africa, joined Scīpiō, and fell at the same time with that noble Roman, and Dāmāsippus. Cīcēro, in his Brūtus, has drawn the

character of this eminent man in the following terms: "He was a man of general and elegant literature, though somewhat metaphysical and abstruse. The powers of his memory were astonishing; and the dignity and beauty of his language were of the highest order. All these qualities derived an additional splendour from the dignity of his deportment, and the spotless integrity of his life." *Adj.* Torquātus, a, um.

Trälles, ium, *v.* Trällis, *is, f.* *Sultan-hisar*, a town of Lydya, called also Euanthia, from the number of its flowers, stood on the north bank of Mæander, the *Meinder*. *Inh.* Trälliāni, orum. *Adj.* Trälliānus, a, um.

Trānspādānus, a, um, north of Pādus, the *Po*, because *beyond* the *Po*, with relation to *Rome*. Trānspādāni, orum, *m.* people who lived beyond, or north of, the *Po*.

Trēbūs (Mārcus T. Gāllus), Mārci Trēbii Gālli, *m.* an officer sent by Cæsar to the Cūrjōsōlites, to procure provisions.

Trēbōniūs (Caius), Caii Trēbōniū. *m.* a tribune by whom the first triumvirate were enabled to get the law passed which granted Gāllia to Cæsar, Sýria to Crāssus, and *Spain* and *Africa* to Pompey, for five years. He served as a lieutenant-general under Cæsar in the Gallic wars. He was afterwards city Prætor (*Prætor Urbānus*), proconsul of *Spain*. and consul for three months. Although he owed all his preferment to Cæsar, he entered into the conspiracy which was formed against his life. The senate conferred on him the province of *Asia* after the assassination of that ambitious and unprincipled general. He was killed at Smýrna by Dōlābēlla. *Adj.* Trēbōniānus, a, um.

Trēviri, orum (*sing.* Trēvir, īri). *m.* the Trevirians, a nation of Gāllia Bēlgica, between Mōsēlla, the *Moselle*, and Silva Ardūēnna. Their chief city, Augusta Trevirōrum, afterwards from its inhabitants, Trēvir, now *Triers* or *Treves*, stands on the east bank of the *Moselle*, over which it has a large bridge. *Treves* is one of the most ancient towns in *Europe*; but is thinly inhabited, and not well fortified. *Adj.* Trēvērus, *et*, Trēvēricus, a, um.

Triāriūs (Caius), Caii Triārii, *m.* a noble Roman, who is said to have advised Pompey to order his men to receive Cæsar's charge without moving out of their place. He had been a lieutenant-general of Lūcūllus against Mithridātes, and was killed during the Civil war.

Tribūci, *v.* Tribōci, orum, *et*, Tribōces, um, *m.* the Tribocians, a people, originally of German extraction, who settled in the east of Gāllia Bēlgica, near Rhēnus, the *Rhine*.

Tribūni, orum (*sing.* Tribūnus, i), Plēbis, Tribunes of the people; Plebeian Magistrates, whose duty it was to defend the Commons against the severity of usurers, the oppression of the great, and the infringement of their liberties by the senate or consuls. To procure a remission of debts, and redress of certain grievances, the plebeians quitted the city 493, B. C. and refused to return until their request was granted, and magistrates from among themselves appointed, to protect them from cruelty and oppression for

the time to come. The number of Tribunes at first was only two, afterwards five, and in the year 456, B. C. it was augmented to ten, which continued ever after, without alteration.

As the office of the tribunes was chiefly to redress the wrongs of the people, the election at first would necessarily be restricted to their own order. The great power which they afterwards enjoyed, induced Patricians to sue for the office. Previously to their becoming candidates, it was necessary they should be adopted by a Plebeian family, a degradation to which many of the nobles submitted. A law was (139, B. C.) passed, restricting the election of tribunes of the people to those of senatorian dignity, which seems to have regulated the election during the continuance of that magistracy.

The tribunes were at first chosen at the *Cōmītia Cūrīata*, and from the year 470, B. C. at the *Cōmītia Tribūta*. A peculiarity in the election of these Plebeian magistrates is deserving of notice. None of the former tribunes, or of the magistrates then in office, presided, but he, who was first chosen of the ten new tribunes, placed himself at the head of the *Cōmītia*, until his nine colleagues were elected. The first tribune having been created on 10th December, custom or law fixed that day for their induction in future. No particular dress distinguished these magistrates from the other citizens; but their persons were sacred. When out of doors, a *Vātor* preceded them, and every person rose, as a mark of respect, when they passed. In administering justice, they did not sit on a Tribunal, but on benches. For a considerable time after the appointment of this office, it was so very humble, that tribunes were not even accounted magistrates, or permitted to enter the senate—honours which the increase of power afterwards secured them. Supported by the commons, and ambitious of great influence in the state, they aspired at authority incompatible with Roman privileges. They put a negative on the decrees of the senate, prevented the collection of the revenues, the creation of magistrates, and the proceedings of all the courts of law. Nor did their claims stop here. Their interference kept the consuls from leaving *Rome* to take the command of their provinces, arrested the course of justice, and rendered the sentence of the other magistrates void. They sometimes forced a victorious general to descend from his triumphal car, and even ordered the consuls to be imprisoned. To make laws binding on their constituents might have been tolerated, since the remedy was in their hands; but they claimed the power of holding and dismissing the senate, of fixing the length of time any member, even the consuls, should speak, of commanding silence, and of hindering the censors to fill up the vacancies which occurred in that illustrious assembly. This extravagant power of the tribunes could only be resisted two ways; either by procuring one of themselves to oppose the rest, or by investing the consuls with the authority of a dictator. From their number, the former mode would, in most cases, be easily accomplished, and therefore was more commonly resorted to. The

other colleagues might bring the opposers to trial before the people, for interposing their negative; but matters were seldom carried to that height. The law restricted the jurisdiction of the tribunes to *Rome*, and one mile around. They could not be a single night out of the city, except at *Fēræ Lātīnæ* (a festival celebrated on the Alban Mount, by the Romans and Latins in proof of their friendship), or when sent to any particular place by the senate or people. In that case, they enjoyed, wherever they went, the same authority as in *Rome*.

It cannot be denied that the turbulence of the tribunes greatly agitated and embroiled the state, and gave birth to more violent animosities and contentions between the nobility and the commons, than those they were created to allay. The love of power and aggrandisement stimulated them to aspire at authority and dignity which the senate strenuously resisted. In most instances the rights of the commons formed the ostensible plea, but on gratifying their own vanity, they consented readily that the other should be withdrawn. To their exertions, however, the plebeians were indebted for admission into the senate, and all the offices of state. Luxury, which corrupted the morals of the Romans and overturned the constitution, converted the tribunes from being guardians of the rights of the commons, to be the creatures of the wealthy, and the tools of the ambitious. Jūlius Cæsar nearly annihilated the power of these magistrates, which they had most unlawfully prostituted to his aggrandisement. Augustus artfully procured that office for himself, and, from the date of his election, may almost be reckoned the abolition of the tribuneship. Still it continued, though a nominal office, to the time of Constantine, by whom it was finally suppressed. *Trībūnātus*, ūs, *m.* the office of a tribune; the tribuneship. *Adj.* *Trībūnīcius*, *v.* *Trībūnīcius*, *a*, *um*.

Trībūni, orum (*sing.* *Trībūnus*, *i*), *mīlitum*, Tribunes of the soldiers; officers in the Roman army, who had the command of a division of a legion. To take care of the works and camp, to communicate the watchword to the guards, and to give judgment in certain cases, formed the duty of the military tribunes. Their office, in some measure, corresponded to that of colonel in the British army. Rōmulus first appointed the tribunes, to whom he gave that name from their being only *three* in number, one out of each *tribe*. But afterwards, each legion had six tribunes. The right of nomination belonged first to the kings, then to the consuls, or dictators, and, at a later period, to the people. To prevent dissension, the consuls and people agreed to share the right between them; hence those chosen by the former were called *Rutīli* or *Rūfūli*, from Rutilius Rūfus, who passed a law conferring the power of election on the consuls; and those chosen by the latter *Cōmīlātī*, from their appointment by the votes of the people at the *Cōmītiā*. To mark their rank, they had the epithets *Lātī-clāvī*, or *Angūstī-clāvī*, from the distinguishing badges of the senators and knights. Some, however have supposed that these

epithets were applied not to those who were of senatorian, or equestrian rank, but to those who were made tribunes with the view of being admitted into these orders.

Trinōbāntes, um, *m.* a nation of ancient *Britain*, inhabiting the counties now called *Essex* and *Middlesex*. Cassivellaunus was their king at the time Cæsar invaded this island.

Tubēro, ōnis, *m.* a partisan of Pompey. The most important occurrence in his life was the accusation of Ligariſus, whom Cicerō defended in a speech still extant.

Tūlingi, orum, *m.* a people of Gāllia Bēlgica, whose territories were adjoining to those of the Hēlvētii and Latobrōgi. The Tūlingi and Latobrōgi are not mentioned by Strābo, Pom. Mela, or Pliny; hence a difference of opinion has arisen with respect to the geographical position of these ancient nations.

Tūllius (Quīntus T. Cicerō). See Cicerō.

Tūllus (Caius Vōlcātius), Caii Vōlcātii Tūlli, *m.* an officer in Cæsar's army in the Gallic wars, to whom he gave the charge of guarding the bridge, which he had made to pass the *Rhine*, after he had broken down about 200 feet of it on the German side.

Tūrōnes, um, *v.* Tūrōni, orum (*sing.* Tūrōnus, *i*), *m.* a people of Gāllia Cēltica, on the banks of Līgēris, the *Loire*, about 140 miles from the sea. Their name is perpetuated by the modern appellation of the country, *Touraine*, and their city *Tours*, anciently Tūrōnes.

Tūrpīo (Antistius), Antistii Tūrpīōnis, *m.* a man of uncommon strength in Pompey's army, who challenged to single combat any one of all Cæsar's forces. Q. Pōmpōnīus Nīger, a Roman knight, accepted the challenge; but the result of the contest is not recorded.

Tuticānus (Felginas T. Gāllus), Felginātis Tuticāni Gālli, *m.* (some copies read Fūlvius Tuticānus Gāllus), a Roman knight who fell in the attack which Cæsar made on Pompey's lines at Dýrrāchūm, *Durazze*.

V

Vāhālis, is, *m.* the *Wahal*, or, *Waal*, the left branch of Rhiēnus, the *Rhine*, which runs by *Nimeguen* and *Tiel*, and joins Mōsa, the *Meuse*, at the island of *Voorn*, and falls into the *German Sea* below the *Breil*.

Vālērīus (Caius V. Cabūrus), Caii Vālērīi Cabūri, *m.* a chief man among the Gauls in Prōvincia, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, whose original name appears to have been Cabūrus. On being made a Roman citizen by C. Vālērīus Flāccus, he, as was usual, took the name of his patron.

Vālērīus (Caius V. Dōnōtaurus), Caii Vālērīi Dōnōtauri, *m.* a nobleman of the Hēlvīi, whose father Cabūrus was at the head of the state. The Hēlvīi having engaged in war with their neigh-

bours came to an engagement, in which they were defeated, and C. Vălĕrius Dŏnŏtaurus was left among the slain.

Vălĕrius (Caius V. Flăccus), Caii Vălĕrii Flăcci, *m.* a noble Roman, who conferred the freedom of the city on C. Vălĕrius Cabŭrus.

Vălĕrius (Caius V. Prŏcillus), Caii Vălĕrii Prŏcilli, *m.* the son of C. Vălĕrius Cabŭrus, was the chief man in Prŏvincĭa, *Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné.* Căsar, on account of his knowledge of the Gallic language, sent him and M. Mĕttiŭs to hold an interview with Ariŏvistus, king of *Germany.* On the ambassadors arriving at the camp of that prince, he, in the hearing of his whole army, called out that they were spies, and, without allowing them to speak, put them both in chains. After the army of the German king was totally routed, in the pursuit, Căsar himself fell in with C. Vălĕrius Prŏcillus, who informed his general that lots had been thrice drawn in his presence, whether he should be burned alive on the spot, or reserved for another time; and that he had been saved by the favour of the lots.

Vălĕrius (Lŭcius V. Prăcŏnĭnus), Lŭcii Vălĕrii Prăcŏnĭni, *m.* a Roman lieutenant-general, whose army was defeated and himself killed in Aquitănĭa, before the invasion of Găllĭa, *France,* by Căsar.

Vălĕrius (M. V. Orca), M. Vălĕrii Orcă, *m.* a Roman, on whose appointment to the command of Sărdĭnĭa, *Sardinia,* the Cărăli-tăni (*i. e.* the inhabitants of Cărălis, *Cagliari,* the capital of that island) expelled from their city Cŏtta the governor, who fled to *Africa.* He was the person to whom Cicĕro addressed the XIII. book of his Letters.

Valĕtiăcus, *i, m.* a nobleman of the nation of the Œdŭi, who, after having enjoyed the supreme magistracy among his countrymen, appointed his brother, Cŏtus, to succeed him in that office. But both the nomination and succession were contrary to the laws and practice of the state. See Cŏtus.

Vănglŏnes, *um, m.* a people of Găllĭa Bĕlgĭca, on the west bank of Rhĕnus, the *Rhine.* They were originally from Gĕrmănĭa, *Germany,* and, at one time, had probably lands on both sides of that river. Their chief town was Borbetŏmăgus, now *Worms.*

Vărĕnus (Lŭcius), Lŭcii Vărĕni, *m.* a centurion in the legion, which was stationed among the Œdŭi, commanded by Q. Cicĕro. He disputed pre-eminence in courage with T. Pŭlŭs without the camp, when that legion was, at the instigation of Ariŏvistus, attacked by the Ebŭrŏnes, Atuati, Nĕrvii, and their allies and dependants. Both, in that combat, displayed uncommon intrepidity, slew a number of the enemy, and returned unhurt within the entrenchments. But the merit of the two rivals was so very equal, that it could not be decided to whom the palm of victory was due.

Vărro (Mărcus Tĕrĕntĭus Vărro), Mărci Tĕrĕntĭi Vărronis, *m.* was, in the early part of his life, a lieutenant-general in Pompey's army, and served under him in the piratical war, in which he

gained a naval crown. He favoured the interest of that general in the civil war, but after the defeat of Pētreius (3 syl.) and Afrānīus, he became reconciled to Cæsar, and spent the remainder of his life in literary pursuits. He was a perfect master of the Latin language, and possessed extensive information respecting the antiquities both of *Greece* and *Rome*. His writings, says Quinctilian, contributed more to the knowledge, than to the eloquence of his countrymen. To him Cicerō, with whom he lived in habits of intimate friendship, dedicated his Academic Questions. He was the most learned and voluminous of all the Roman authors, and wrote no fewer than 490 vols. of which his three books on Agriculture, three (the 4th, 5th, and 6th,) on the Latin language, and 7th, 8th, 9th, *De Analogia*, only remain. Even of these, some are far from being complete. He was proscribed by the Triumviri in his 84th year, but the friendship of Fūfius Kālēnus preserved him. Cæsar resolved to form as large a collection as possible of the literary works, both of the Greeks and Romans, and assigned to Tērēntius the care of purchasing and putting them in order. He died at the age of 88. Eutrōpius calls him M. Varro, VI. 20.

Vārus (Pūblius Attiūs), Pūbli Atti Vāri, *m.* the Prætor in Africa, at the commencement of the civil wars. His name occurs frequently in the writings of Cicerō. *Adj.* Attiānus, *a, um*.

Vārus (Sēxtus Quinctīlius). See Quinctīlius.

Vārus, *i, m.* the *Var*, a rapid river of Itāliā, *Italy*, which takes its rise in the *Alps*, runs south, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, a little to the west of Nicēa, *Nice*. It divided Līgūria from Prōvinciā, afterwards Gāllia Nārbōnēnsis.

Vātīnius (Pūblius), Pūbli Vātīni, *m.* a lieutenant-general in Cæsar's army. M. Antōnīus, C. Trēbōnīus, and P. Vātīnius had the joint command of four legions stationed in Gāllia Bēlgica. He was an active and zealous friend of Cæsar in the civil war. When tribune, he got the law passed, granting Gāllia, *France*, and Illŷricum, *Dalmatia*, for five years, to Cæsar, through whose interest he afterwards obtained the prætorship, and the consulship for the last three months of the year, 46, B. C. After Cæsar's death, he was governor of Illŷricum, but resigned it to Brūtus. Cālvus accused him of bribery at the end of his prætorship, and Cicerō, to whom he had ever been an inveterate enemy, undertook his defence. From Catullus he appears to have been a man of uncommon depravity. *Adj.* Vātīniānus, *a, um*. *Vātīni-ānum odium*, the violent hatred which Vātīnius bore to Cālvus which became proverbial among the Romans.

Ublī, orum, *m.* the Ubians, a people of *Germany*, whose territories were on the bank of the *Rhine*, opposite to the Sigāmbri. Agrippa settled them on the west of that river, and, according to Tacitus (XII. 27.), from his daughter Agrippīna being born in one of their towns, called them Cōlōniā Agrīppinēnsis, *v.* Agrīppinēnses. Their chief city, Ubīōrum oppidum, *Cologne*, is large and elegant, and gives name to the electorate in which it is situated.

Vēlānīus (Quīntus), Quīnti Vēlānī, *m.* sent by Cæsar with Sillius to procure corn from the Vēnēti, who detained them in order to

recover the hostages whom they had given to that general. *Vēlauni*, orum, *m.* a small tribe in *Gāllia Cēltica*, on the sources of *Līgēris*, the *Loire*. Their chief city was *Anderitūm*, now *Javoli*, or, *Javoux*.

Vēlītes, um, *m.* the light armed infantry of the Roman legions, selected from young men who were distinguished by their agility, the vigour and lightness of their bodies. Their arms were seven javelins, each four feet long, pointed with iron, which easily bent, and therefore could not be thrown back by the enemy, either with readiness or effect. They wore likewise a Spanish sword, formed either to thrust or cut. Their heads were protected by helmets, and their bodies by a round buckler, about three feet in diameter. The *Vēlītes* rode behind the horsemen, and were trained to mount and dismount with great expertness. When the cavalry came within a weapon's cast from the enemy, the *Vēlītes* alighted, formed quickly, and advanced in line against the enemy's horse, discharged their javelins with great fury, by which they frequently threw them into confusion, and numbers fell. To this new expedient the Romans had recourse in the 213, B. C. and from that period it became an established regulation, that every legion should have *Vēlītes*. The honour of the invention has been attributed to *Q. Nāvius*, a centurion (*Liv. XXVI. 4.*).

Vēllaunōdūnum, i, *n.* *Beaune*, a town of the *Sēnōnes*, about 55 miles south of *Lūtētia*, *Paris*.

Vēllōcāsses. See *Bēllōcāssi*.

Vēnēti, orum, *m.* a nation in the west part of *Gāllia Cēltica*, whose chief town was *Vēnētia*, æ, *f.* Their country was bounded on the W. by that of the *Corisōpiti*; by the sea on the S.; on the E. by the river *Erius*, the *Vilaine*, which separated them from the *Nānnētes*; and on the N. by the territories of the *Rhēdōnes*, and *Cūrīōsōlites*. Another nation of this name, originally, says *Livius*, from *Pāphlāgōnia*, lived in the north of *Italy*, near the mouths of *Pādus*, the *Po*; but they are not mentioned in the writings of *Cæsar*. *Adj.* *Vēnēticus*, a, um.

Vērāgri, orum, *m.* a people who lived in that part of *Prōvincia*, now called *Dauphiné*, on the south bank of *Rhōdānus*, the *Rhone*, and *Lācus Lēmānus*, the *Lake of Geneva*.

Vērbīgēnus, i (*sc. pāgus*), *v.* *Urbīgēnus*, i, *m.* one of the four divisions of *Hēlvētia*, *Switzerland*, including the cantons of *Friburgh* and *Bern*, with the districts of *Neufchatel* and *Vallengin*. It was so called from the principal city *Urba*, *Orbe*, which stood on a river of the same name, which falls into the *Lake of Yverdun*, or, *Neufchatel*.

Vērcīngētōrix, īgis, *m.* the son of *Cēltillus*, chief among the *Arvēni*, was an inveterate enemy of the Romans. To expel the invaders and to secure the independence of his country, he formed a number of the states of *Gāllia*, *France*, into a confederacy, although in that patriotic measure, his father's brother *Gobaniſſio*, and the other nobles of the *Arvēni* opposed him. His valour and generous disregard of personal safety and advantages, demand approbation; but after a very brave and vigorous resistance at *Alēſia*, *Alise*, he was obliged to submit to *Cæsar*, who, according

to Dion, led him in triumph through the streets of *Rome*, and then barbarously caused him to be put to death.

Vērgasillaunus, *i, m.* one of the Arvērni, and a relation of Vērcin-gētōrix. He was one of the four generals chosen by the Gauls, at the time they entered into a confederacy to maintain their independence, and free themselves from the slavery of the Romans; but was made prisoner in the flight of his countrymen after the taking of Alēsīa, *Alise*, by Cæsar's troops.

Vērgōbrētus, *i, m.* the title of the supreme magistrate among the Ædūi, who was created yearly, and had the power of life and death over his countrymen. During his office, he could not go beyond the boundaries of the state.

Vērōmāndūi, *orum, m.* a people of Gālīa Bēlgīca, between the Nērvīi and Suesslōnes. Their chief town was Augusta Veromanduorum, *St. Quentin*, on the right bank of Sāmāra, the *Somme*. Like most of the other nations of Gālīa Bēlgīca, they were originally from Gērmānia, *Germany*.

Vērtico, ōnis, *m.* a nobleman of the Nērvīi, who was in Cīcēro's camp, when attacked by the Ebūrōnes, and prevailed on a slave to carry a letter to Cæsar, communicating information of that event.

Vērūdōctūs, *i, m.* one of the Hēlvētīi. He and Nāmēius were at the head of the embassy sent to Cæsar, requesting permission to march through Prōvīncīa, afterwards called Nārbōnēnsis, *Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiné*.

Vēsōntīo, ōnis, *f.* *Besancon*, the chief town of the Sēquāni, on the east bank of the river Dūbis, the *Doux*, which, Cæsar says, "nearly surrounds the whole town, as if described by a pair of compasses; a mountain of great height occupies the remaining space, which is not more than 600 feet, where the river ceases, so that the foot of the mountain on each side reaches the river. A wall drawn round this forms the citadel, and joins it to the town." *Besancon* is divided by the *Doux*, or, *Doubs*, into the Upper and Lower town. Of the former little remains but the castle. Population said to be about 2,500.

Vēspillo (Lūcrētūs), Lūcrētīi Vēspillōnis, *m.* He and Mīnūcius Rūfus had, by an order of Lālius, the command of eighteen ships at Orīcum, *Ric*, in the civil war.

Vētōnes, *v.* Vēctōnes, *um, m.* a nation of Hispānīa, *Spain*. The Lūsītāni were between them and Mārē Atlāntīcum, the *Atlantic Ocean*. Their country included *Estremadura* and part of *Leon*. They had a famous breed of mares which the ancients believed to be impregnated by the west wind. This fiction is beautifully sung by Virgil and Silius Italicus.

Vibo, ōnis, *f.* a city of the Brūtīi, anciently Hippo, built, according to Strābo, by the Locrians, who called it Hippōnūm, which the Romans took from the Brūtīi, and gave it the name of Vibo Vālētīa. It was pleasantly situated on Mārē Infērūm, and adjoining were some beautiful meadows, where, that ancient geographer says Proserpine came from *Sicily* to gather flowers. The harbour at Vibo was built by Agāthōcles, king of *Sicily*. *Adj.* Vibōnēnsis, *is, e.* Sīnus Vibōnēnsis, *Gulf of St. Euphemia*. Vibōnēnsis ager, the territory of Vibo.

Vīenna, æ, *f.* *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*, the capital of the Allōbrōges, on the east bank of Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, and *Jere*, about thirteen miles south of Lūgdūnum, *Lyons*. It was in ancient times a seat of learning, and called by Martial *Pulchra Vīenna*. The walls of *Vienne* are said to be four English miles. *Inh.* Vīennēnses, ium (*sing.* Vīennēnsis, is), *m.*

Vīgīlīa, æ, *f.* a watch, the time a Roman soldier remained on guard during the night. The first watch (*prīma vīgīlīa*) commenced with the setting of the sun, and continued till half the time between sun-set and midnight had elapsed; the second watch (*secūnda vīgīlīa*), till midnight; the third watch (*tērtia vīgīlīa*), from that period till half the time to sun-rise had passed; and the fourth watch (*quārta vīgīlīa*), till the sun began to appear above the horizon. The watches were announced by a centurion, and each contained three Roman hours; but these corresponded with British hours only at the two Equinoxes. See *Hora*. Minuter portions of the night were, *Vēspēra*, the evening, *i. e.* from sun-setting to *Crēpūscūlum*, twilight; *prīmæ tēnebræ*, *v. prīma fax*, the beginning, or commencement of darkness; *Concūbīum*, *v. Cōncūbīa nox*, bed-time; *Intēmpēsta nox*, late at night, or far on in the night; the dead of night; *Ad mēdiām noctem*, towards midnight; *Mēdiā nox*, midnight; *de mēdiā nocte*, after midnight; the turn of the night; *Sub galli cantum*, *v. galli cantu*, at cock-crowing; *Gāllicīnīum*, does not occur in any classical author; *Cānticīnīum*, end of cock-crowing; and *Dilūcūlum*, the dawn.

Other words and phrases nearly synonymous with some of these, are frequently met with: *Sub noctem*, at, or, near night; *prīmā nocte*, at the beginning of night; *multā nocte*, or, *de multā nocte*, when much of the night is past; *ad*, *v. in multam noctem*, till late at night; until night was far advanced, &c.

Vīnēæ, arum, *f.* a mantelet or shed, used by the Romans for protecting the soldiers in besieging towns. It consisted of four upright posts, upon which was fixed a roof of hurdle or wicker-work. Above the hurdles were spread raw hides, a little earth, &c. to protect it from fire. It is probable, that strong beams would support the roof, otherwise stones and other heavy materials thrown from the walls would have destroyed the hurdles, and rendered it no protection to the soldiers at work under its cover. The size of the Vīnēæ would differ according to circumstances. In general they were 16 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 7 feet high. The whole rested upon wheels, so that it might be easily moved. Plūtēus did not materially differ in form from Vīnēæ, and was used for the same purpose.

Vīrdūmārnus, *v.* Viridōmārnus, *i. m.* one of the Ædūi, more distinguished by political influence, than by noble birth. Caesar, at the request of Divitiācus, raised him to the highest dignity in the state. He and Epōrēdōrix were rivals for the supreme authority, and on that account the one supported the interest of Cōtus, the other of Cōnviētōlitānis.

There was a king of the Gauls of this name, who, according to Prōpērtius, boasted that he was the son of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*.

M. Claudius Mærcellus, the Roman general, slew him with his own hand, and consequently obtained *Spolia opima*. If the poet just mentioned be correct, the Gauls, at that time, fought from chariots, which were roofed, or covered above.

Viridōvix, icis, *m.* the leading man among the Unēlli, who headed a powerful army in an attack on Sābīnus, one of Cæsar's lieutenant-generals then stationed among them; who defeated Viridōvix by an artful stratagem.

Ulcilles Hirrus, Ulcillis Hirri, *m.* one of Pompey's officers. Flying from Cāmērinum, *Camerino*, he fell into the hands of Vibūllius, who joined his troops to the army which he was then raising for Cæsar.

Unēlli, orum, *m.* a people of Gālīa Cēltica, on the N. W. of what is now called *Normandy*. Their country was bounded on three sides by the sea. Their chief town was Coriāllum, *Gouril*. Off the coast of the Unēlli, lay the islands of Cæsārēa, *Jersey*, Sār-nīa, *Guernsey*, and Redūna, *Alderney*, which have long been in possession of the British.

Vōcātes, ium, *m.* a people of Aquitānīa, supposed, by some, to be the same with Vasātes, whose territories lay on the south bank of Gārūmna, the *Garonne*, about ninety miles from the mouth of that river.

Vōcō, ōnis, *m.* a king of the Nōrīci, to whose sister Arļōvistus was married.

Vōcōntīi, orum, *m.* the Vocontians, a nation of Gālīa, *France*, on the banks of a small stream called Drūna, the *Drome*, which falls into Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, about 100 miles from the mouth of that river. Dia, *Die*, appears to have been their chief town, which is not very great, but the See of a bishop, under the archbishop of Vīenna, *Vienne*, and contains 3000 inhabitants. Others make Vāscō, *v. Vašo, Vaison*, their capital. It was destroyed by the Saracens, in the sixth century. The present town stands on a hill, is watered by the *Quvese*, and overlooks the plain, on which the ruins of the old city are still visible. *Adj.* Vōcōntīus, *a, um.*

Vōgēsus (also written Vōsēgus, *v. Vōgētus*), i, *m.* *Vauge*, or, *Voges*, is a branch of mount *Jura*, stretching in a northern direction, in which are the sources of Arar, the *Saone*, Mōsa, the *Meuse*, and Mōsēlla, the *Moselle*. Its greatest height, *Donnon*, is about 400 toises above the level of the sea, and its length 50 leagues.

Vōlcæ, arum, *m.* a numerous and powerful nation of Gālīa, between Gārūmna, the *Garonne*, and Rhōdānus, the *Rhone*, divided into the Arēcōmīci and Tēctōsāges, *q. v.*

Vōlcātīus Tūllus, Vōlcātīi Tūlli, *m.* an officer, who, according to Cæsar, sustained, at Dýrrāchūm, *Durazzo*, with three cohorts the charge of a whole legion.

Vōlūsēnus (Caius), Caii Vōlūsēni, *m.* an officer whom Cæsar sent with a galley to survey the coast of *Britain*, opposite Gālīa, and to acquire as correct information as he could, respecting the harbours and landing places, previous to his sailing against that island.

Urus, i, *m.* a kind of wild ox, found, in ancient times, in Silva Hēr-cýnīa, *q. v.* According to Cæsar and Pliny, the Urus was remarkable for strength and swiftness. The latter states, that this

animal was called by the illiterate, Būbālus, a proof that it bore a considerable resemblance to an ox.

Usīpētes, um, v. Usīpīi, orum, m. the Usipians, a people of Gēr-mānīa, *Germany*, on the right bank of Rhēnus, the *Rhine*. Like the other people of that country, they had *yellow hair* (Martial VI. 60.).

Utīca, æ, f. an ancient and celebrated city of Afrīca Prōprīa, *Tunis*, near the mouth of the river Bāgrāda, the *Megrada*, founded by a colony of Phœnicians, about 287 years before Carthage, from which it was only about seven miles distant. In greatness and magnificence, Utīca was next to Carthage, and after the destruction of that city, was the capital of the country. It is famous for the death of Cāto (*Catōnis morte nobilis* Plin. 5. cap. 4.), who either on hearing of the death of Scīpīo, or, on being shut up within its walls by Cæsar, put an end to his life there. Hence he was called *Cāto Utīcēnsis*, to distinguish him from Cāto the Censor. *Inh.* Utīcēnses, ium, who, after the third Punic War, were made citizens of *Rome*. *Adj.* Utīcēnsis, is, e.

Vūlcānus, i, m. Vulcan (Eng.), the god of fire, and the patron of all artists who wrought in iron and metals. Of this name several occur in ancient authors. Cīcēro mentions four; the first was the son of Cœlus, who had by Mīnērvā that Apōllo whom historians make the protector of *Athens*; the second, the son of the *Nile*, whom the Ægyptians called Opas, and considered as their tutelary god; the third, the son of the third Jūpīter and of Jūno; and the fourth, the son of Mēnālīus, who possessed Insūlæ Vūlcānīæ, the *Lipāri*, or, the *Liparēan islands*, which lye between *Sicily* and *Italy*. The third appears to have been the Vulcan worshipped by the Romans, whom some asserted to be the son of Jūno only; hence called Jūnōnīgēna. He was uncommonly deformed, on which account his father threw him down from heaven. The injury which he received from his fall on the island Lēm-nos, *Lemno*, an island in Măřē Ægēum, the *Archipelago*, sacred to him, is said to have rendered him lame ever after. The particular spot, which he first touched, is remarkable, according to popular belief, for producing a particular kind of earth, *Lēmniā Tērra*, or, *Tērra sigillāta*, which was supposed to cure the bite of serpents, and poisoned wounds. The Cyclops were his workmen, whose forges were in mount Ætna, where they made thunderbolts for Jūpīter, and arms for the other gods. Apōllōdōrus calls the Cyclops, Hārpes, Brōntes, and Stērōpes; Homer and Hēsīōdus, Arges, Brōntes, and Stērōpes; and Virgil, Brōntes, Stērōpes, and Pŷræmon. Vūlcānus is often used by the poets as synonymous with *ignis*. From mount Ætna, this god is called *Ætnæus*; from Lēm-nos, *Lēmniūs*, or, *Lēmniūs pāter*; from being lame, *Tūrdīpes*; and from presiding over fires and metals, *Hephæstos*, *Chrysor*, *Callopodion*, and *Mūlcīber*, or, *Mūlcīfer*. Vūlcānīa, ūm, n. festivals in honour of Vulcan. His appearance, as depicted by the ancients, was generally that of a blacksmith, when working at the anvil. *Adj.* Vūlcāniūs, a, um, et, Vūlcānālīs, is, e.

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